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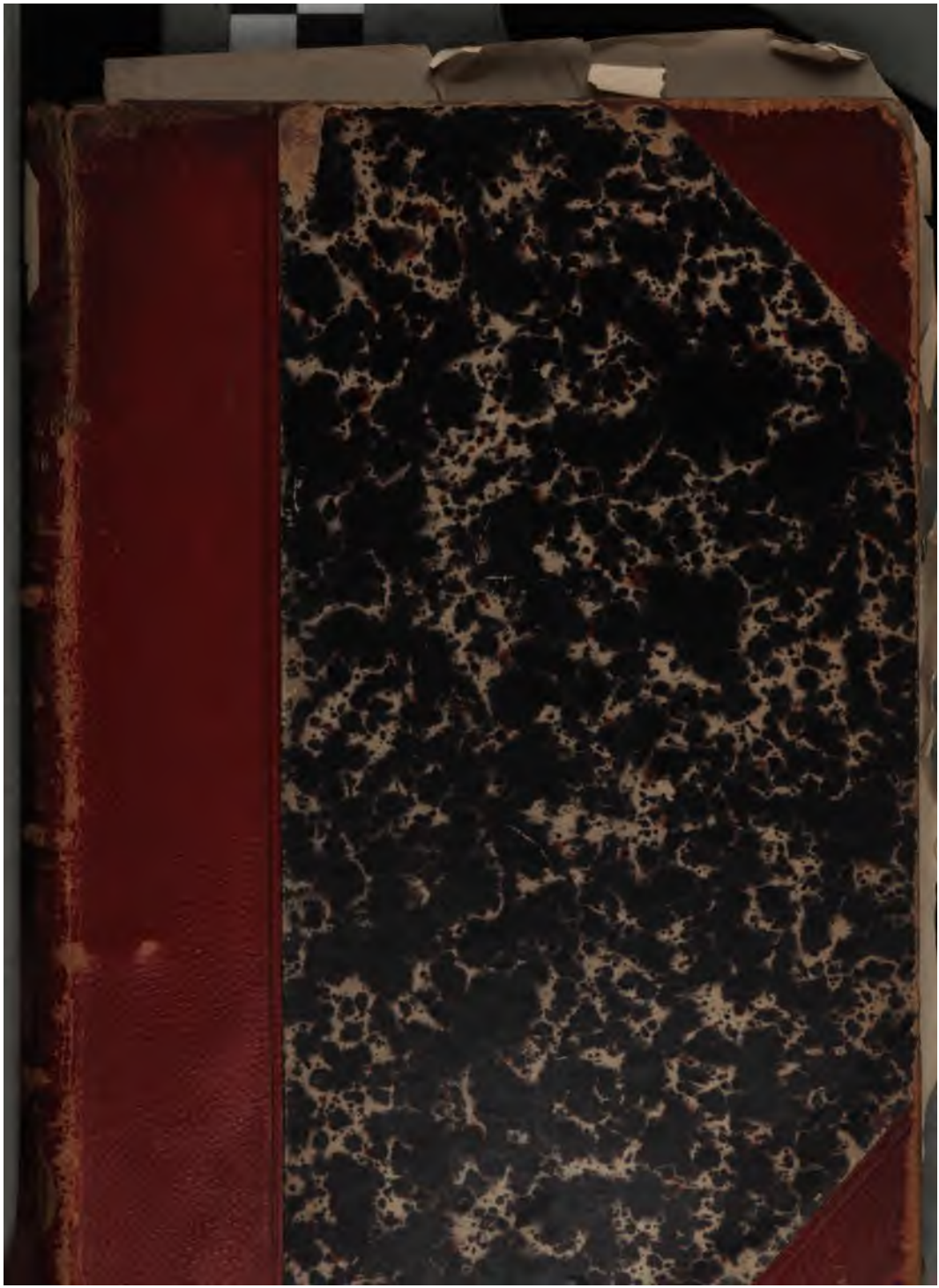

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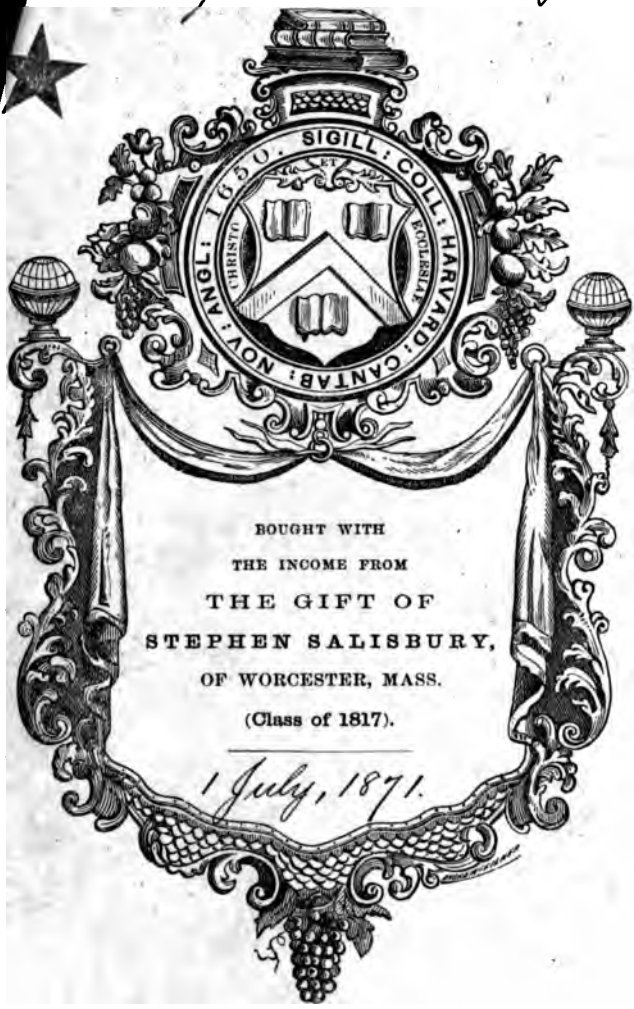

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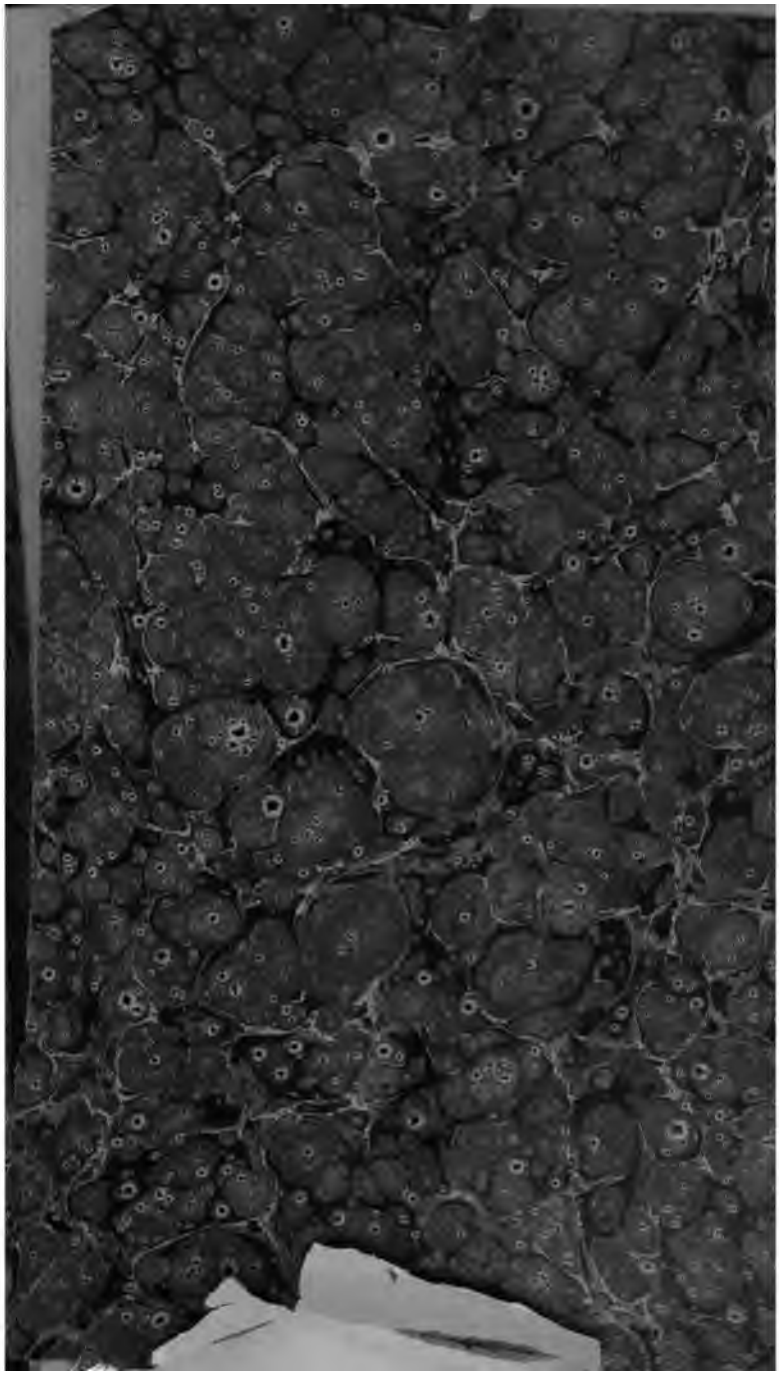

THIRTEEN SATIRES

OF

JUVENAL.

WITH A COMMENTARY

BY

JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A.

FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED.

PART I. pp. 1—176.

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1871, July 1.
Salisbury Fund.

FACIT INDIGNATIO VERSUM.

Cantabrigiae:
TYPIS ACADEMICIS EXCUDEBAT
C. J. CLAY, A.M.

ADVERTISEMENT.

As the first edition of this book has been out of print for several years, and some months must elapse before I can hope for leisure to continue the notes, I have resolved to issue at once the text and the explanatory notes as far as they are printed off.

The notes of Stanley and John Taylor, which are cited here and there, are taken from their MSS. in the Cambridge university library; those of Markland are preserved in St John's college.

For the notes bearing the initials H. A. J. M. and J. C. I am indebted to my friends Professor Munro and the lamented Professor Conington.

I have purposely abstained from consulting any English edition of Juvenal. All the citations have been taken anew from the original authors.

J. E. B. M.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.
28th Oct. 1869.

D. IUNII IUVENALIS
SATURARUM
LIBER PRIMUS.

I

Semper ego auditor tantum? numquamne reponam
vexatus totiens rauci Theseide Cordi?
impune ergo mihi recitaverit ille togatas,
hic elegos? impune diem consumpserit ingens
Telephus, aut summi plena iam margine libri
scribtus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes?
nota magis nulli domus est sua, quam mihi lucus
Martis et Aeoliis vicinum rupibus antrum
Vulcani. quid agant venti, quas torqueat umbras
Aeacus, unde alius furtivae devehat aurum
pelliculae, quantas iaculetur Monychus ornos,
Frontonis platani convulsaque marmora clamant
semper et adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae:
exspectes eadem a summo minimoque poeta.
et nos ergo manum ferulae subduximus, et nos
consilium dedimus Sullae, privatus ut altum
dormiret; stulta est clementia, cum tot ubique
vatibus occurras, periturae parcere chartae.
cur tamen hoc potius libeat decurrere campo,
per quem magnus equos Auruncae flexit alumnus,
si vacat ac placidi rationem admittitis, edam.

Cum tener uxorem ducat spado, Mevia Tuscum
figat aprum et nuda teneat venabula mamma,

patricios omnes opibus cum provocet unus
quo tondente gravis iuveni mihi barba sonabat,
cum pars Niliacae plebis, cum verna Canopi
Crispinus, Tyrias umero revocante lacernas,
ventilet aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum,
nec sufferre queat maioris pondera gemmae,
difficile est saturam non scribere. nam quis iniquae
tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat se,
causidici nova cum veniat lectica Mathonis
plena ipso, post hunc magni delator amici
et cito rapturus de nobilitate comesa
quod superest, quem Massa timet, quem munere palpat
Carus et a trepido Thymele summissa Latino,
cum te summoveant qui testamenta merentur
noctibus, in caelum quos evehit optima summi
nunc via processus, vetulae vesica beatae?
unciolam Proculeius habet, sed Gillo deuncem,
partes quisque suas, ad mensuram inguinis heres.
accipiat sane mercedem sanguinis et sic
palleat, ut nudis pressit qui calcibus anguem,
aut Lugdunensem rhetor dicturus ad aram.
quid referam quanta siccum iecur ardeat ira,
cum populum gregibus comitum premit hic spoliator
pupilli prostantis, et hic damnatus inani
iudicio (quid enim salvis infamia nummis?)
exul ab octava Marius bibit et fruitur dis
iratis, at tu victrix provincia ploras?
haec ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna?
haec ego non agitem? sed quid magis? Heracleas
aut Diomedeas aut mugitum labyrinthi
et mare percussum puero fabrumque volantem,
cum leno accipiat moechi bona, si capiendi
ius nullum uxori, doctus spectare lacunar,
doctus et ad calicem vigilanti stertere naso;

cum fas esse putet curam sperare cohortis,
qui bona donavit praesepibus et caret omni
maiorum censu, dum pervolat axe citato
Flaminiam puer Automedon; nam lora tenebat
ipse, lacernatae cum se iactaret amicae?
nonne libet medio ceras implere capaces
quadrivio, cum iam sexta cervice feratur
hinc atque inde patens ac nuda paene cathedra
et multum referens de Maecenate supino
signator, falso qui se lautum atque beatum
exiguis tabulis et gemma fecerat uda?
occurrit matrona potens, quae molle Calenum
porrectura viro miscet sitiente rubetam,
instituitque rudes melior Lucusta propinquas
per famam et populum nigros efferre maritos.
aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum,
si vis esse aliquid. probitas laudatur et alget.
criminibus debent hortos praetoria mensas
argentum vetus et stantem extra pocula caprum.
quem patitur dormire nurus corruptor avarae,
quem sponsae turpes et praetextatus adulter?
si natura negat, facit indignatio versum
qualemcunque potest, quales ego vel Cluvienus.
Ex quo Deucalion nimbis tollentibus aequor
navigio montem ascendit sortesque poposcit,
paulatimque anima caluerunt mollia saxa,
et maribus nudas ostendit Pyrra puellas,
quidquid agunt homines, votum timor ira voluptas
gaudia discursus nostri farrago libelli est.
et quando uberior vitiorum copia? quando
maior avaritiae patuit sinus? alea quando
hos animos? neque enim loculis comitantibus itur
ad casum tabulae, posita sed luditur arca.
proelia quanta illic dispensatore videbis

armigero! simplexne furor sestertia centum
perdere et horrenti tunicam non reddere servo?
quis totidem erexit villas, quis fercula septem
secreto cenavit avus? nunc sportula primo
limine parva sedet turbae rapienda togatae:
ille tamen faciem prius inspicit et trepidat, ne
suppositus venias ac falso nomine poscas.
agnitus accipies. iubet a praecone vocari
ipsos Troiugenas (nam vexant limen et ipsi
nobiscum:) 'da praetori, da deinde tribuno.'
sed libertinus prior est. 'prior,' inquit 'ego adsum.
cur timeam dubitemve locum defendere, quamvis
natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestrae
arguerint, licet ipse negem? sed quinque tabernae
quadringenta parant. quid confert purpura maior
optandum, si Laurenti custodit in agro
conductas Corvinus oves, ego possideo plus
Pallante et Licinis?' exspectent ergo tribuni,
vincant divitiae, sacro ne cedat honori,
nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis,
quandoquidem inter nos sanctissima divitiarum
maiestas, etsi funesta pecunia templo
nondum habitas, nullas nummorum ereximus aras,
ut colitur Pax atque Fides Victoria Virtus
quaeque salutato crepitat Concordia nido.
sed cum summus honor finito computet anno,
sportula quid referat, quantum rationibus addat,
quid facient comites, quibus hinc toga, calceus hinc est
et panis fumusque domi? densissima centum
quadrantes lectica petit, sequiturque maritum
languida vel praegnas et circumducitur uxor.
hic petit absenti nota iam callidus arte,
ostendens vacuam et clausam pro coniuge sellam.
'Galla mea est,' inquit, 'citius dimitte. moraris?

profer Galla caput! noli vexare, quiescet.'
Ipse dies pulchro distinguitur ordine rerum:
sportula, deinde forum iurisque peritus Apollo
atque triumphales, inter quas ausus habere
nescio quis titulos Aegyptius atque Arabarches,
cuius ad effigiem non tantum meiere fas est.
vestibulis abeunt veteres lassique clientes
votaque deponunt, quamquam longissima cenae
spes homini: caulis miseris atque ignis emendus.
optima silvarum interea pelagique vorabit
rex horum, vacuisque toris tantum ipse iacebit.
nam de tot pulchris et latis orbibus et tam
antiquis una comedunt patrimonia mensa.
nullus iam parasitus erit. sed quis ferat istas
luxuriae sordes? quanta est gula, quae sibi totos
ponit apros, animal propter convivia natum!
poena tamen praesens, cum tu deponis amictus
turgidus et crudum pavonem in balnea portas.
hinc subitae mortes atque intestata senectus,
et nova nec tristis per cunctas fabula cenas
ducitur iratis plaudendum funus amicis.
Nil erit ulterius, quod nostris moribus addat
posteritas; eadem facient cupientque minores,
omne in praecipiti vitium stetit; utere velis,
totos pande sinus! dicas hic forsitan: 'unde
ingenium par materiae? unde illa priorum
scribendi quodcumque animo flagrante liberet
simplicitas "cuius non audeo dicere nomen?
quid refert dictis ignoscat Mucius an non?"
pone Tigellinum, taeda lucebis in illa,
qua stantes ardent, qui fixo pectore fumant,
et latum media sulcum deducit harena.'
qui dedit ergo tribus patruis aconita, vehatur
pensilibus plumis, atque illinc despiciat nos?

'cum veniet contra, digito compesce labellum.
accusator erit qui verbum dixerit "hic est."
securus licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem
committas, nulli gravis est percussus Achilles
aut multum quaesitus Hylas urnamque secutus:
ense velut stricto quotiens Lucilius ardens
infremuit, rubet auditor, cui frigida mens est
criminibus, tacita sudant praecordia culpa.
inde irae et lacrimae. tecum prius ergo voluta
haec animo ante tubas. galeatum sero duelli
paenitet.' experiar, quid concedatur in illos,
quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.

III

Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici,
laudo tamen, vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis
destinet atque unum civem donare Sibyllae.
ianua Baiarum est et gratum litus amoeni
secessus. ego vel Prochytam praepono Suburae.
nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vidimus, ut non
deterius credas horrere incendia, lapsus
tectorum adsiduos ac mille pericula saevae
urbis et Augusto recitantes mense poetas?
sed dum tota domus reda componitur una,
substitit ad veteres arcus madidamque Capenam.
hic, ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae,
nunc sacri fontis nemus et delubra locantur
Iudaeis, quorum cophinus faenumque supellex—
omnis enim populo mercedem pendere iussa est
arbor, et eiectis mendicat silva Camenis—
in vallem Egeriae descendimus et speluncas
dissimiles veris. quanto praesentius esset

numen aquae, viridi si margine cluderet undas
herba nec ingenuum violarent marmora tofum!
hic tunc Umbricius 'quando artibus,' inquit, 'honestis
nullus in urbe locus, nulla emolumenta laborum,
res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, atque eadem cras
deteret exiguis aliquid, proponimus illuc
ire, fatigatas ubi Daedalus exuit alas,
dum nova canities, dum prima et recta senectus,
dum superest Lachesi quod torqueat, et pedibus me
porto meis nullo dextram subeunte bacillo.
cedamus patria. vivant Artorius istic
et Catulus, maneant qui nigrum in candida vertunt,
quis facile est aedem conducere flumina portus,
siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver,
et praebere caput domina venale sub hasta.
quondam hi cornicines et municipalis harenae
perpetui comites notaeque per oppida buccae
munera nunc edunt, et verso pollice vulgus
quem iubet occidunt populariter, inde reversi
conducunt foricas, et cur non omnia? cum sint,
quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum
extollit, quotiens voluit Fortuna iocari.
quid Romae faciam? mentiri nescio, librum,
si malus est, nequeo laudare et poscere, motus
astrorum ignoro, funus promittere patris
nec volo nec possum, ranarum viscera numquam
inspexi, ferre ad nuptam quae mittit adulter,
quae mandat, norunt alii, me nemo ministro
fur erit, atque ideo nulli comes exeo, tamquam
mancus et exstinctae corpus non utile dextrae.
quis nunc diligitur, nisi conscius, et cui fervens
aestuat occultis animus semperque tacendis?
nil tibi se debere putat, nil conferet umquam,
participem qui te secreti fecit honesti;

carus erit Verri, quī Verrem tempore quo vult
accusare potest. tanti tibi non sit opaci
omnis harena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum,
ut somno careas ponendaque praemia sumas
tristis et a magno semper timearis amico.

Quae nunc divitibus gens acceptissima nostris
et quos praecipue fugiam, properabo fateri,
nec pudor obstabit. non possum ferre, Quirites,
Graecam urbem. quamvis quota portio faecis Achaei?
iam pridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes,
et linguam et mores et cum tibicine chordas
obliquas nec non gentilia tympana secum
vexit et ad circum iussas prostare puellas:
ite quibus grata est picta lupa barbara mitra!
rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
et ceromatico fert niceteria collo!
hic alta Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relicta,
hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis,
Esquilias dictumque petunt a vimine collem,
viscera magnarum domuum dominique futuri.
ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo
promptus et Isaeo torrentior. ede, quid illum
esse putes? quem vis hominem secum attulit ad nos:
grammaticus rhetor geometres pictor aliptes
augur schoenobates medicus magus, omnia novit
Graeculus esuriens: in caelum, iusseris, ibit.
in summa, non Maurus erat neque Sarmata nec Thrax,
qui sumpsit pinnas, mediis sed natus Athenis.
horum ego non fugiam conchylia? me prior ille
signabit fultusque toro meliore recumbet,
advectus Romam quo pruna et cottona vento?
usque adeo nihil est, quod nostra infantia caelum
hausit Aventini baca nutrita Sabina?
quid quod adulandi gens prudentissima laudat

sermonem indocti, faciem deformis amici,
et longum invalidi collum cervicibus aequat
Herculis Antaeum procul a tellure tenentis,
miratur vocem angustam, qua deterius nec
ille sonat, quo mordetur gallina marito?
haec eadem licet et nobis laudare; sed illis
creditur. an melior, cum Thaida sustinet aut cum
uxorem comoedus agit vel Dorida nullo
cultam palliolo? mulier nempe ipsa videtur,
non persona loqui, vacua et plana omnia dicas
infra ventriculum et tenui distantia rima.
nec tamen Antiochus, nec erit mirabilis illic
aut Stratocles aut cum molli Demetrius Haemo:
natio comoeda est. rides, maiore cachinno
concutitur; flet, si lacrimas conspexit amici,
nec dolet; igniculum brumae si tempore poscas,
accipit endromidem; si dixeris "aestuo," sudat.
[non sumus ergo pares: melior, qui semper et omni]
nocte dieque potest aliena sumere vultum
a facie, iactare manus, laudare paratus,
si bene ructavit, si rectum minxit amicus,
si trulla inverso crepitum dedit aurea fundo.
praeterea sanctum nihil est nec ab inguine tutum,
non matrona laris, non filia virgo, neque ipse
sponsus levis adhuc, non filius ante pudicus;
horum si nihil est, aviam resupinat amici.
[scire volunt secreta domus atque inde timeri.]
et quoniam coepit Graecorum mentio, transi
gymnasia atque audi facinus maioris abollae.
stoicus occidit Baream delator, amicum
discipulumque senex, ripa nutritus in illa,
ad quam Gorgonei delapsa est pinna caballi.
non est Romano cuiquam locus hic, ubi regnat
Protogenes aliquis vel Diphilus aut Hermarchus,

qui gentis vitio numquam partitur amicum,
solus habet; nam cum facilem stillavit in aurem
exiguum de naturae patriaeque veneno,
limine summoveor, perierunt tempora longi
servitii; nusquam minor est iactura clientis.

Quod porro officium, ne nobis blandiar, aut quod
pauperis hic meritum, si curet nocte togatus
currere, cum praetor lictorem impellat et ire
praecipitem iubeat, dudum vigilantibus orbis,
ne prior Albinam et Modiam collega salutet?
divitis hic servi cludit latus ingenuorum
filius; alter enim quantum in legione tribuni
accipiunt donat Calvinae vel Catienae,
ut semel aut iterum super illam palpitet, at tu,
cum tibi vestiti facies scorti placet, haeres
et dubitas alta Chionen deducere sella.
da testem Romae tam sanctum, quam fuit hospes
numinis Idaei, procedat vel Numa vel qui
servavit trepidam flagranti ex aede Minervam:
protinus ad censum, de moribus ultima fiet
quaestio "quot pascit servos? quot possidet agri
iugera? quam multa magnaque paropside cenat?"
quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca,
tantum habet et fidei. iures licet et Samothracum
et nostrorum aras, contemnere fulmina pauper
creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis.
quid quod materiam praebet causasque iocorum
omnibus hic idem, si foeda et scissa lacerna,
si toga sordidula est et rupta calceus alter
pelle patet, vel si consuto vulnere crassum
atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix?
nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se,
quam quod ridiculos homines facit. "exeat," inquit,
"si pudor est, et de pulvino surgat equestri,

cuius res legi non sufficit, et sedeant hic
lenonum pueri quocumque e fornice nati,
hic plaudat nitidi praeconis filius inter
pinnirapi cultos iuvenes iuvenesque lanistae;
sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni."
quis gener hic placuit censu minor atque puellae
sarcinulis impar? quis pauper scribitur heres?
quando in consilio est aedilibus? agmine facto
debuerant olim tenues migrasse Quirites.
haut facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus opstat
res angusta domi, sed Romae durior illis
conatus, magno hospitium miserabile, magno
servorum ventres et frugi cenula magno.
fictilibus cenare pudet, quod turpe negabis
translatus subito ad Marsos mensamque Sabellam
contentusque illic veneto duroque cucullo.
pars magna Italiae est, si verum admittimus, in qua
nemo togam sumit nisi mortuus. ipsa dierum
festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro
maiestas tandemque redit ad pulpita notum
exodium, cum personae pallentis hiatum
in gremio matris formidat rusticus infans,
aequales habitus illic similesque videbis
orchestram et populum, clari velamen honoris
sufficiunt tunicae summis aedilibus albae.
hic ultra vires habitus nitor, hic aliquid plus
quam satis est interdum aliena sumitur arca.
commune id vitium est, hic vivimus ambitiosa
paupertate omnes. quid te moror? omnia Romae
cum pretio. quid das, ut Cossum aliquando salutes,
ut te respiciat clauso Veiento labello?
ille metit barbam, crinem hic deponit amati,
plena domus libis venalibus. accipe et istud
fermentum tibi habe: praestare tributa clientes

cogimur et cultis augere peculia servis.
Quis timet aut timuit gelida Praeneste ruinam,
aut positis nemorosa inter iuga Volsiniis, aut
simplicibus Gabiis, aut proni Tiburis arce?
nos urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultam
magna parte sui: nam sic labentibus obstat
vilicus et, veteris rimae cum texit hiatum,
securos pendente iubet dormire ruina.
vivendum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, nulli
nocte metus. iam poscit aquam, iam frivola transfert
Ucalegon, tabulata tibi iam tertia fumant,
tu nescis. nam si gradibus trepidatur ab imis,
ultimus ardebit, quem tegula sola tuetur
a pluvia, molles ubi reddunt ova columbae.
lectus erat Codro Procula minor, urceoli sex,
ornamentum abaci, nec non et parvulus infra
cantharus et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiron,
iamque vetus Graecos servabat cista libellos,
et divina opici rodebant carmina mures.
nil habuit Codrus, quis enim negat? et tamen illud
perdidit infelix totum nihil; ultimus autem
aerumnae est cumulus, quod nudum et frusta rogantem
nemo cibo, nemo hospitio tectoque iuvabit.
si magna Asturici cecidit domus, horrida mater,
pullati proceres, differt vadimonia praetor;
tunc gemimus casus urbis, tunc odimus ignem.
ardet adhuc, et iam accurrit qui marmora donet,
conferat impensas: hic nuda et candida signa,
hic aliquid praeclarum Euphranoris et Polycliti,
phaecasiatorum vetera ornamenta deorum,
hic libros dabit et forulos mediamque Minervam,
hic modium argenti. meliora ac plura reponit
Persicus orborum lautissimus et merito iam
suspectus, tamquam ipse suas incenderit aedes.

si potes avelli circensibus, optima Sorae
aut Fabrateriae domus aut Frusinone paratur,
quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum.
hortulus hic puteusque brevis nec reste movendus
in tenuis plantas facili defunditur haustu.
vive bidentis amans et culti vilicus horti,
unde epulum possis centum dare Pythagoreis.
est aliquid, quocumque loco, quocumque recessu,
unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae.

Plurimus hic aeger moritur vigilando; sed ipsum
languorem peperit cibus inperfectus et haerens
ardenti stomacho, nam quae meritoria somnum
admittunt? magnis opibus dormitur in urbe,
inde caput morbi. redarum transitus arto
vicorum inflexu et stantis convicia mandrae
eripient somnum Druso vitulisque marinis,

Si vocat officium, turba cedente vehetur
dives et ingenti curret super ora liburna,
atque obiter leget aut scribet vel dormiet intus,
namque facit somnum clausa lectica fenestra,
ante tamen veniet. nobis properantibus obstat
unda prior, magno populus premit agmine lumbos
qui sequitur, ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro
alter, at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam;
pinguia crura luto; planta mox undique magna
calcor et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret.
nonne vides, quanto celebretur sportula fumo?
centum convivae, sequitur sua quemque culina.
Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
impositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat
servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem.
scinduntur tunicae sartae modo, longa coruscat
serraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum
plaustra vehunt, nutant alte populoque minantur.

nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat
axis et eversum fudit super agmina montem,
quid superest de corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa
invenit? obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver
more animae. domus interea secura patellas
iam lavat et bucca foculum excitat et sonat unctis
striglibus et pleno componit lintea guto.
haec inter pueros varie properantur, at ille
iam sedet in ripa taetrumque novicius horret
porthmea, nec sperat cenosi gurgitis alnum
infelix, nec habet quem porrigat ore trientem.
Respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis,
quod spatium tectis sublimibus, unde cerebrum
testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris
vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent
et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi
et subiti casus inprovidus, ad cenam si
intestatus eas: adeo tot fata, quot illa
nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae.
ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves.
ebrius ac petulans, qui nullum forte cecidit,
dat poenas, noctem patitur lugentis amicum
Pelidae, cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus.
[ergo non aliter poterit dormire? quibusdam]
somnum rixa facit. sed quamvis improbus annis
atque mero fervens cavet hunc, quem coccina laena
vitari iubet et comitum longissimus ordo,
multum praeterea flammarum et aenea lampas;
me, quem luna solet deducere vel breve lumen
candelae, cuius dispenso et tempero filum,
contemnit. miserae cognosce prooemia rixae,
si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.
stat contra starique iubet. parere necesse est,

nam quid agas, cum te furiosus cogat et idem
fortior? "unde venis?" exclamat; "cuius aceto,
cuius conche tumes? quis tecum sectile porrum
sutor et elixi vervecis labra comedit?
nil mihi respondes? aut dic, aut accipe calcem!
ede, ubi consistas! in qua te quaero proseucha?"
dicere si temptes aliquid tacitusve recedas,
tantumdem est, feriunt pariter, vadimonia deinde
irati faciunt; libertas pauperis haec est:
pulsatus rogat et pugnis concisus adorat,
ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti.
nec tamen haec tantum metuas, nam qui spoliet te
non derit, clausis domibus postquam omnis ubique
fixa catenatae siluit compago tabernae.
interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem.
armato quotiens tutae custode tenentur
et Pomptina palus et Gallinaria pinus,
sic inde huc omnes tamquam ad vivaria currunt.
qua fornace graves, qua non incude, catenae?
maximus in vinclis ferri modus, ut timeas, ne
vomer deficiat, ne marrae et sarcula desint.
felices proavorum atavos, felicia dicas
saecula, quae quondam sub regibus atque tribunis
viderunt uno contentam carcere Romam.
His alias poteram et pluris subnectere causas,
sed iumenta vocant, et sol inclinat, eundum est.
nam mihi commota iandudum mulio virga
annuit.—ergo vale nostri memor, et quotiens te
Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino,
me quoque ad Helvinam Cererem vestramque Dianam
converte a Cumis: saturarum ego, ni pudet illas,
adiutor gelidos veniam caligatus in agros.'

Ecce iterum Crispinus, et est mihi saepe vocandus
ad partes, monstrum nulla virtute redemptum
a vitiis, aegrae solaque libidine fortes
deliciae: viduas tantum spernatur adulter.
quid refert igitur, quantis iumenta fatiget
porticibus, quanta nemorum vectetur in umbra,
iugera quot vicina foro, quas emerit aedes
[nemo malus felix, minime corruptor et idem]
incestus, cum quo nuper vittata iacebat
sanguine adhuc vivo terram subitura sacerdos?
sed nunc de factis levioribus—et tamen alter
si fecisset idem, caderet sub iudice morum,
nam quod turpe bonis, Titio Seioque, decebat
Crispinum—quid agas, cum dira et foedior omni
crimine persona est? mullum sex milibus emit,
acquantem sane paribus sestertia libris,
ut perhibent qui de magnis maiora loquuntur.
consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto
praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi;
est ratio ulterior, magnae si misit amicae,
quae vehitur cluso latis specularibus antro.
nil tale exspectes, emit sibi. multa videmus,
quae miser et frugi non fecit Apicius. hoc tu,
succinctus patria quondam, Crispine, papyro,
hoc pretio squamam? potuit fortasse minoris
piscator quam piscis emi; provincia tanti
vendit agros, sed maiores Apulia vendit.
quales tunc epulas ipsum gluttisse putamus
induperatorem, cum tot sestertia partem
exiguam et modicae sumptam de margine cenae
purpureus magni ructarit scurra Palati,
iam princeps equitum, magna qui voce solebat

vendere municipes fracta de merce siluros?
incipe, Calliope! licet et considere: non est
cantandum, res vera agitur. narrate, puellae
Pierides! prosit mihi vos dixisse puellas.
Cum iam semianimum laceraret Flavius orbem
ultimus et calvo serviret Roma Neroni,
incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi
ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon,
implevitque sinus; nec enim minor haeserat illis,
quos operit glacies Maeotica ruptaque tandem
solibus effundit torrentis ad ostia Ponti
desidia tardos et longo frigore pingues.
destinat hoc monstrum cumbae linique magister
pontifici summo. quis enim proponere talem
aut emere auderet, cum plena et litora multo
delatore forent? dispersi protinus algae
inquisitores agerent cum remige nudo,
non dubitaturi fugitivum dicere piscem
depastumque diu vivaria Caesaris, inde
elapsum, veterem ad dominum debere reverti.
si quid Palfurio, si credimus Armillato,
quidquid conspicuum pulchrumque est aequore toto,
res fisci est, ubicumque natat: donabitur ergo,
ne pereat. iam letifero cedente pruinis
autumno, iam quartanam sperantibus aegris,
stridebat deformis hiems praedamque recentem
servabat; tamen hic properat, velut urgueat auster.
utque lacus suberant, ubi quamquam diruta servat
ignem Troianum et Vestam colit Alba minorem,
obstitit intranti miratrix turba parumper;
ut cessit, facili patuerunt cardine valvae;
exclusi spectant admissa obsonia patres.
itur ad Atriden. tum Picens 'accipe,' dixit,
'privatis maiora focis, genialis agatur

iste dies, propera stomachum laxare saginaes,
et tua servatum consume in saecula rhombum;
ipse capi voluit.' quid apertius? et tamen illi
surgebant cristae. nihil est quod credere de se
non possit, cum laudatur dis aequa potestas.
sed derat pisci patinae mensura. vocantur
ergo in consilium proceres, quos oderat ille,
in quorum facie miserae magnaeque sedebat
pallor amicitiae. primus, clamante Liburno
'currite, iam sedit!' rapta properabat abolla
Pegasus attonitae positus modo vilicus urbi,
[anne aliud tunc praefecti? quorum optimus atque]
interpres legum sanctissimus, omnia quamquam
temporibus diris tractanda putabat inermi
iustitia. venit et Crispi iucunda senectus,
cuius erant mores qualis facundia, mite
ingenium. maria ac terras populosque regenti
quis comes utilior, si clade et peste sub illa
saevitiam damnare et honestum adferre liceret
consilium? sed quid violentius aure tyranni,
cum quo de pluviis aut aestibus aut nimboso
vere locuturi fatum pendebat amici?
ille igitur numquam direxit bracchia contra
torrentem, nec civis erat, qui libera posset
verba animi proferre et vitam inpendere vero.
sic multas hiemes atque octogensima vidit
solstitia, his armis illa quoque tutus in aula.
proximus eiusdem properabat Acilius aevi
cum iuvene indigno, quem mors tam saeva maneret
et domini gladiis tam festinata. sed olim
prodigio par est in nobilitate senectus,
unde fit ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis.
profuit ergo nihil misero, quod comminus ursos
figebat Numidas Albana nudus harena

venator. quis enim iam non intellegat artes
patricias? quis priscum illud miratur acumen,
Brute, tuum? facile est barbato inponere regi.
nec melior vultu, quamvis ignobilis, ibat
Rubrius, offensae veteris reus atque tacendae,
et tamen inprobior saturam scribente cinaedo.
Montani quoque venter adest abdomine tardus,
et matutino sudans Crispinus amomo,
quantum vix redolent duo funera; saevior illo
Pompeius tenui iugulos aperire susurro,
et qui vulturibus servabat viscera Dacis
Fuscus, marmorea meditatus proelia villa,
et cum mortifero prudens Veiento Catullo,
qui numquam visae flagrabat amore puellae,
grande et conspicuum nostro quoque tempore monstrum,
caecus adulator dirusque a ponte satelles,
dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes
blandaque devexae iactaret basia redae.
nemo magis rhombum stupuit: nam plurima dixit
in laevum conversus; at illi dextra iacebat
belua. sic pugnas Cilicis laudabat et ictus
et pegma et pueros inde ad velaria raptos.
non cedit Veiento, set ut fanaticus oestro
percussus, Bellona, tuo divinat et 'ingens
omen habes,' inquit, 'magni clarique triumphi:
regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britanno
excidet Arviragus: peregrina est belua, cernis
erectas in terga sudes?' hoc defuit unum
Fabricio, patriam ut rhombi memoraret et annos.
"quidnam igitur censes? conciditur?" 'absit ab illo
dedecus hoc,' Montanus ait. 'testa alta paretur,
quae tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem.
debetur magnus patinae subitusque Prometheus;
argillam atque rotam citius properate! sed ex hoc

tempore iam, Caesar, figuli tua castra sequantur.'
vicit digna viro sententia: noverat ille
luxuriam inperii veterem noctesque Neronis
iam medias aliamque famem, cum pulmo Falerno
arderet. nulli maior fuit usus edendi
tempestate mea: Circeis nata forent an
Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove edita fundo
ostrea, callebat primo depraendere morsu;
et semel aspecti litus dicebat echini.
surgitur, et misso proceres exire iubentur
consilio, quos Albanam dux magnus in arcem
traxerat attonitos et festinare coactos,
tamquam de Cattis aliquid torvisque Sycambris
dicturus, tamquam e diversis partibus orbis
anxia praecipiti venisset epistula pinna.
atque utinam his potius nugis tota illa dedisset
tempora saevitiae, claras quibus abstulit urbi
inlustresque animas impune et vindice nullo!
sed periit, postquam Cerdonibus esse timendus
coeperat: hoc nocuit Lamiarum caede madenti.

V

Si te propositi nondum pudet atque eadem est mens,
ut bona summa putes aliena vivere quadra:
si potes illa pati, quae nec Sarmentus iniquas
Caesaris ad mensas nec vilis Gabba tulisset,
quamvis iurato metuam tibi credere testi.
ventre nihil novi frugalius; hoc tamen ipsum
defecisse puta, quod inani sufficit alvo:
nulla crepido vacat, nusquam pons et tegetis pars
dimidia brevior? tantine iniuria cenae?

tam ieiuna fames, cum possit honestius illic
et tremere et sordes farris mordere canini.
Primo fige loco, quod tu discumbere iussus
mercedem solidam veterum capis officiorum.
fructus amicitiae magnae cibus; inputat hunc rex
et quamvis rarum tamen inputat. ergo duos post
si libuit menses neglectum adhibere clientem,
tertia ne vacuo cessaret culcita lecto:
'una simus' ait. votorum summa. quid ultra
quaeris? habet Trebius, propter quod rumpere somnum
debeat et ligulas dimittere, sollicitus ne
tota salutatrix iam turba peregerit orbem
sideribus dubiis aut illo tempore, quo se
frigida circumagunt pigri serraca Bootae.
qualis cena tamen? vinum, quod sucida nolit
lana pati: de conviva Corybanta videbis.
iurgia proludunt; sed mox et pocula torques
saucius et rubra deterges vulnera mappa,
inter vos quotiens libertorumque cohortem
pugna Saguntina fervet commissa lagona.
ipse capillato diffusum consule potat
calcatamque tenet bellis socialibus uvam,
cardiaco numquam cyathum missurus amico;
cras bibet Albanis aliquid de montibus aut de
Setinis, cuius patriam titulumque senectus
delevit multa veteris fuligine testae,
quale coronati Thrasea Helvidiusque bibebant
Brutorum et Cassi natalibus. ipse capaces
Heliadum crustas et inaequales berullo
Virro tenet phialas: tibi non committitur aurum,
vel si quando datur, custos adfixus ibidem,
qui numeret gemmas, ungues observet acutos.
da veniam: praeclara illi laudatur iaspis.
nam Virro, ut multi, gemmas ad pocula transfert

a digitis, quas in vaginae fronte solebat
ponere zelotypo iuvenis praelatus Iarbae:
tu Beneventani sutoris nomen habentem
siccabis calicem nasorum quattuor ac iam
quassatum et rupto poscentem sulpura vitro.
si stomachus domini fervet vinoque ciboque,
frigidior Geticis petitur decocta pruinis:
[non eadem vobis poni modo vina querebar?]
vos aliam potatis aquam. tibi pocula cursor
Gaetulus dabit aut nigri manus ossea Mauri
et cui per mediam nolis occurrere noctem,
clivosae veheris dum per monumenta Latinae:
flos Asiae ante ipsum pretio maiore paratus,
quam fuit et Tulli census pugnacis et Anci
et, ne te teneam, Romanorum omnia regum
frivola. quod cum ita sit, tu Gaetulum Ganymedem
respice, cum sities. nescit tot milibus emptus
pauperibus miscere puer: sed forma, sed aetas
digna supercilio. quando ad te pervenit ille?
quando rogatus adest calidae gelidaeque minister?
quippe indignatur veteri parere clienti,
quodque aliquid poscas, et quod se stante recumbas.
[maxima quaeque domus servis est plena superbis.]
ecce alius quanto porrexit murmure panem
vix fractum, solidae iam mucida frusta farinae
quae genuinum agitent, non admittentia morsum:
sed tener et niveus mollique siligine factus
servatur domino. dextram cohibere memento,
salva sit artoptae reverentia. finge tamen te
inprobulum, superest illic qui ponere cogat:
'vis tu consuetis audax conviva canistris
impleri panisque tui novisse colorem?'
"scilicet hoc fuerat, propter quod saepe relicta
coniuge per montem adversum gelidasque cucurri

Esquilias, fremeret saeva cum grandine vernus
Iuppiter et multo stillaret paenula nimbo!"
aspice, quam longo distinguat pectore lancem,
quae fertur domino squilla, et quibus undique saepta
asparagis qua despiciat convivia cauda,
dum venit excelsi manibus sublata ministri:
sed tibi dimidio constrictus cammarus ovo
ponitur exigua feralis cena patella.
ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit, at hic qui
pallidus affertur misero tibi caulis olebit
lanternam: illud enim vestris datur alveolis, quod
canna Micipsarum prora subvexit acuta,
propter quod Romae cum Boccare nemo lavatur,
[quod tutos etiam facit a serpentibus atris.]
mullus erit domini, quem misit Corsica vel quem
Tauromenitanae rupes, quando omne peractum est
et iam defecit nostrum mare, dum gula saevit
retibus assiduis penitus scrutante macello
proxima, nec patimur Tyrrhenum crescere piscem.
instruit ergo focum provincia, sumitur illinc
quod captator emat Laenas, Aurelia vendat.
Virroni muraena datur, quae maxima venit
gurgite de Siculo; nam dum se continet Auster,
dum sedet et siccat madidas in carcere pinnas,
contemnunt mediam temeraria lina Charybdim.
vos anguilla manet longae cognata colubrae,
aut glacie aspersus maculis Tiberinus et ipse
vernula riparum, pinguis torrente cloaca
et solitus mediae cryptam penetrare Suburae.
Ipsi pauca velim, facilem si praebeat aurem.
'nemo petit, modicis quae mittebantur amicis
a Seneca, quae Piso bonus, quae Cotta solebat
largiri; namque et titulis et fascibus olim
maior habebatur donandi gloria: solum

poscimus, ut cenes civiliter; hoc face et esto,
esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis.'
Anseris ante ipsum magni iecur, anseribus par
altilis, et flavi dignus ferro Meleagri
fumat aper; post hunc tradentur tubera, si ver
tunc erit et facient optata tonitrua cenas
maiores. 'tibi habe frumentum,' Alledius inquit,
'o Libye, disiunge boves, dum tubera mittas.'
structorem interea, ne qua indignatio desit,
saltantem spectes et chironomunta volanti
cultello, donec peragat dictata magistri
omnia; nec minimo sane discrimine refert,
quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur.
duceris planta, velut ictus ab Hercule Cacus,
et ponere foris, si quid temptaveris umquam
hiscere, tamquam habeas tria nomina. quando propinat
Virro tibi sumitve tuis contacta labellis
pocula? quis vestrum temerarius usque adeo, quis
perditus, ut dicat regi 'bibe?' plurima sunt, quae
non audent homines pertusa dicere laena;
quadringenta tibi si quis deus aut similis dis
et melior fatis donaret homuncio, quantus
ex nihilo, quantus fieres Virronis amicus!
'da Trebio! pone ad Trebium! vis frater ab ipsis
ilibus?' o nummi, vobis hunc praestat honorem,
vos estis fratres. dominus tamen et domini rex
si vis tu fieri, nullus tibi parvolus aula
luserit Aeneas nec filia dulcior illo.
[iucundum et carum sterilis facit uxor amicum.]
set tua nunc Mygale pariat licet et pueros tres
in gremium patris fundat simul, ipse loquaci
gaudebit nido, viridem thoraca iubebit
adferri minimasque nuces assemque rogatum,
ad mensam quotiens parasitus venerit infans.

vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis,
boletus domino, set quales Claudius edit
ante illum uxoris, post quem nil amplius edit.
Virro sibi et reliquis Virronibus illa iubebit
poma dari, quorum solo pascaris odore,
qualia perpetuus Phaeacum autumnus habebat,
credere quae possis subrepta sororibus Afris;
tu scabie frueris mali, quod in aggere rodit
qui tegitur parma et galea metuensque flagelli
discit ab hirsuta iaculum torquere capella.
forsitan impensae Virronem parcere credas;
hoc agit, ut doleas; nam quae comoedia, mimus
quis melior plorante gula? ergo omnia fiunt,
si nescis, ut per lacrimas effundere bilem
cogaris pressoque diu stridere molari.
tu tibi liber homo et regis conviva videris:
captum te nidore suae putat ille culinae,
nec male coniectat; quis enim tam nudus, ut illum
bis ferat, Etruscum puero si contigit aurum
vel nodus tantum et signum de paupere loro?
spes bene cenandi vos decipit, 'ecce dabit iam
semesum leporem atque aliquid de clunibus apri,
ad nos iam veniet minor altilis,' inde parato
intactoque omnes et stricto pane tacetis.
ille sapit, qui te sic utitur. omnia ferre
si potes, et debes: pulsandum vertice raso
praebebis quandoque caput, nec dura timebis
flagra pati his epulis et tali dignus amico.

D. IUNII IUVENALIS
SATURARUM
LIBER TERTIUS.

Et spes et ratio studiorum in Caesare tantum,
solus enim tristes hac tempestate Camenas
respexit, cum iam celebres notique poetae
balneolum Gabiis, Romae conducere furnos
temptarent, nec foedum alii nec turpe putarent
praecones fieri, cum desertis Aganippes
vallibus esuriens migraret in atria Clio.
nam si Pieria quadrans tibi nullus in umbra
ostendatur, ames nomen victumque Machaerae
et vendas potius, commissa quod auctio vendit
stantibus, oenophorum tripodes armaria cistas,
Alcithoen Pacci, Thebas et Terea Fausti.
hoc satius, quam si dicas sub iudice 'vidi,'
quod non vidisti. faciant equites Asiani
quamquam et Cappadoces; faciant equites Bithyni,
altera quos nudo traducit Gallia talo.
nemo tamen studiis indignum ferre laborem
cogetur posthac, nectit quicumque canoris
eloquium vocale modis laurumque momordit.
hoc agite, o iuvenes! circumspicit et stimulat vos
materiamque sibi ducis indulgentia quaerit.
siqua aliunde putas rerum exspectanda tuarum
praesidia atque ideo crocea membrana tabella
impletur, lignorum aliquid posce ocius et quae
componis dona Veneris, Telesine, marito;
aut clude et positos tinea pertunde libellos.
frange miser calamos vigilataque proelia dele,
qui facis in parva sublimia carmina cella,
ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra.
spes nulla ulterior: didicit iam dives avarus
tantum admirari, tantum laudare disertos,
ut pueri Iunonis avem. sed defluit aetas

et pelagi patiens et cassidis atque ligonis.
taedia tunc subeunt animos, tunc seque suamque
Terpsichoren odit facunda et nuda senectus.
Accipe nunc artes. ne quid tibi conferat iste,
quem colis et Musarum et Apollinis aede relicta,
ipse facit versus atque uni cedit Homero
propter mille annos, et si dulcedine famae
succensus recites, maculosas commodat aedes:
haec longe ferrata domus servire iubetur,
in qua sollicitas imitatur ianua portas.
scit dare libertos extrema in parte sedentis
ordinis et magnas comitum disponere voces;
nemo dabit regum quanti subsellia constant
et quae conducto pendent anabathra tigillo
quaeque reportandis posita est orchestra cathedris.
nos tamen hoc agimus tenuique in pulvere sulcos
ducimus et litus sterili versamus aratro.
nam si discedas, laqueo tenet ambitiosum
[consuetudo mali; tenet insanabile multos]
scribendi cacoethes et aegro in corde senescit.
sed vatem egregium, cui non sit publica vena,
qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, nec qui
communi feriat carmen triviale moneta,
hunc, qualem nequeo monstrare et sentio tantum,
anxietate carens animus facit, omnis acerbi
impatiens, cupidus silvarum aptusque bibendis
fontibus Aonidum. neque enim cantare sub antro
Pierio thyrsumque potest contingere maesta
paupertas atque aeris inobs, quo nocte dieque
corpus eget. satur est, cum dicit Horatius 'euhoe!'
qui locus ingenio, nisi cum se carmine solo
vexant et dominis Cirrae Nysaeque feruntur
pectora vestra duas non admittentia curas?
magnae mentis opus nec de lodice paranda

attonitae, currus et equos faciesque deorum
aspicere et qualis Rutulum confundat Erinys.
nam si Vergilio puer et tolerabile desset
hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri,
surda nihil gemeret grave bucina. poscimus, ut sit
non minor antiquo Rubrenus Lappa cothurno,
cuius et alveolos et laenam pignerat Atreus?
non habet infelix Numitor quod mittat amico,
Quintillae quod donet habet, nec defuit illi
unde emeret multa pascendum carne leonem
iam domitum. constat leviori belua sumptu
nimirum, et capiunt plus intestina poetae.
contentus fama iaceat Lucanus in hortis
marmoreis; at Serrano tenuique Saleio
gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est?
curritur ad vocem iucundam et carmen amicae
Thebaidos, laetam cum fecit Statius urbem
promisitque diem: tanta dulcedine captos
adficit ille animos, tantaque libidine volgi
auditur; sed cum fregit subsellia versu,
esurit, intactam Paridi nisi vendit Agaven.
ille et militiae multis largitus honorem
semenstri digitos vatum circumligat auro.
quod non dant proceres, dabit histrio. tu Camerinos
et Baream, tu nobilium magna atria curas?
praefectos Pelopea facit, Philomela tribunos.
haut tamen invideas vati, quem pulpita pascunt.
quis tibi Maecenas, quis nunc erit aut Proculeius
aut Fabius, quis Cotta iterum, quis Lentulus alter?
tunc par ingenio pretium, tunc utile multis
pallere et vinum toto nescire Decembri.

Vester porro labor fecundior, historiarum
scriptores? petit hic plus temporis atque olei plus.
nullo quippe modo millensima pagina surgit

omnibus et crescit multa damnosa papyro;
sic ingens rerum numerus iubet atque operum lex.
quae tamen inde seges, terrae quis fructus apertae?
quis dabit historico, quantum daret acta legenti?
'Sed genus ignavum, quod lecto gaudet et umbra.'
dic igitur, quid causidicis civilia praestent
officia et magno comites in fasce libelli?
ipsi magna sonant, sed tum cum creditor audit
praecipue, vel si tetigit latus acrior illo,
qui venit ad dubium grandi cum codice nomen.
tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles
conspuiturque sinus: veram depraendere messem
si libet, hinc centum patrimonia causidicorum,
parte alia solum russati pone Lacernae.
consedere duces, surgis tu pallidus Aiax,
dicturus dubia pro libertate bubulco
iudice. rumpe miser tensum iecur, ut tibi lasso
figantur virides, scalarum gloria, palmae.
quod vocis pretium? siccus petasunculus et vas
pelamydum, aut veteres, Maurorum epimenia, bulbi,
aut vinum Tiberi devectum, quinque lagonae.
si quater egisti, si contigit aureus unus,
inde cadunt partes ex foedere pragmaticorum.
Aemilio dabitur quantum licet, et melius nos
egimus. huius enim stat currus aeneus, alti
quadriiuges in vestibulis, atque ipse feroci
bellatore sedens curvatum hastile minatur
eminus et statua meditatur proelia lusca.
sic Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit; exitus hic est
Tongilii, magno cum rhinocerote lavari
qui solet et vexat lutulenta balnea turba
perque forum iuvenes longo premit assere Maedos,
empturus pueros argentum murrina villas;
spondet enim Tyrio stlattaria purpura filo.

et tamen est illis hoc utile, purpura vendit
causidicum, vendunt amethystina, convenit illis
et strepitu et facie maioris vivere census.
[sed finem inpensae non servat prodiga Roma.]
fidimus eloquio? Ciceroni nemo ducentos
nunc dederit nummos, nisi fulserit anulus ingens.
respicit haec primum qui litigat, an tibi servi
octo, decem comites, an post te sella, togati
ante pedes. ideo conducta Paulus agebat
sardonyche, atque ideo pluris quam Gallus agebat,
quam Basilus. rara in tenui facundia panno.
quando licet Basilo flentem producere matrem?
quis bene dicentem Basilum ferat? accipiat te
Gallia vel potius nutricula causidicorum
Africa, si placuit mercedem ponere linguae.
Declamare doces? o ferrea pectora Vetti,
cui perimit saevos classis numerosa tyrannos!
nam quaecumque sedens modo legerat, haec eadem stans
perferet atque eadem cantabit versibus isdem;
occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros.
quis color et quod sit causae genus atque ubi summa
quaestio, quae veniant diversae forte sagittae,
nosse velint omnes, mercedem solvere nemo.
'mercedem appellas? quid enim scio?' "culpa docentis
scilicet arguitur, quod laeva parte mamillae
nil salit Arcadico iuveni, cuius mihi sexta
quaque die miserum dirus caput Annibal implet;
quidquid id est, de quo deliberat, an petat urbem
a Cannis, an post nimbos et fulmina cautus
circumagat madidas a tempestate cohortes.
quantum vis stipulare, et protinus accipe, quod do,
ut totiens illum pater audiat." haec alii sex
vel plures uno conclamant ore sophistae,
et veras agitant lites raptore relicto;

fusa venena silent, malus ingratusque maritus,
et quae iam veteres sanant mortaria caecos.
ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, si nostra movebunt
consilia, et vitae diversum iter ingredietur,
ad pugnam qui rhetorica descendit ab umbra,
summula ne pereat, qua vilis tessera venit
frumenti: quippe haec merces lautissima. tempta,
Chrysogonus quanti doceat vel Polio quanti
lautorum pueros, artem scindes Theodori.
balnea sescentis et pluris porticus, in qua
gestetur dominus, quotiens pluit—anne serenum
exspectet spargatque luto iumenta recenti?
[hic potius, namque hic mundae nitet ungula mulae—]
parte alia longis Numidarum fulta columnis
surgat et algentem rapiat cenatio solem.
quanticumque domus, veniet qui fercula docte
conponat, veniet qui pulmentaria condit.
hos inter sumptus sestertia Quintiliano,
ut multum, duo sufficient: res nulla minoris
constabit patri, quam filius. 'unde igitur tot
Quintilianus habet saltus?' exempla novorum
fatorum transi. felix et pulcher et acer,
felix et sapiens et nobilis et generosus
adpositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae;
felix orator quoque maximus et iaculator
et, si perfrixit, cantat bene. distat enim, quae
sidera te excipiant modo primos incipientem
edere vagitus et adhuc a matre rubentem.
si Fortuna volet, fies de rhetore consul;
si volet haec eadem, fies de consule rhetor.
Ventidius quid enim? quid Tullius? anne aliud quam
sidus et occulti miranda potentia fati?
servis regna dabunt, captivis fata triumphum.
felix ille tamen corvo quoque rarior albo.

paenituit multos vanae sterilisque cathedrae,
sicut Tharsymachi probat exitus atque Secundi
Carrinatis: et hunc inopem vidistis, Athenae,
nil praeter gelidas ausae conferre cicutas.
di, maiorum umbris tenuem et sine pondere terram
spirantisque crocos et in urna perpetuum ver,
qui praeceptorem sancti voluere parentis
esse loco! metuens virgae iam grandis Achilles
cantabat patriis in montibus et cui non tunc
eliceret risum citharoedi cauda magistri;
sed Rufum atque alios caedit sua quemque iuventus,
Rufum, quem totiens Ciceronem Allobroga dixit.

Quis gremio Celadi doctique Palaemonis adfert
quantum grammaticus meruit labor? et tamen ex hoc
quodcumque est (minus est autem quam rhetoris aera)
discipuli custos praemordet acoenonoētus,
et qui dispensat, franget sibi. cede, Palaemon,
et patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter quam
institor hibernae tegetis niveique cadurci:
dummodo non pereat, mediae quod noctis ab hora
sedisti, qua nemo faber, qua nemo sederet,
qui docet obliquo lanam deducere ferro;
dummodo non pereat, totidem olfecisse lucernas,
quot stabant pueri, cum totus decolor esset
Flaccus et haereret nigro fuligo Maroni.
rara tamen merces, quae cognitione tribuni
non egeat. sed vos saevas inponite leges,
ut praeceptori verborum regula constet,
ut legat historias, auctores noverit omnes
tamquam ungues digitosque suos, ut forte rogatus,
dum petit aut thermas aut Phoebi balnea, dicat
nutricem Anchisae, nomen patriamque novercae
Anchemoli, dicat quot Acestes vixerit annis,
quot Siculas Phrygibus vini donaverit urnas.

exigite ut mores teneros ceu pollice ducat,
ut si quis cera voltum facit; exigite ut sit
et pater ipsius coetus, ne turpia ludant,
ne faciant vicibus. non est leve tot puerorum
observare manus oculosque in fine trementis.
'haec,' inquit, 'cura: set cum se verterit annus,
accipe, victori populus quod postulat, aurum.'

VIII

Stemmata quid faciunt? quid prodest, Pontice, longo
sanguine censeri, pictos ostendere vultus
maiorum et stantis in curribus Aemilianos
et Curios iam dimidios umerosque minorem
Corvinum et Galbam auriculis nasoque carentem?
quis fructus, generis tabula iactare capaci
[Corvinum, posthac multa contingere virga]
fumosos equitum cum dictatore magistros,
si coram Lepidis male vivitur? effigies quo
tot bellatorum, si luditur alea pernox
ante Numantinos, si dormire incipis ortu
luciferi, quo signa duces et castra movebant?
cur Allobrogicis et magna gaudeat ara
natus in Herculeo Fabius lare, si cupidus, si
vanus et Euganea quantumvis mollior agna,
si tenerum attritus Catinensi pumice lumbum
squalentis traducit avos emptorque veneni
frangenda miseram funestat imagine gentem?
tota licet veteres exornent undique cerae
atria, nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.
Paulus vel Cossus vel Drusus moribus esto,
hos ante effigies maiorum pone tuorum,

praecedant ipsas illi te consule virgas.
prima mihi debes animi bona. sanctus haberi
iustitiaeque tenax factis dictisque mereris,
adgnosco procerem; salve, Gaetulice, seu tu
Silanus, quocumque alio de sanguine; rarus
civis et egregius patriae contingis ovanti;
exclamare libet, populus quod clamat Osiri
invento. quis enim generosum dixerit hunc, qui
indignus genere et praeclaro nomine tantum
insignis? nanum cuiusdam Atlanta vocamus,
Aethiopem Cycnum, parvam extortamque puellam
Europen; canibus pigris scabieque vetusta
levibus et siccae lambentibus ora lucernae
nomen erit pardus tigris leo, si quid adhuc est
quod fremat in terris violentius. ergo cavebis
et metues, ne tu sic Creticus aut Camerinus.

His ego quem monui? tecum est mihi sermo, Rubelli
Blande. tumes alto Drusorum stemmate, tamquam
feceris ipse aliquid, propter quod nobilis esses,
ut te conciperet quae sanguine fulget Iuli,
non quae ventoso conducta sub aggere texit.
'vos humiles,' inquis, 'vulgi pars ultima nostri,
quorum nemo queat patriam monstrare parentis:
ast ego Cecropides.' vivas et originis huius
gaudia longa feras! tamen ima plebe Quiritem
facundum invenies; solet hic defendere causas
nobilis indocti; veniet de plebe togata,
qui iuris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat.
hic petit Euphraten iuvenis domitique Batavi
custodes aquilas armis industrius: at tu
nil nisi Cecropides truncoque simillimus Hermae.
nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine, quam quod
illi marmoreum caput est, tua vivit imago.
dic mihi, Teucrorum proles, animalia muta

quis generosa putet, nisi fortia? nempe volucrem
sic laudamus equum, facili cui plurima palma
fervet et exsultat rauco victoria circo.
nobilis hic, quocumque venit de gramine, cuius
clara fuga ante alios et primus in aequore pulvis;
sed venale pecus Coryphaei posteritas et
Hirpini, si rara iugo Victoria sedit.
nil ibi maiorum respectus, gratia nulla
umbrarum; dominos pretiis mutare iubentur
exiguis, trito ducunt epiredia collo
segnipedes dignique molam versare Nepotis.
ergo ut miremur te, non tua, privum aliquid da,
quod possim titulis incidere praeter honores,
quos illis damus ac dedimus, quibus omnia debes.
Haec satis ad iuvenem, quem nobis fama superbum
tradit et inflatum plenumque Nerone propinquo.
rarus enim ferme sensus communis in illa
fortuna; sed te censeri laude tuorum,
Pontice, noluerim sic ut nihil ipse futurae
laudis agas. miserum est aliorum incumbere famae,
ne conlapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis.
stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos.
esto bonus miles, tutor bonus, arbiter idem
integer. ambiguae si quando citabere testis
incertaeque rei, Phalaris licet imperet ut sis
falsus et admoto dictet periuria tauro,
summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori
et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.
dignus morte perit, cenet licet ostrea centum
Gaurana et Cosmi toto mergatur aeno.
expectata diu tandem provincia cum te
rectorem accipiet, pone irae frena modumque,
pone et avaritiae, miserere inopum sociorum:
ossa vides regum vacuis exucta medullis.

respice, quid moneant leges, quid curia mandet,
praemia quanta bonos maneant, quam fulmine iusto
et Capito et Numitor ruerint damnante senatu,
piratae Cilicum. sed quid damnatio confert?
cum Pansa eripiat, quidquid tibi Natta reliquit,
praeconem, Chaerippe, tuis circumspice pannis,
iamque tace; furor est post omnia perdere naulon.
non idem gemitus olim neque vulnus erat par
damnorum sociis florentibus et modo victis.
plena domus tunc omnis, et ingens stabat acervos
nummorum, Spartana chlamys, conchylia Coa,
et cum Parrasii tabulis signisque Myronis
Phidiacum vivebat ebur, nec non Polycliti
multus ubique labor, rarae sine Mentore mensae.
inde Dolabellae atque hinc Antonius, inde
sacrilegus Verres referebant navibus altis
occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.
nunc sociis iuga pauca boum, grex parvus equarum
et pater armenti capto eripiatur agello,
ipsi deinde lares, si quod spectabile signum.
[si quis in aedicula deus unicus. haec etenim sunt
pro summis, nam sunt haec maxima. despicias tu]
forsitan inbellis Rhodios unctamque Corinthon
despicias merito; quid resinata iuventus
cruraque totius facient tibi levia gentis?
horrida vitanda est Hispania, Gallicus axis
Illyricumque latus; parce et messoribus illis,
qui saturant urbem circo scenaeque vacantem.
quanta autem inde feres tam dirae praemia culpae,
cum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros?
curandum in primis, ne magna iniuria fiat
fortibus et miseris. tollas licet omne quod usquam est
auri atque argenti, scutum gladiumque relinques.
[et iaculum et galeam: spoliatis arma supersunt.]

quod modo proposui, non est sententia, verum est;
credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllae.
si tibi sancta cohors comitum, si nemo tribunal
vendit acersecomes, si nullum in coniuge crimen,
nec per conventus et cuncta per oppida curvis
unguibus ire parat nummos raptura Celaeno,
tu licet a Pico numeres genus, altaque si te
nomina delectant, omnem Titanida pugnam
inter maiores ipsumque Promethea ponas:
de quocumque voles proavum tibi sumito libro.
quod si praecipitem rapit ambitio atque libido,
si frangis virgas sociorum in sanguine, si te
delectant hebetes lasso lictore secures,
incipit ipsorum contra te stare parentum
nobilitas claramque facem praeferre pudendis.
omne animi vitium tanto conspectius in se
crimen habet, quanto maior qui peccat habetur.
quo mihi te solitum falsas signare tabellas
in templis quae fecit avus statuamque parentis
ante triumphalem? quo, si nocturnus adulter
tempora Santonico velas adoperta cucullo?
Praeter maiorum cineres atque ossa volucri
carpento rapitur pinguis Lateranus, et ipse,
ipse rotam astringit multo sufflamine consul,
nocte quidem, sed luna videt, sed sidera testes
intendunt oculos. finitum tempus honoris
cum fuerit, clara Lateranus luce flagellum
sumet et occursum numquam trepidabit amici
iam senis, ac virga prior annuet atque maniplos
solvet et infundet iumentis hordea lassis.
interea dum lanatas robumque iuvencum
more Numae caedit Iovis ante altaria, iurat
solam Eponam et facies olida ad praesepia pictas.
sed cum pervigiles placet instaurare popinas,

obvius adsiduo Syrophoenix udus amomo
[currit, Idumaeae Syrophoenix incola portae]
hospitis adfectu dominum regemque salutat,
et cum venali Cyane succincta lagona.
defensor culpae dicet mihi 'fecimus et nos
haec iuvenes.' esto. desisti nempe, nec ultra
fovisti errorem. breve sit, quod turpiter audes,
quaedam cum prima resecentur crimina barba,
indulge veniam pueris. Lateranus ad illos
thermarum calices inscriptaque lintea vadit
maturus bello, Armeniae Syriaeque tuendis
amnibus et Rheno atque Histro; praestare Neronem
securum valet haec aetas. mitte Ostia, Caesar,
mitte, sed in magna legatum quaere popina;
invenies aliquo cum percussore iacentem,
permixtum nautis et furibus ac fugitivis,
inter carnifices et fabros sandapilarum
et resupinati cessantia tympana galli.
aequa ibi libertas, communia pocula, lectus
non alius cuiquam, nec mensa remotior ulli.
quid facias talem sortitus, Pontice, servum?
nempe in Lucanos aut Tusca ergastula mittas.
at vos, Troiugenae, vobis ignoscitis, et quae
turpia Cerdoni, Volesos Brutumque decebunt.

Quid, si numquam adeo foedis adeoque pudendis
utimur exemplis, ut non peiora supersint?
consumptis opibus vocem, Damasippe, locasti
sipario, clamosum ageres ut phasma Catulli.
Laureolum velox etiam bene Lentulus egit,
iudice me dignus vera cruce. nec tamen ipsi
ignoscas populo; populi frons durior huius,
qui sedet et spectat triscurria patriciorum,
planipedes audit Fabios, ridere potest qui
Mamercorum alapas. quanti sua funera vendant,

quid refert? vendunt nullo cogente Nerone,
nec dubitant celsi praetoris vendere ludis.
finge tamen gladios inde atque hinc pulpita poni,
quid satius? mortem sic quisquam exhorruit, ut sit
zelotypus Thymeles, stupidi collega Corinthi?
res haut mira tamen citharoedo principe mimus
nobilis. haec ultra quid erit nisi ludus? et illic
dedecus urbis habes, nec mirmillonis in armis,
nec clipeo Gracchum pugnantem aut falce supina,
damnat enim tales habitus, [et damnat et odit,
nec galea faciem abscondit:] movet ecce tridentem et,
postquam vibrata pendentia retia dextra
nequiquam effudit, nudum ad spectacula voltum
erigit et tota fugit agnoscendus harena.
credamus tunicae, de faucibus aurea cum se
porrigat et longo iactetur spira galero?
ergo ignominiam graviorem pertulit omni
vulnere cum Graccho iussus pugnare secutor.
Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
perditus, ut dubitet Senecam praeferre Neroni,
cuius supplicio non debuit una parari
simia nec serpens unus nec culleus unus?
par Agamemnonidae crimen, sed causa facit rem
dissimilem: quippe ille deis auctoribus ultor
patris erat caesi media inter pocula; sed nec
Electrae iugulo se polluit aut Spartani
sanguine coniugii, nullis aconita propinquis
miscuit, in scena numquam cantavit Orestes,
Troica non scripsit. quid enim Verginius armis
debuit ulcisci magis, aut cum Vindice Galba,
quod Nero tam saeva crudaque tyrannide fecit?
haec opera atque hae sunt generosi principis artes,
gaudentis foedo peregrina ad pulpita cantu
prostitui Graiaeque apium meruisse coronae.

maiorum effigies habeant insignia vocis,
ante pedes Domiti longum tu pone Thyestae
syrma vel Antigonae seu personam Menalippes,
et de marmoreo citharam suspende colosso.
quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi
inveniet quisquam sublimius? arma tamen vos
nocturna et flammas domibus templisque paratis,
ut Bracatorum pueri Senonumque minores,
ausi quod liceat tunica punire molesta.
sed vigilat consul vexillaque vestra coercet.
hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis et modo Romae
municipalis eques, galeatum ponit ubique
praesidium attonitis et in omni monte laborat.
tantum igitur muros intra toga contulit illi
nominis ac tituli, quantum vix Leucade, quantum
Thessaliae campis Octavius abstulit udo
caedibus assiduis gladio; set Roma parentem,
Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit.
Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat
poscere mercedes, alieno lassus aratro;
nodosam post haec frangebat vertice vitem,
si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra:
hic tamen et Cimbros et summa pericula rerum
excipit, et solus trepidantem protegit urbem,
atque ideo, postquam ad Cimbros stragemque volabant
qui numquam attigerant maiora cadavera corvi,
nobilis ornatur lauro collega secunda.
plebeiae Deciorum animae, plebeia fuerunt
nomina: pro totis legionibus hi tamen et pro
omnibus auxiliis atque omni pube Latina
sufficiunt dis infernis terraeque parenti;
pluris enim Decii, quam quae servantur ab illis.
ancilla natus trabeam et diadema Quirini
et fasces meruit regum ultimus ille bonorum:

prodita laxabant portarum claustra tyrannis
exulibus iuvenes ipsius consulis et quos
magnum aliquid dubia pro libertate deceret,
quod miraretur cum Coclite Mucius et quae
imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit.
occulta ad patres produxit crimina servus,
matronis lugendus; at illos verbera iustis
adficiunt poenis et legum prima securis.

Malo pater tibi sit Thersites, dummodo tu sis
Aeacidae similis Vulcaniaque arma capessas,
quam te Thersitae similem producat Achilles.
et tamen ut longe repetas longeque revolvas
nomen, ab infami gentem deducis asylo:
maiorum primus quisquis fuit ille tuorum,
aut pastor fuit aut illud quod dicere nolo.

LIBER QUARTUS.

X

Omnibus in terris, quae sunt a Gadibus usque
Auroram et Gangen, pauci dinoscere possunt
vera bona atque illis multum diversa, remota
erroris nebula. quid enim ratione timemus
aut cupimus? quid tam dextro pede concipis, ut te
conatus non paeniteat votique peracti?
evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis
di faciles; nocitura toga, nocitura petuntur
militia; torrens dicendi copia multis
et sua mortifera est facundia, viribus ille
confisus periit admirandisque lacertis.
sed plures nimia congesta pecunia cura
strangulat et cuncta exuperans patrimonia census,
quanto delphinis ballaena Britannica maior.

temporibus diris igitur iussuque Neronis
Longinum et magnos Senecae praedivitis hortos
clausit et egregias Lateranorum obsidet aedes
tota cohors. rarus venit in cenacula miles.
pauca licet portes argenti vascula puri,
nocte iter ingressus gladium contumque timebis
et motae ad lunam trepidabis harundinis umbras;
cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.
prima fere vota et cunctis notissima templis
divitiae, crescant ut opes, ut maxima toto
nostra sit arca foro. sed nulla aconita bibuntur
fictilibus; tunc illa time, cum pocula sumes
gemmata et lato Setinum ardebit in auro.
iamne igitur laudas, quod de sapientibus alter
ridebat, quotiens de limine moverat unum
protuleratque pedem, flebat contrarius auctor?
sed facilis cuivis rigidi censura cachinni:
mirandum est, unde ille oculis suffecerit umor.
perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat
Democritus, quamquam non essent urbibus illis
praetexta et trabeae fasces lectica tribunal.
quid si vidisset praetorem curribus altis
exstantem et medii sublimem pulvere circi
in tunica Iovis et pictae Sarrana ferentem
ex umeris aulaea togae magnaeque coronae
tantum orbem, quanto cervix non sufficit ulla?
quippe tenet sudans hanc publicus et, sibi consul
ne placeat, curru servus portatur eodem.
da nunc et volucrem, sceptro quae surgit eburno,
illinc cornicines, hinc praecedentia longi
agminis officia et niveos ad frena Quirites,
defossa in loculis quos sportula fecit amicos.
tum quoque materiam risus invenit ad omnis
occursus hominum, cuius prudentia monstrat

summos posse viros et magna exempla daturos
vervecum in patria crassoque sub aere nasci.
ridebat curas, nec non et gaudia vulgi,
interdum et lacrimas, cum fortunae ipse minaci
mandaret laqueum mediumque ostenderet unguem.
Ergo supervacua aut *ut* perniciosa petuntur,
propter quae fas est genua incerare deorum?
Quosdam praecipitat subiecta potentia magnae
invidiae, mergit longa atque insignis honorum
pagina. descendunt statuae restemque sequuntur,
ipsas deinde rotas bigarum inpacta securis
caedit et inmeritis franguntur crura caballis.
iam strident ignes, iam follibus atque caminis
ardet adoratum populo caput et crepat ingens
Seianus; deinde ex facie toto orbe secunda
fiunt urceoli pelves sartago matellae.
pone domi laurus, duc in Capitolia magnum
cretatumque bovem, Seianus ducitur unco
spectandus. gaudent omnes. 'quae labra, quis illi
vultus erat! numquam, si quid mihi credis, amavi
hunc hominem. sed quo cecidit sub crimine? quisnam
delator? quibus indiciis, quo teste probavit?'
"nil horum, verbosa et grandis epistula venit
a Capreis." 'bene habet; nil plus interrogo.' sed quid
turba Remi? sequitur fortunam, ut semper, et odit
damnatos; idem populus, si Nortia Tusco
favisset, si oppressa foret secura senectus
principis, hac ipsa Seianum diceret hora
Augustum. iam pridem, ex quo suffragia nulli
vendimus, effudit curas; nam qui dabat olim
imperium fasces legiones omnia, nunc se
continet atque duas tantum res anxius optat,
panem et circenses. 'perituros audio multos.'
"nil dubium, magna est fornacula; pallidulus mi

Brutidius meus ad Martis fuit obvius aram.
quam timeo, victus ne poenas exigat Aiax
ut male defensus! curramus praecipites et,
dum iacet in ripa, calcemus Caesaris hostem.
sed videant servi, ne quis neget et pavidum in ius
cervice obstricta dominum trahat." hi sermones
tunc de Seiano, secreta haec murmura vulgi.
visne salutari sicut Seianus? habere
tantundem atque illi summas donare curules,
illum exercitibus praeponere, tutor haberi
principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis
cum grege Chaldaeo? vis certe pila cohortes,
egregios equites et castra domestica? quidni
haec cupias? et qui nolunt occidere quemquam,
posse volunt. sed quae praeclara et prospera tanti,
ut rebus laetis par sit mensura malorum?
huius, qui trahitur, praetextam sumere mavis,
an Fidenarum Gabiorumque esse potestas
et de mensura ius dicere, vasa minora
frangere pannosus vacuis aedilis Ulubris?
ergo quid optandum foret, ignorasse fateris
Seianum; nam qui nimios optabat honores
et nimias poscebat opes, numerosa parabat
excelsae turris tabulata, unde altior esset
casus et impulsae praeceps immane ruinae.
quid Crassos, quid Pompeios evertit, et illum,
ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites?
summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus
magnaque numinibus vota exaudita malignis.
ad generum Cereris sine caede ac vulnere pauci
descendunt reges et sicca morte tyranni.

Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis
incipit optare et totis quinquatribus optat,
quisquis adhuc uno parcam colit asse Minervam,

quem sequitur custos angustae vernula capsae.
eloquio sed uterque perit orator, utrumque
largus et exundans leto dedit ingenii fons.
o ingenio manus est et cervix caesa, nec umquam
sanguine causidici maduerunt rostra pusilli.
'o fortunatam natam me consule Romam!'
Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic
omnia dixisset. ridenda poemata malo,
quam te conspicuae, divina Philippica, famae,
volveris a prima quae proxima. saevus et illum
exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenae
torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri.
dis ille adversis genitus fatoque sinistro,
quem pater ardentis massae fuligine lippus
a carbone et forcipibus gladiosque parante
incude et luteo Vulcano ad rhetora misit.
Bellorum exuviae, truncis adfixa tropaeis
lorica et fracta de casside buccula pendens
et curtum temone iugum victaeque triremis
aplustre et summo tristis captivos in arcu
humanis maiora bonis creduntur. ad hoc se
Romanus Graiusque et barbarus induperator
erexit: causas discriminis atque laboris
inde habuit. tanto maior famae sitis est, quam
virtutis; quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam,
praemia si tollas? patriam tamen obruit olim
gloria paucorum et laudis titulique cupido
haesuri saxis cinerum custodibus, ad quae
discutienda valent sterilis mala robora fici,
quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulchris.
expende Hannibalem, quot libras in duce summo
invenies? hic est, quem non capit Africa Mauro
percussa Oceano Niloque admota tepenti,
rursus ad Aethiopum populos altosque elephantos.

additur imperiis Hispania, Pyrenaeum
transilit. opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque,
diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aceto.
iam tenet Italiam, tamen ultra pergere tendit.
'actum,' inquit, 'nihil est, nisi Poeno milite portas
frangimus et media vexillum pono Subura.'
o qualis facies et quali digna tabella,
cum Gaetula ducem portaret belua luscum!
exitus ergo quis est? o gloria! vincitur idem
nempe et in exilium praeceps fugit atque ibi magnus
mirandusque cliens sedet ad praetoria regis,
donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.
finem animae, quae res humanas miscuit olim,
non gladii, non saxa dabunt nec tela, sed ille
Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor
anulus. i demens et saevas curre per Alpes,
ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias!
unus Pellaeo iuveni non sufficit orbis,
aestuat infelix angusto limite mundi,
ut Gyari clausus scopulis parvaque Seripho;
cum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,
sarcophago contentus erit. mors sola fatetur,
quantula sint hominum corpuscula. creditur olim
velificatus Athos et quidquid Graecia mendax
audet in historia, constratum classibus isdem
suppositumque rotis solidum mare, credimus altos
defecisse amnes epotaque flumina Medo
prandente, et madidis cantat quae Sostratus alis.
ille tamen qualis rediit Salamine relicta,
in Corum atque Eurum solitus saevire flagellis
barbarus Aeolio numquam hoc in carcere passos,
ipsum compedibus qui vinxerat Ennosigaeum—
mitius id sane, quod non et stigmate dignum
credidit. huic quisquam vellet servire deorum!—

sed qualis rediit? nempe una nave, cruentis
fluctibus ac tarda per densa cadavera prora.
has totiens optata exegit gloria poenas!
'Da spatium vitae, multos da, Iuppiter, annos!'
hoc recto vultu, solum hoc et pallidus optas.
sed quam continuis et quantis longa senectus
plena malis! deformem et taetrum ante omnia vultum
dissimilemque sui, deformem pro cute pellem
pendentisque genas et talis aspice rugas,
quales, umbriferos ubi pandit Thabraca saltus,
in vetula scalpit iam mater simia bucca.
plurima sunt iuvenum discrimina, pulchrior ille
hoc, atque ille alio, multum hic robustior illo;
una senum facies, cum voce trementia membra
et iam leve caput madidique infantia nasi,
frangendus misero gingiva panis inermi.
usque adeo gravis uxori natisque sibique,
ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso.
non eadem vini atque cibi torpente palato
gaudia. nam coitus iam longa oblivio, vel si
coneris, iacet exiguus cum ramice nervus
et, quamvis tota palpetur nocte, iacebit.
anne aliquid sperare potest haec inguinis aegri
canities? quid, quod merito suspecta libido est,
quae Venerem adfectat sine viribus? aspice partis
nunc damnum alterius. nam quae cantante voluptas,
sit licet eximius, citharoedo, sitve Seleucus
et quibus aurata mos est fulgere lacerna?
quid refert, magni sedeat qua parte theatri,
qui vix cornicines exaudiet atque tubarum
concentus? clamore opus est, ut sentiat auris,
quem dicat venisse puer, quot nuntiet horas.
praeterea minimus gelido iam in corpore sanguis
febre calet sola, circumsilit agmine facto

morborum omne genus, quorum si nomina quaeras,
promptius expediam, quot amaverit Oppia moechos,
quot Themison aegros autumno occiderit uno,
quot Basilus socios, quot circumscripserit Hirrus
pupillos, quot longa viros exorbeat uno
Maura die, quot discipulos inclinet Hamillus,
percurram citius, quot villas possideat nunc,
quo tondente gravis iuveni mihi barba sonabat.
ille umero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis; ambos
perdidit ille oculos et luscis invidet, huius
pallida labra cibum accipiunt digitis alienis,
ipse ad conspectum cenae diducere rictum
suetus hiat tantum, ceu pullus hirundinis, ad quem
ore volat pleno mater ieiuna. sed omni
membrorum damno maior dementia, quae nec
nomina servorum nec vultum agnoscit amici,
cum quo praeterita cenavit nocte, nec illos,
quos genuit, quos eduxit. nam codice saevo
heredes vetat esse suos, bona tota feruntur
ad Phialen; tantum artificis valet halitus oris,
quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis.
ut vigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen sunt
funera natorum, rogus aspiciendus amatae
coniugis et fratris plenaeque sororibus urnae.
haec data poena diu viventibus, ut renovata
semper clade domus multis in luctibus inque
perpetuo maerore et nigra veste senescant.
rex Pylius, magno si quidquam credis Homero,
exemplum vitae fuit a cornice secundae.
felix nimirum, qui tot per saecula mortem
distulit atque suos iam dextra computat annos,
quique novum totiens mustum bibit. oro, parumper
attendas, quantum de legibus ipse queratur
fatorum et nimio de stamine, cum videt acris

Antilochi barbam ardentem, cum quaerit ab omni
quisquis adest socius, cur haec in tempora duret,
quod facinus dignum tam longo admiserit aevo?
haec eadem Peleus, raptum cum luget Achillem,
atque alius, cui fas Ithacum lugere natantem.
incolumi Troia Priamus venisset ad umbras
Assaraci magnis sollemnibus, Hectore funus
portante ac reliquis fratrum cervicibus inter
Iliadum lacrimas, ut primos edere planctus
Cassandra inciperet scissaque Polyxena palla,
si foret exstinctus diverso tempore, quo non
coeperat audaces Paris aedificare carinas.
longa dies igitur quid contulit? omnia vidit
eversa et flammis Asiam ferroque cadentem.
tunc miles tremulus posita tulit arma tiara
et ruit ante aram summi Iovis, ut vetulus bos,
qui domini cultris tenue et miserabile collum
praebet ab ingrato iam fastiditus aratro.
exitus ille utcumque hominis, sed torva canino
latravit rictu, quae post hunc vixerat uxor.
festino ad nostros et regem transeo Ponti
et Croesum, quem vox iusti facunda Solonis
respicere ad longae iussit spatia ultima vitae.
exilium et carcer Minturnarumque paludes
et mendicatus victa Carthagine panis
hinc causas habuere. quid illo cive tulisset
natura in terris, quid Roma beatius umquam,
si circumducto captivorum agmine et omni
bellorum pompa animam exhalasset opimam,
quum de Teutonico vellet descendere curru?
provida Pompeio dederat Campania febres
optandas, sed multae urbes et publica vota
vicerunt; igitur fortuna ipsius et urbis
servatum victo caput abstulit. hoc cruciatu

Lentulus, hac poena caruit ceciditque Cethegus
integer, et iacuit Catilina cadavere toto.
Formam optat modico pueris, maiore puellis
murmure, cum Veneris fanum videt, anxia mater
usque ad delicias votorum. 'cur tamen,' inquit,
'corripias? pulchra gaudet Latona Diana.'
sed vetat optari faciem Lucretia, qualem
ipsa habuit, cuperet Rutilae Verginia gibbum
accipere atque suam Rutilae dare. filius autem
corporis egregii miseros trepidosque parentes
semper habet; rara est adeo concordia formae
atque pudicitiae. sanctos licet horrida mores
tradiderit domus ac veteres imitata Sabinos,
praeterea castum ingenium vultumque modesto
sanguine ferventem tribuat natura benigna
larga manu—quid enim puero conferre potest plus
custode et cura natura potentior omni?—
non licet esse viro; nam prodiga corruptoris
improbitas ipsos audet temptare parentes.
tanta in muneribus fiducia. nullus ephebum
deformem saeva castravit in arce tyrannus,
nec praetextatum rapuit Nero loripedem nec
strumosum atque utero pariter gibboque tumentem.
i nunc et iuvenis specie laetare tui, quem
maiora exspectant discrimina. fiet adulter
publicus et poenas metuet quascumque mariti
exigere iratist, nec erit felicior astro
Martis, ut in laqueos numquam incidat. exigit autem
interdum ille dolor plus quam lex ulla dolori
concessit; necat hic ferro, secat ille cruentis
verberibus, quosdam moechos et mugilis intrat.
sed tuus Endymion dilectae fiet adulter
matronae; mox cum dederit Servilia nummos,
fiet et illius, quam non amat, exuet omnem

corporis ornatum; quid enim ulla negaverit udis
inguinibus sive est haec Oppia, sive Catulla
deterior? totos habet illic femina mores.
'sed casto quid forma nocet?' quid profuit immo
Hippolyto grave propositum, quid Bellerophonti?
erubuit nempe hac ceu fastidita repulsa
nec Stheneboea minus quam Cressa excanduit, et se
concussere ambae. mulier saevissima tunc est,
cum stimulos odio pudor admovet. elige, quidnam
suadendum esse putes, cui nubere Caesaris uxor
destinat. optimus hic et formosissimus idem
gentis patriciae rapitur miser exstinguendus
Messalinae oculis; dudum sedet illa parato
flammeolo Tyriusque palam genialis in hortis
sternitur, et ritu decies centena dabuntur
antiquo, veniet cum signatoribus auspex.
haec tu secreta et paucis commissa putabas?
non nisi legitime vult nubere. quid placeat, dic;
ni parere velis, pereundum erit ante lucernas;
o si scelus admittas, dabitur mora parvula, dum res
nota urbi et populo contingat principis aurem.
dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus. interea tu
obsequere imperio, si tanti vita dierum
paucorum. quidquid levius meliusque putaris,
praebenda est gladio pulchra haec et candida cervix.
'Nil ergo optabunt homines?' si consilium vis,
permittes ipsis expendere numinibus, quid
conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris.
nam pro iucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di.
carior est illis homo, quam sibi. nos animorum
inpulsu et caeca magnaque cupidine ducti
coniugium petimus partumque uxoris; at illis
notum, qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor.
ut tamen et poscas aliquid voveasque sacellis

exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci,
orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem,
qui spatium vitae extremum inter munera ponat
naturae, qui ferre queat quoscumque labores,
nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil et potiores
Herculis aerumnas credat saevosque labores
et Venere et cenis et pluma Sardanapalli.
monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare. semita certe
tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae.
nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te
nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque locamus.

XI

Atticus eximie si cenat, lautus habetur;
si Rutilus, demens. quid enim maiore cachinno
excipitur vulgi, quam pauper Apicius? omnis
convictus thermae stationes, omne theatrum
de Rutilo. nam dum valida ac iuvenalia membra
sufficiunt galeae dumque ardent sanguine, fertur
non cogente quidem, sed nec prohibente tribuno
scribturus leges et regia verba lanistae.
multos porro vides, quos saepe elusus ad ipsum
creditor introitum solet exspectare macelli,
et quibus in solo vivendi causa palato est.
egregius cenat meliusque miserrimus horum
et cito casurus iam perlucente ruina.
interea gustus elementa per omnia quaerunt
numquam animo pretiis opstantibus; interius si
adtendas, magis illa iuvant, quae pluris emuntur.
ergo haut difficile est perituram arcessere summam

lancibus oppositis vel matris imagine fracta,
et quadringentis nummis condire gulosum
fictile: sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi.
refert ergo, quis haec eadem paret: in Rutilo nam
luxuria est, in Ventidio laudabile nomen
sumit et a censu famam trahit. illum ego iure
despiciam, qui scit, quanto sublimior Atlas
omnibus in Libya sit montibus, hic tamen idem
ignoret, quantum ferrata distet ab arca
sacculus. e caelo descendit γνῶθι σεαυτόν,
figendum et memori tractandum pectore, sive
coniugium quaeras vel sacri in parte senatus
esse velis; neque enim loricam poscit Achillis
Thersites, in qua se transducebat Ulixes;
ancipitem seu tu magno discrimine causam
protegere adfectas, te consule, dic tibi qui sis,
orator vehemens, an Curtius et Matho buccae.
noscenda est mensura sui spectandaque rebus
in summis minimisque, etiam cum piscis emetur,
ne mullum cupias, cum sit tibi gobio tantum
in loculis. quis enim te deficiente culina
et crescente gula manet exitus, aere paterno
ac rebus mersis in ventrem fenoris atque
argenti gravis et pecorum agrorumque capacem?
talibus a dominis post cuncta novissimus exit
anulus, et digito mendicat Pollio nudo.
non praematuri cineres nec funus acerbum
luxuriae, sed morte magis metuenda senectus.
hi plerumque gradus. conducta pecunia Romae
et coram dominis consumitur; inde ubi paulum
nescio quid superest et pallet fenoris auctor,
qui vertere solum, Baias et ad ostrea currunt.
cedere namque foro iam non est deterius quam
Esquilias a ferventi migrare Subura.

ille dolor solus patriam fugientibus, illa
maestitia est, caruisse anno circensibus uno.
sanguinis in facie non haeret gutta, morantur
pauci ridiculum effugientem ex urbe pudorem.
Experiere hodie, numquid pulcherrima dictu,
Persice, non praestem vita vel moribus et re,
si laudem siliquas occultus ganeo, pultes
coram aliis dictem puero, sed in aure placentas.
nam cum sis conviva mihi promissus, habebis
Euandrum, venies Tirynthius aut minor illo
hospes, et ipse tamen contingens sanguine caelum,
alter aquis, alter flammis ad sidera missus.
fercula nunc audi nullis ornata macellis.
de Tiburtino veniet pinguissimus agro
haedulus et toto grege mollior, inscius herbae,
necdum ausus virgas humilis mordere salicti,
qui plus lactis habet quam sanguinis, et montani
asparagi, posito quos legit vilica fuso;
grandia praeterea tortoque calentia faeno
ova adsunt ipsis cum matribus, et servatae
parte anni, quales fuerant in vitibus, uvae,
Signinum Syriumque pirum, de corbibus isdem
aemula Picenis et odoris mala recentis:
nec metuenda tibi, siccatum frigore postquam
autumnum et crudi posuere pericula suci.
haec olim nostri iam luxuriosa senatus
cena fuit. Curius parvo quae legerat horto,
ipse focis brevibus ponebat holuscula, quae nunc
squalidus in magna fastidit compede fossor,
qui meminit, calidae sapiat quid vulva popinae.
sicci terga suis, rara pendentia crate,
moris erat quondam festis servare diebus
et natalicium cognatis ponere lardum,
accedente nova, si quam dabat hostia, carne.

cognatorum aliquis titulo ter consulis atque
castrorum imperiis et dictatoris honore
functus ad has epulas solito maturius ibat,
erectum domito referens a monte ligonem.
cum tremerent autem Fabios durumque Catonem
et Scauros et Fabricios, postremo severos
censoris mores etiam collega timeret,
nemo inter curas et seria duxit habendum,
qualis in Oceano fluctu testudo nataret,
clarum Troiugenis factura et nobile fulcrum,
sed nudo latere et parvis frons aerea lectis
vile coronati caput ostendebat aselli,
ad quod lascivi ludebant ruris alumni.
[tales ergo cibi, qualis domus atque supellex.]
tunc rudis et Graias mirari nescius artes
urbibus eversis praedarum in parte reperta
magnorum artificum frangebat pocula miles,
ut phaleris gauderet ecus caelataque cassis
Romuleae simulacra ferae mansuescere iussae
imperii fato, geminos sub rupe Quirinos,
ac nudam effigiem clipeo venientis et hasta
pendentisque dei perituro ostenderet hosti.
ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino;
argenti quod erat, solis fulgebat in armis.
omnia tunc, quibus invideas, si lividulus sis.
templorum quoque maiestas praesentior et vox
nocte fere media mediamque audita per urbem,
litore ab Oceani Gallis venientibus et dis
officium vatis peragentibus. his monuit nos,
hanc rebus Latiis curam praestare solebat
fictilis et nullo violatus Iuppiter auro.
illa domi natas nostraque ex arbore mensas
tempora viderunt, hos lignum stabat ad usus,
annosam si forte nucem deiecerat eurus.

at nunc divitibus cenandi nulla voluptas,
nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, putere videntur
unguenta atque rosae, latos nisi sustinet orbes
grande ebur et magno sublimis pardus hiatu,
dentibus ex illis, quos mittit porta Syenes
et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus,
et quos deposuit Nabataeo belua saltu,
iam nimios capitique graves. hinc surgit orexis,
hinc stomacho vires; nam pes argenteus illis,
anulus in digito quod ferreus. ergo superbum
convivam caveo, qui me sibi comparet et res
despicit exiguas. adeo nulla uncia nobis
est eboris nec tessellae nec calculus ex hac
materia, quin ipsa manubria cultellorum
ossea; non tamen his ulla umquam obsonia fiunt
rancidula, aut ideo peior gallina secatur.
sed nec structor erit, cui cedere debeat omnis
pergula, discipulus Trypheri doctoris, aput quem
sumine cum magno lepus atque aper et pygargus
et Scythicae volucres et phoenicopterus ingens
et Gaetulus oryx hebeti lautissima ferro
caeditur et tota sonat ulmea cena Subura.
nec frustum capreae subducere nec latus Afrae
novit avis noster, tirunculus ac rudis omni
tempore et exiguae furtis inbutus ofellae.
plebeios calices et paucis assibus emptos
porriget incultus puer atque a frigore tutus;
non Phryx aut Lycius, non a mangone petitus
quisquam erit et magno. cum posces, posce Latine.
idem habitus cunctis, tonsi rectique capilli
atque hodie tantum propter convivia pexi.
pastoris duri hic est filius, ille bubulci.
suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem,
et casulam et notos tristis desiderat haedos,

ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris,
quales esse decet quos ardens purpura vestit,
nec pupillares defert in balnea raucus
testiculos, nec vellendas iam praebuit alas,
crassa nec opposito pavidus tegit inguina guto.
hic tibi vina dabit diffusa in montibus illis,
a quibus ipse venit, quorum sub vertice lusit;
[namque una atque eadem est vini patria atque ministri.]
forsitan expectes, ut Gaditana canoro
incipiant prurire choro plausuque probatae
ad terram tremulo descendant clune puellae,
[spectant hoc nuptae iuxta recubante marito,
quod pudeat narrare aliquem praesentibus ipsis,]
irritamentum Veneris languentis et acres
divitis urticae. (maior tamen ista voluptas
alterius sexus; magis ille extenditur et mox
auribus atque oculis concepta urina movetur).
non capit has nugas humilis domus. audiat ille
testarum crepitus cum verbis, nudum olido stans
fornice mancipium quibus abstinet, ille fruatur
vocibus obscenis omnique libidinis arte,
qui Lacedaemonium pytismate lubricat orbem;
namque ibi fortunae veniam damus. alea turpis,
turpe et adulterium mediocribus; haec eadem illi
omnia cum faciunt, hilares nitidique vocantur.
nostra dabunt alios hodie convivia ludos,
conditor Iliados cantabitur atque Maronis
altisoni dubiam facientia carmina palmam.
quid refert, tales versus qua voce legantur?
Sed nunc dilatis averte negotia curis
et gratam requiem dona tibi, quando licebit
per totum cessare diem. non fenoris ulla
mentio, nec, prima si luce egressa reverti
nocte solet, tacito bilem tibi contrahat uxor,

umida suspectis referens multicia rugis
vexatasque comas et vultum auremque calentem.
protinus ante meum quidquid dolet exue limen,
pone domum et servos et quidquid frangitur illis
aut perit, ingratos ante omnia pone sodales.
interea Megalesiacae spectacula mappae
Idaeum sollemne colunt, similisque triumpho
praeda caballorum praetor sedet ac, mihi pace
immensae nimiaeque licet si dicere plebis,
totam hodie Romam circus capit et fragor aurem
percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.
nam si deficeret, maestam attonitamque videres
hanc urbem, veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis
consulibus. spectent iuvenes, quos clamor et audax
sponsio, quos cultae decet adsedisse puellae;
nostra bibat vernum contracta cuticula solem
effugiatque togam. iam nunc in balnea salva
fronte licet vadas, quamquam solida hora supersit
ad sextam. facere hoc non possis quinque diebus
continuis, quia sunt talis quoque taedia vitae
magna; voluptates commendat rarior usus.

XII

Natali, Corvine, die mihi dulcior haec lux,
qua festus promissa deis animalia cespes
expectat. niveam reginae ducimus agnam,
par vellus dabitur pugnanti Gorgone Maura,
sed procul extensum petulans quatit hostia funem
Tarpeio servata Iovi frontemque coruscat,
quippe ferox vitulus, templis maturus et arae
spargendusque mero, quem iam pudet ubera matris
ducere, qui vexat nascenti robora cornu.

si res ampla domi similisque adfectibus esset,
pinguior Hispulla traheretur taurus et ipsa
mole piger, nec finitima nutritus in herba
laeta set ostendens Clitumni pascua sanguis
iret et a grandi cervix ferienda ministro,
ob reditum trepidantis adhuc horrendaque passi
nuper et incolumem sese mirantis amici.
nam praeter pelagi casus et fulminis ictus
evasit. densae caelum abscondere tenebrae
nube una subitusque antemnas impulit ignis,
cum se quisque illo percussum crederet et mox
attonitus nullum conferri posse putaret
naufragium velis ardentibus. omnia fiunt
talia, tam graviter, si quando poetica surgit
tempestas. genus ecce aliud discriminis audi
et miserere iterum, quamquam sint cetera sortis
eiusdem pars dira quidem, sed cognita multis
et quam votiva testantur fana tabella
plurima; pictores quis nescit ab Iside pasci?
[accidit et nostro similis fortuna Catullo.]
cum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus et iam
alternum puppis latus evertentibus undis
arbori incertae nullam prudentia cani
rectoris conferret opem, decidere iactu
coepit cum ventis, imitatus castora, qui se
eunuchum ipse facit, cupiens evadere damno
testiculi: adeo medicatum intellegit inguen.
'fundite, quae mea sunt,' dicebat, 'cuncta,' Catullus,
praecipitare volens etiam pulcherrima, vestem
purpuream, teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam,
atque alias, quarum generosi graminis ipsum
infecit natura pecus, sed et egregius fons
viribus occultis et Baeticus adiuvat aer.
ille nec argentum dubitabat mittere, lances

Parthenio factas, urnae cratera capacem
et dignum sitiente Pholo vel coniuge Fusci,
adde et bascaudas et mille escaria, multum
caelati, biberat quo callidus emptor Olynthi.
sed quis nunc alius, qua mundi parte quis audet
argento praeferre caput rebusque salutem?
[non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam,
sed vitio caeci propter patrimonia vivunt.]
iactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, sed nec
damna levant. tunc adversis urguentibus illuc
reccidit ut malum ferro summitteret, ac se
explicat angustum: discriminis ultima, quando
praesidia adferimus navem factura minorem.
i nunc et ventis animam committe, dolato
confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus
quattuor aut septem, si sit latissima taeda;
mox cum reticulis et pane et ventre lagonae
aspice sumendas in tempestate secures.
sed postquam iacuit planum mare, tempora postquam
prospera vectoris fatumque valentius euro
et pelago, postquam Parcae meliora benigna
pensa manu ducunt hilares et staminis albi
lanificae, modica nec multum fortior aura
ventus adest, inopi miserabilis arte cucurrit
vestibus extentis et, quod superaverat unum,
velo prora suo. iam deficientibus austris,
spes vitae cum sole redit. tunc gratus Iulo
atque novercali sedes praelata Lavinio
conspicitur sublimis apex, cui candida nomen
scrofa dedit, laetis Phrygibus mirabile sumen,
et numquam visis triginta clara mamillis.
tandem intrat positas inclusa per aequora moles
Tyrrhenamque pharon porrectaque brachia rursum,
quae pelago occurrunt medio longeque relinquunt

Italiam—non sic igitur mirabere portus
quos natura dedit,—sed trunca puppe magister
interiora petit Baianae pervia cumbae
tuti stagna sinus, gaudent ubi vertice raso
garrula securi narrare pericula nautae.
Ite igitur, pueri, linguisque animisque faventes
sertaque delubris et farra inponite cultris
ac mollis ornate focos glebamque virentem!
iam sequar et sacro, quod praestat, rite peracto
inde domum repetam, graciles ubi parva coronas
accipiunt fragili simulacra nitentia cera.
hic nostrum placabo Iovem Laribusque paternis
tura dabo atque omnis violae iactabo colores.
cuncta nitent, longos erexit ianua ramos
et matutinis operatur festa lucernis.
Nec suspecta tibi sint haec, Corvine. Catullus,
pro cuius reditu tot pono altaria, parvos
tres habet heredes. libet expectare, quis aegram
et claudentem oculos gallinam inpendat amico
tam sterili—verum haec nimia est inpensa, coturnix
nulla umquam pro patre cadet. sentire calorem
si coepit locuples Gallitta et Pacius orbi,
legitime fixis vestitur tota libellis
porticus, existunt qui promittant hecatomben,
quatenus hic non sunt nec venales elephanti,
nec Latio aut usquam sub nostro sidere talis
belua concipitur, sed furva gente petita
arboribus Rutulis et Turni pascitur agro,
Caesaris armentum, nulli servire paratum
privato, siquidem Tyrio parere solebant
Hannibali et nostris ducibus regique Molosso
horum maiores ac dorso ferre cohortes
partem aliquam belli, et euntem in proelia turrem.
nulla igitur mora per Novium, mora nulla per Histrum

Pacuvium, quin illud ebur ducatur ad aras
et cadat ante Lares Gallittae victima, sola
tantis digna deis et captatoribus horum.
alter enim, si concedas mactare, vovebit
de grege servorum magna et pulcherrima quaeque
corpora, vel pueris et frontibus ancillarum
imponet vittas, et si qua est nubilis illi
Iphigenia domi, dabit hanc altaribus, etsi
non sperat tragicae furtiva piacula cervae.
laudo meum civem, nec comparo testamento
mille rates; nam si Libitinam evaserit aeger,
delebit tabulas, inclusus carcere nassae,
post meritum sane mirandum, atque omnia soli
forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit, ille superbus
incedet victis rivalibus. ergo vides quam
grande operae pretium faciat iugulata Mycenis.
vivat Pacuvius, quaeso, vel Nestora totum,
possideat, quantum rapuit Nero, montibus aurum
exaequet, nec amet quemquam, nec ametur ab ullo!

LIBER QUINTUS.

XIII

Exemplo quodcumque malo committitur, ipsi
displicet auctori. prima est haec ultio, quod se
iudice nemo nocens absolvitur, improba quamvis
gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna.
quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti
de scelere et fidei violatae crimine? sed nec
tam tenuis census tibi contigit, ut mediocris
iacturae te mergat onus, nec rara videmus
quae pateris; casus multis hic cognitus ac iam
tritus et e medio fortunae ductus acervo.

ponamus nimios gemitus. flagrantior aequo
non debet dolor esse viri, nec vulnere maior.
tu quamvis levium minimam exiguamque malorum
particulam vix ferre potes, spumantibus ardens
visceribus, sacrum tibi quod non reddat amicus
depositum. stupet haec, qui iam post terga reliquit
sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus.
an nihil in melius tot rerum proficit usus?
magna quidem, sacris quae dat praecepta libellis
victrix fortunae sapientia; ducimus autem
hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitae
nec iactare iugum vita didicere magistra.
quae tam festa dies, ut cesset prodere furem
perfidiam fraudes atque omni ex crimine lucrum
quaesitum et partos gladio vel puxide nummos?
rari quippe boni, numero vix sunt totidem quot
Thebarum portae vel divitis ostia Nili.
nona aetas agitur peioraque saecula ferri
temporibus, quorum sceleri non invenit ipsa
nomen et a nullo posuit natura metallo;
nos hominum divumque fidem clamore ciemus,
quanto Faesidium laudat vocalis agentem
sportula. dic, senior bulla dignissime, nescis,
quas habeat veneres aliena pecunia? nescis,
quem tua simplicitas risum vulgo moveat, cum
exigis a quoquam ne peieret et putet ullis
esse aliquod numen templis araeque rubenti?
quondam hoc indigenae vivebant more, priusquam
sumeret agrestem posito diademate falcem
Saturnus fugiens, tunc, cum virguncula Iuno
et privatus adhuc Idaeis Iuppiter antris,
nulla super nubes convivia caelicolarum,
nec puer Iliacus, formosa nec Herculis uxor
ad cyathos et iam siccato nectare tergens

bracchia Vulcanus Liparaea nigra taberna,
prandebat sibi quisque deus, nec turba deorum
talis ut est hodie, contentaque sidera paucis
numinibus miserum urguebant Atlanta minori
pondere. nondum aliquis sortitus triste profundi
imperium aut Sicula torvus cum coniuge Pluton,
nec rota nec Furiae nec saxum aut vulturis atri
poena, sed infernis hilares sine regibus umbrae.
inprobitas illo fuit admirabilis aevo,
credebant quo grande nefas et morte piandum,
si iuvenis vetulo non assurrexerat et si
barbato cuicumque puer, licet ipse videret
plura domi fraga et maiores glandis acervos.
tam venerabile erat praecedere quattuor annis,
primaque par adeo sacrae lanugo senectae.
nunc, si depositum non infitietur amicus,
si reddat veterem cum tota aerugine follem,
prodigiosa fides et Tuscis digna libellis,
quaeque coronata lustrari debeat agna.
egregium sanctumque virum si cerno, bimembri
hoc monstrum puero vel miranti sub aratro
piscibus inventis et fetae conparo mulae,
sollicitus, tamquam lapides effuderit imber
examenque apium longa consederit uva
culmine delubri, tamquam in mare fluxerit amnis
gurgitibus miris et lactis vertice torrens.

Intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude
sacrilega? quid si bis centum perdidit alter
hoc arcana modo, maiorem tertius illa
summam, quam patulae vix ceperat angulus arcae?
tam facile et pronum est superos contemnere testes,
si mortalis idem nemo sciat. aspice, quanta
voce neget, quae sit ficti constantia vultus.
per Solis radios Tarpeiaque fulmina iurat

et Martis frameam et Cirraei spicula vatis,
per calamos venatricis pharetramque puellae
perque tuum, pater Aegaei Neptune, tridentem;
addit et Herculeos arcus hastamque Minervae,
quidquid habent telorum armamentaria caeli.
si vero et pater est, 'comedam,' inquit, 'flebile nati
sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto.'
Sunt in fortunae qui casibus omnia ponant
et nullo credant mundum rectore moveri,
natura volvente vices et lucis et anni,
atque ideo intrepidi quaecumque altaria tangunt.
[est alius metuens, ne crimen poena sequatur;]
hic putat esse deos et peierat, atque ita secum:
'decernat quodcumque volet de corpore nostro
Isis et irato feriat mea lumina sistro,
dummodo vel caecus teneam quos abnego nummos.
et phthisis et vomicae putres et dimidium crus
sunt tanti. pauper locupletem optare podagram
nec dubitet Ladas, si non eget Anticyra nec
Archigene; quid enim velocis gloria plantae
praestat et esuriens Pisaeae ramus olivae?
ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira deorum est;
si curant igitur cunctos punire nocentes,
quando ad me venient? sed et exorabile numen
fortasse experiar; solet his ignoscere. multi
committunt eadem diverso crimina fato;
ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema.'
sic animum dirae trepidum formidine culpae
confirmat, tunc te sacra ad delubra vocantem
praecedit, trahere immo ultro ac vexare paratus.
nam cum magna malae superest audacia causae,
creditur a multis fiducia. mimum agit ille,
urbani qualem fugitivus scurra Catulli;
tu miser exclamas, ut Stentora vincere possis,

vel potius quantum Gradivus Homericus: 'audis,
Iuppiter, haec, nec labra moves, cum mittere vocem
debueris vel marmoreus vel aeneus? aut cur
in carbone tuo charta pia tura soluta
ponimus et sectum vituli iecur albaque porci
omenta? ut video, nullum discrimen habendum est
effigies inter vestras statuamque Vagelli.'
Accipe, quae contra valeat solacia ferre
et qui nec cynicos nec stoica dogmata legit
a cynicis tunica distantia, non Epicurum
suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti.
curentur dubii medicis maioribus aegri,
tu venam vel discipulo committe Philippi.
si nullum in terris tam detestabile factum
ostendis, taceo, nec pugnis caedere pectus
te veto nec plana faciem contundere palma,
quandoquidem accepto claudenda est ianua damno,
et maiore domus gemitu, maiore tumultu
planguntur nummi quam funera. nemo dolorem
fingit in hoc casu, vestem diducere summam
contentus, vexare oculos umore coacto:
ploratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris.
sed si cuncta vides simili fora plena querella,
si deciens lectis diversa parte tabellis
vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni,
arguit ipsorum quos littera gemmaque princeps
sardonychum, loculis quae custoditur eburnis:
ten, o delicias! extra communia censes
ponendum, quia tu gallinae filius albae,
nos viles pulli nati infelicibus ovis?
rem pateris modicam et mediocri bile ferendam,
si flectas oculos maiora ad crimina. confer
conductum latronem, incendia sulpure coepta
atque dolo, primos cum ianua colligit ignes;

confer et hos, veteris qui tollunt grandia templi
pocula adorandae robiginis et populorum
dona vel antiquo positas a rege coronas.
haec ibi si non sunt, minor exstat sacrilegus, qui
radat inaurati femur Herculis et faciem ipsam
Neptuni, qui bratteolam de Castore ducat;
an dubitet? solitum*st* totum conflare tonantem.
confer et artifices mercatoremque veneni
et deducendum corio bovis in mare, cum quo
clauditur adversis innoxia simia fatis.
haec quota pars scelerum, quae custos Gallicus urbis
usque a lucifero donec lux occidat audit?
humani generis mores tibi nosse volenti
sufficit una domus; paucos consume dies, et
dicere te miserum, postquam illinc veneris, aude.
quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? aut quis
in Meroe crasso maiorem infante mamillam?
caerula quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam
caesariem et madido torquentem cornua cirro?
nempe quod haec illis natura est omnibus una.
ad subitas Thracum volucres nubemque sonoram
Pygmaeus parvis currit bellator in armis,
mox impar hosti raptusque per aera curvis
unguibus a saeva fertur grue. si videas hoc
gentibus in nostris, risu quatiare; sed illic,
quamquam eadem assidue spectentur proelia, ridet
nemo, ubi tota cohors pede non est altior uno.
Nullane periuri capitis fraudisque nefandae
poena erit?—abreptum crede hunc graviore catena
protinus et nostro—quid plus velit ira?—necari
arbitrio; manet illa tamen iactura, nec umquam
depositum tibi sospes erit, sed corpore trunco
invidiosa dabit minimus solacia sanguis.
'at vindicta bonum vita iucundius ipsa.'

nempe hoc indocti, quorum praecordia nullis
interdum aut levibus videas flagrantia causis:
[quantulacumque adeo est occasio, sufficit irae.]
Chrysippus non dicet idem nec mite Thaletis
ingenium dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto,
qui partem acceptae saeva inter vincla cicutae
accusatori nollet dare. [plurima felix
paulatim vitia atque errores exuit omnes,
prima docet rectum sapientia.] quippe minuti
semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas
ultio: continuo sic collige, quod vindicta
nemo magis gaudet, quam femina. cur tamen hos tu
evasisse putes, quos diri conscia facti
mens habet attonitos et surdo verbere caedit
occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum?
poena autem vehemens ac multo saevior illis,
quas et Caedicius gravis invenit et Rhadamanthus,
nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.
Spartano cuidam respondit Pythia vates,
haut impunitum quondam fore, quod dubitaret
depositum retinere et fraudem iure tueri
iurando. quaerebat enim, quae numinis esset
mens, et an hoc illi facinus suaderet Apollo?
reddidit ergo metu, non moribus; et tamen omnem
vocem adyti dignam templo veramque probavit,
extinctus tota pariter cum prole domoque
et quamvis longa deductis gente propinquis.
has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas.
nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum,
facti crimen habet: cedo, si conata peregit?
perpetua anxietas nec mensae tempore cessat
faucibus ut morbo siccis interque molares
difficili crescente cibo; Setina misellus
expuit, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus

displicet; ostendas melius, densissima ruga
cogitur in frontem, velut acri ducta Falerno.
nocte brevem si forte indulsit cura soporem
et toto versata toro iam membra quiescunt,
continuo templum et violati numinis aras
et, quod praecipuis mentem sudoribus urget,
te videt in somnis; tua sacra et maior imago
humana turbat pavidum cogitque fateri.
hi sunt, qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pallent,
cum tonat, exanimes primo quoque murmure caeli;
non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie, set
iratus cadat in terras et vindicet ignis.
illa nihil nocuit, cura graviore timetur
proxima tempestas, velut hoc dilata sereno.
praeterea lateris vigili cum febre dolorem
si coepere pati, missum ad sua corpora morbum
infesto credunt a numine, saxa deorum
haec et tela putant. pecudem spondere sacello
balantem et Laribus cristam promittere galli
non audent; quid enim sperare nocentibus aegris
concessum? vel quae non dignior hostia vita?
[mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum.]
cum scelus admittunt, superest constantia; quid fas
atque nefas, tandem incipiunt sentire peractis
criminibus. tamen ad mores natura recurrit
damnatos, fixa et mutari nescia. nam quis
peccandi finem posuit sibi? quando recepit
eiectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem?
quisnam hominum est, quem tu contentum videris uno
flagitio? dabit in laqueum vestigia noster
perfidus et nigri patietur carceris uncum
aut maris Aegaei rupem scopulosque frequentes
exulibus magnis. poena gaudebis amara

XIII

nominis invisi, tandemque fatebere laetus
nec surdum nec Tiresian quemquam esse deorum.

XIV

Plurima sunt, Fuscine, et fama digna sinistra
et nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus,
quae monstrant ipsi pueris traduntque parentes.
si damnosa senem iuvat alea, ludit et heres
bullatus parvoque eadem movet arma fritillo.
nec melius de se cuiquam sperare propinquo
concedet iuvenis, qui radere tubera terrae,
boletum condire et eodem iure natantis
mergere ficellas didicit, nebulone parente
et cana monstrante gula. cum septimus annus
transierit puerum, nondum omni dente renato,
barbatos licet admoveas mille inde magistros,
hinc totidem, cupiet lauto cenare paratu
semper et a magna non degenerare culina.
mitem animum et mores modicis erroribus aequos
praecipit atque animas servorum et corpora nostra
materia constare putat paribusque elementis,
an saevire docet Rutilus, qui gaudet acerbo
plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis
conparat, Antiphates trepidi laris ac Polyphemus,
tunc felix, quotiens aliquis tortore vocato
uritur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro?
quid suadet iuveni laetus stridore catenae,
quem mire afficiunt inscripta ergastula, carcer?
rusticus expectas, ut non sit adultera Largae
filia, quae numquam maternos dicere moechos

tam cito nec tanto poterit contexere cursu,
ut non ter deciens respiret? conscia matri
virgo fuit, ceras nunc hac dictante pusillas
implet et ad moechum dat eisdem ferre cinaedis.
sic natura iubet: velocius et citius nos
corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica, magnis
cum subeant animos auctoribus. unus et alter
forsitan haec spernant iuvenes, quibus arte benigna
et meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan;
sed reliquos fugienda patrum vestigia ducunt
et monstrata diu veteris trahit orbita culpae.
abstineas igitur damnandis. huius enim vel
una potens ratio est, ne crimina nostra sequantur
ex nobis geniti, quoniam dociles imitandis
turpibus ac pravis omnes sumus, et Catilinam
quocumque in populo videas, quocumque sub axe,
sed nec Brutus erit, Bruti nec avunculus usquam.
nil dictu foedum visuque haec limina tangat,
intra quae pater est. procul, a procul inde puellae
lenonum et cantus pernoctantis parasiti!
maxima debetur puero reverentia. si quid
turpe paras, ne tu pueri contempseris annos,
sed peccaturo obstet tibi filius infans.
nam si quid dignum censoris fecerit ira
quandoque et similem tibi se non corpore tantum
nec vultu dederit, morum quoque filius et qui
omnia deterius tua per vestigia peccet,
corripies nimirum et castigabis acerbo
clamore ac post haec tabulas mutare parabis.
unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis,
cum facias peiora senex vacuumque cerebro
iam pridem caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quaerat?
Hospite venturo cessabit nemo tuorum.
'verre pavimentum, nitidas ostende columnas,

arida cum tota descendat aranea tela,
hic leve argentum, vasa aspera tergeat alter!'
vox domini furit instantis virgamque tenentis.
ergo miser trepidas, ne stercore foeda canino
atria displiceant oculis venientis amici,
ne perfusa luto sit porticus; et tamen uno
semodio scobis haec emendat servulus unus:
illud non agitas, ut sanctam filius omni
aspiciat sine labe domum vitioque carentem?
gratum est quod patriae civem populoque dedisti,
si facis ut patriae sit idoneus, utilis agris,
utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis.
plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus et quibus hunc tu
moribus instituas. serpente ciconia pullos
nutrit et inventa per devia rura lacerta:
illi eadem sumptis quaerunt animalia pinnis.
vultur iumento et canibus crucibusque relictis
ad fetus properat partemque cadaveris adfert:
hic est ergo cibus magni quoque vulturis et se
pascentis, propria cum iam facit arbore nidos.
sed leporem aut capream famulae Iovis et generosae
in saltu venantur aves, hinc praeda cubili
ponitur: inde autem cum se matura levarit
progenies, stimulante fame festinat ad illam,
quam primum praedam rupto gustaverat ovo.

Aedificator erat Cretonius et modo curvo
litore Caietae, summa nunc Tiburis arce,
nunc Praenestinis in montibus alta parabat
culmina villarum Graecis longeque petitis
marmoribus, vincens Fortunae atque Herculis aedem,
ut spado vincebat Capitolia nostra Posides.
dum sic ergo habitat Cretonius, inminuit rem,
fregit opes; nec parva tamen mensura relictae
partis erat: totam hanc turbavit filius amens,

dum meliore novas attollit marmore villas.
Quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem
nil praeter nubes et caeli numen adorant,
nec distare putant humana carne suillam,
qua pater abstinuit; mox et praeputia ponunt.
Romanas autem soliti contemnere leges
Iudaicum ediscunt et servant ac metuunt ius,
tradidit arcano quodcumque volumine Moyses,
non monstrare vias eadem nisi sacra colenti,
quaesitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos.
sed pater in causa, cui septima quaeque fuit lux
ignava et partem vitae non attigit ullam.
Spónte tamen iuvenes imitantur cetera, solam
inviti quoque avaritiam exercere iubentur.
fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra,
cum sit triste habitu vultuque et veste severum,
nec dubie tamquam frugi laudetur avarus,
tamquam parcus homo et rerum tutela suarum
certa magis quam si fortunas servet easdem
Hesperidum serpens aut Ponticus. adde quod hunc, de
quo loquor, egregium populus putat adquirendi
artificem; quippe his crescunt patrimonia fabris,
sed crescunt quocumque modo maioraque fiunt
incude assidua semperque ardente camino.
et pater ergo animi felices credit avaros,
qui miratur opes, qui nulla exempla beati
pauperis esse putat, iuvenes hortatur ut illam
ire viam pergant et eidem incumbere sectae.
sunt quaedam vitiorum elementa: his protinus illos
inbuit et cogit minimas ediscere sordes,
[mox adquirendi docet insatiabile votum.]
servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo,
ipse quoque esuriens; neque enim omnia sustinet umquam
mucida caerulei panis consumere frusta,

hesternum solitus medio servare minutal
Septembri, nec non differre in tempora cenae
alterius conchem aestivi cum parte lacerti
signatam vel dimidio putrique siluro,
filaque sectivi numerata includere porri:
invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte negabit.
sed quo divitias haec per tormenta coactas,
cum furor haut dubius, cum sit manifesta phrenesis,
ut locuples moriaris, egentis vivere fato?
interea pleno cum turget sacculus ore,
crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crevit,
et minus hanc optat qui non habet. ergo paratur
altera villa tibi, cum rus non sufficit unum,
et proferre libet fines, maiorque videtur
et melior vicina seges: mercaris et hanc et
arbusta et densa montem qui canet oliva.
quorum si pretio dominus non vincitur ullo,
nocte boves macri lassoque famelica collo
iumenta ad virides huius mittentur aristas,
nec prius inde domum quam tota novalia saevos
in ventres abeant, ut credas falcibus actum.
dicere vix possis quam multi talia plorent
et quot venales iniuria fecerit agros.
sed qui sermones, quam foedae bucina famae!
'quid nocet haec?' inquit 'tunicam mihi malo lupini,
quam si me toto laudet vicinia pago
exigui ruris paucissima farra secantem.'
scilicet et morbis et debilitate carebis,
et luctum et curam effugies, et tempora vitae
longa tibi posthac fato meliore dabuntur,
si tantum culti solus possederis agri,
quantum sub Tatio populus Romanus arabat.
mox etiam fractis aetate ac Punica passis
proelia vel Pyrrum inmanem gladiosque Molossos

tandem pro multis vix iugera bina dabantur
vulneribus. merces haec sanguinis atque laboris
nullis visa umquam meritis minor aut ingratae
curta fides patriae. saturabat glebula talis
patrem ipsum turbamque casae, qua feta iacebat
uxor et infantes ludebant quattuor, unus
vernula, tres domini; sed magnis fratribus horum
a scrobe vel sulco redeuntibus altera cena
amplior et grandes fumabant pultibus ollae.
nunc modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto.
inde fere scelerum causae, nec plura venena
miscuit aut ferro grassatur saepius ullum
humanae mentis vitium quam saeva cupido
inmodici census. nam dives qui fieri vult,
et cito vult fieri: sed quae reverentia legum,
quis metus aut pudor est umquam properantis avari?
'vivite contenti casulis et collibus istis,
o pueri!' Marsus dicebat et Hernicus olim
Vestinusque senex 'panem quaeramus aratro,
qui satis est mensis. laudant hoc numina ruris,
quorum ope et auxilio gratae post munus aristae
contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus.
nil vetitum fecisse volet, quem non pudet alto
per glaciem perone tegi, qui summovet euros
pellibus inversis; peregrina ignotaque nobis
ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit.'
haec illi veteres praecepta minoribus. at nunc
post finem autumni media de nocte supinum
clamosus iuvenem pater excitat: 'accipe ceras,
scribe, puer, vigila, causas age, perlege rubras
maiorum leges aut vitem posce libello.
sed caput intactum buxo naresque pilosas
adnotet et grandes miretur Laelius alas.
dirue Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum,

ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus
adferat; aut, longos castrorum ferre labores
si piget et trepidum solvunt tibi cornua ventrem
cum lituis audita, pares quod vendere possis
pluris dimidio, nec te fastidia mercis
ullius subeant ablegandae Tiberim ultra
neu credas ponendum aliquid discriminis inter
unguenta et corium. lucri bonus est odor ex re
qualibet. illa tuo sententia semper in ore
versetur, dis atque ipso Iove digna poeta,
"unde habeas, quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere."'
[hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae,
hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae!]
talibus instantem monitis quemcumque parentem
sic possem adfari: 'dic, o vanissime, quis te
festinare iubet? meliorem praesto magistro
discipulum. securus abi, vinceris, ut Aiax
praeteriit Telamonem, ut Pelea vicit Achilles.
parcendum est teneris: nondum implevere medullas
maturae mala nequitiae. ast cum pectere barbam
coeperit et longi mucronem admittere cultri,
falsus erit testis, vendet periuria summa
exigua et Cereris tangens aramque pedemque.
elatam iam crede nurum, si limina vestra
mortifera cum dote subit. quibus illa premetur
per somnum digitis! nam quae terraque marique
adquirenda putas, brevior via conferet illi;
nullus enim magni sceleris labor. "haec ego numqu
mandavi," dices olim, "nec talia suasi."
mentis causa malae tamen est et origo penes te.
nam quisquis magni census praecepit amorem,
et laevo monitu pueros producit avaros,
[et qui per fraudes patrimonia conduplicare,]
dat libertatem et totas effundit habenas

curriculo; quem si revoces, subsistere nescit
et te contempto rapitur metisque relictis.
nemo satis credit tantum delinquere, quantum
permittas; adeo indulgent sibi latius ipsi.
cum dicis iuveni stultum, qui donet amico,
qui paupertatem levet attollatque propinqui,
et spoliare doces et circumscribere et omni
crimine divitias adquirere, quarum amor in te
quantus erat patriae Deciorum in pectore, quantum
dilexit Thebas, si Graecia vera, Menoeceus;
in quorum sulcis legiones dentibus anguis
cum clipeis nascuntur et horrida bella capessunt
continuo, tamquam et tubicen surrexerit una.
ergo ignem, cuius scintillas ipse dedisti,
flagrantem late et rapientem cuncta videbis;
nec tibi parcetur misero, trepidumque magistrum
in cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus.
nota mathematicis genesis tua; sed grave tardas
exspectare colus: morieris stamine nondum
abrupto. iam nunc obstas et vota moraris,
iam torquet iuvenem longa et cervina senectus.
ocius Archigenen quaere atque eme quod Mithridates
composuit, si vis aliam decerpere ficum
atque alias tractare rosas. medicamen habendum est,
sorbere ante cibum quod debeat et pater et rex.'
Monstro voluptatem egregiam, cui nulla theatra,
nulla aequare queas praetoris pulpita lauti,
si spectes quanto capitis discrimine constent
incrementa domus, aerata multus in arca
fiscus et ad vigilem ponendi Castora nummi,
ex quo Mars ultor galeam quoque perdidit et res
non potuit servare suas. ergo omnia Florae
et Cereris licet et Cybeles aulaea relinquas;
tanto maiores humana negotia ludi.

an magis oblectant animum iactata petauro
corpora quique solet rectum descendere funem,
quam tu, Corycia semper qui puppe moraris
atque habitas, coro semper tollendus et austro,
perditus ac vilis sacci mercator olentis,
qui gaudes pingue antiquae de litore Cretae
passum et municipes Iovis advexisse lagonas?
hic tamen ancipiti figens vestigia planta
victum illa mercede parat brumamque famemque
illa reste cavet; tu propter mille talenta
et centum villas temerarius. aspice portus
et plenum magnis trabibus mare; plus hominum est iam
in pelago, veniet classis, quocumque vocarit
spes lucri, nec Carpathium Gaetulaque tantum
aequora transiliet, sed longe Calpe relicta
audiet Herculeo stridentem gurgite solem.
grande operae pretium est, ut tenso folle reverti
inde domum possis tumidaque superbus aluta,
Oceani monstra et iuvenes vidisse marinos.
non unus mentes agitat furor. ille sororis
in manibus vultu Eumenidum terretur et igni,
hic bove percusso mugire Agamemnona credit
aut Ithacum. parcat tunicis licet atque lacernis,
curatoris eget qui navem mercibus implet
ad summum latus et tabula distinguitur unda,
cum sit causa mali tanti et discriminis huius
concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas.
occurrunt nubes et fulgura, 'solvite funem,'
frumenti dominus clamat piperisve coempti,
'nil color hic caeli, nil fascia nigra minatur;
aestivum tonat.' infelix hac forsitan ipsa
nocte cadit fractis trabibus, fluctuque premetur
obrutus et zonam laeva morsuque tenebit.
sed cuius votis modo non suffecerat aurum,

quod Tagus et rutila volvit Pactolus harena,
frigida sufficient velantes inguina panni
exiguusque cibus, mersa rate naufragus assem
dum rogat et picta se tempestate tuetur.
Tantis parta malis cura maiore metuque
servantur. misera est magni custodia census.
dispositis praedives amis vigilare cohortem
servorum noctu Licinus iubet, attonitus pro
electro signisque suis Phrygiaque columna
atque ebore et lata testudine. dolia nudi
non ardent cynici; si fregeris, altera fiet
cras domus, atque eadem plumbo commissa manebit.
sensit Alexander, testa cum vidit in illa
magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic, qui
nil cuperet, quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem,
passurus gestis aequanda pericula rebus.
nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te,
nos facimus, Fortuna, deam. mensura tamen quae
sufficiat census, si quis me consulat, edam:
in quantum sitis atque fames et frigora poscunt,
quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis suffecit in hortis,
quantum Socratici ceperunt ante penates.
numquam aliut natura, aliut sapientia dicit.
acribus exemplis videor te cludere? misce
ergo aliquid nostris de moribus, effice summam,
bis septem ordinibus quam lex dignatur Othonis.
haec quoque si rugam trahit extenditque labellum,
sume duos equites, fac tertia quadringenta.
si nondum inplevi gremium, si panditur ultra,
nec Croesi fortuna umquam nec Persica regna
sufficient animo nec divitiae Narcissi,
indulsit Caesar cui Claudius omnia, cuius
paruit imperiis uxorem occidere iussus.

Quis nescit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens
Aegyptus portenta colat? crocodilon adorat
pars haec, illa pavet saturam serpentibus ibin.
effigies sacri nitet aurea cercopitheci,
dimidio magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae
atque vetus Thebe centum iacet obruta portis.
illic aeluros, hic piscem fluminis, illic
oppida tota canem venerantur, nemo Dianam.
porrum et cepe nefas violare et frangere morsu:
o sanctas gentes, quibus haec nascuntur in hortis
numina! lanatis animalibus abstinet omnis
mensa, nefas illic fetum iugulare capellae:
carnibus humanis vesci licet. attonito cum
tale super cenam facinus narraret Ulixes
Alcinoo, bilem aut risum fortasse quibusdam
moverat, ut mendax aretalogus. 'in mare nemo
hunc abicit saeva dignum veraque Charybdi,
fingentem inmanis Laestrygonas atque Cyclopas?
nam citius Scyllam vel concurrentia saxa
Cyaneis, plenos et tempestatibus utres
crediderim, aut tenui percussum verbere Circes
et cum remigibus grunnisse Elpenora porcis.
tam vacui capitis populum Phaeaca putavit?'
sic aliquis merito nondum ebrius et minimum qui
de Corcyraea temetum duxerat urna;
solus enim haec Ithacus nullo sub teste canebat.
nos miranda quidem, set nuper consule Iunco
gesta super calidae referemus moenia Copti,
nos volgi scelus et cunctis graviora cothurnis;
nam scelus, a Pyrra quamquam omnia syrmata volvas,
nullus aput tragicos populus facit. accipe nostro
dira quod exemplum feritas produxerit aevo.

Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas,
inmortale odium et numquam sanabile vulnus
ardet adhuc, Ombos et Tentyra. summus utrimque
inde furor vulgo, quod numina vicinorum
odit uterque locus, cum solos credat habendos
esse deos, quos ipse colit. set tempore festo
alterius populi rapienda occasio cunctis
visa inimicorum primoribus ac ducibus, ne
laetum hilaremque diem, ne magnae gaudia cenae
sentirent, positis ad templa et compita mensis
pervigilique toro, quem nocte ac luce iacentem
septimus interdum sol invenit. [horrida sane
Aegyptos, sed luxuria, quantum ipse notavi,
barbara famoso non cedit turba Canopo.
adde quod et facilis victoria de madidis et
blaesis atque mero titubantibus.] inde virorum
saltatus nigro tibicine, qualiacumque
unguenta et flores multaeque in fronte coronae,
hinc ieiunum odium. sed iurgia prima sonare
incipiunt animis ardentibus, haec tuba rixae.
dein clamore pari concurritur, et vice teli
saevit nuda manus. paucae sine vulnere malae,
vix cuiquam aut nulli toto certamine nasus
integer, aspiceres iam cuncta per agmina vultus
dimidios, alias facies et hiantia ruptis
ossa genis, plenos oculorum sanguine pugnos.
ludere se credunt ipsi tamen et pueriles
exercere acies, quod nulla cadavera calcent.
et sane quo tot rixantis milia turbae,
si vivunt omnes? ergo acrior impetus, et iam
saxa inclinatis per humum quaesita lacertis
incipiunt torquere, domestica seditioni
tela, nec hunc lapidem qualis et Turnus et Aiax,
vel quo Tydides percussit pondere coxam

Aeneae, sed quem valeant emittere dextrae
illis dissimiles et nostro tempore natae.
nam genus hoc vivo iam decrescebat Homero;
terra malos homines nunc educat atque pusillos.
ergo deus, quicumque aspexit, ridet et odit.

A deverticulo repetatur fabula. postquam,
subsidiis aucti, pars altera promere ferrum
audet et infestis pugnam instaurare sagittis:
terga fuga celeri praestant instantibus Ombis
qui vicina colunt umbrosae Tentyra palmae.
labitur hinc quidam nimia formidine cursum
praecipitans, capiturque. ast illum in plurima sectum
frusta et particulas, ut multis mortuus unus
sufficeret, totum corrosis ossibus edit
victrix turba, nec ardenti decoxit aeno
aut veribus; longum usque adeo tardumque putavit
expectare focos, contenta cadavere crudo.
hic gaudere libet, quod non violaverit ignem,
quem summa caeli raptum de parte Prometheus
donavit terris. elemento gratulor et te
exultare reor. sed qui mordere cadaver
sustinuit, nil umquam hac carne libentius edit.
nam scelere in tanto ne quaeras et dubites an
prima voluptatem gula senserit; ultimus autem
qui stetit absumpto iam toto corpore, ductis
per terram digitis aliquid de sanguine gustat.
Vascones, haec fama est, alimentis talibus olim
produxere animas: sed res diversa, sed illic
fortunae invidia est bellorumque ultima, casus
extremi, longae dira obsidionis egestas.
[huius enim, quod nunc agitur, miserabile debet
exemplum esse cibi, sicut modo dicta mihi gens]
post omnes herbas, post cuncta animalia, quidquid
cogebat vacui ventris furor, hostibus ipsis

pallorem ac maciem et tenues miserantibus artus,
membra aliena fame lacerabant, esse parati
et sua. quisnam hominum veniam dare quisve deorum
ventribus abnueret dira atque inmania passis
et quibus illorum poterant ignoscere manes,
quorum corporibus vescebantur? melius nos
Zenonis praecepta monent; nec enim omnia, quaedam
pro vita facienda putant: sed Cantaber unde
stoicus, antiqui praesertim aetate Metelli?
o nunc totus Graias nostrasque habet orbis Athenas,
Gallia causidicos docuit facunda Britannos,
de conducendo loquitur iam rhetore Thyle.
nobilis ille tamen populus, quem diximus, et par
virtute atque fide, sed maior clade, Zagynthos,
tale quid excusat: Maeotide saevior ara
Aegyptos. quippe illa nefandi Taurica sacri
inventrix homines, ut iam quae carmina tradunt
digna fide credas, tantum immolat, ulterius nil
aut gravius cultro timet hostia. quis modo casus
impulit hos? quae tanta fames infestaque vallo
arma coegerunt tam detestabile monstrum
audere? anne aliam terra Memphitide sicca
invidiam facerent nolenti surgere Nilo?
qua nec terribiles Cimbri nec Britones umquam
Sauromataeque truces aut immanes Agathyrsi,
hac saevit rabie inbelle et inutile vulgus,
parvula fictilibus solitum dare vela phaselis
et brevibus pictae remis incumbere testae.
nec poenam sceleri invenies, nec digna parabis
supplicia his populis, in quorum mente pares sunt
et similes ira atque fames. mollissima corda
humano generi dare se natura fatetur,
quae lacrimas dedit; haec nostri pars optima sensus.
plorare ergo iubet causam dicentis amici

squaloremque rei, pupillum ad iura vocantem
circumscriptorem, cuius manantia fletu
ora puellares faciunt incerta capilli.
naturae imperio gemimus, quum funus adultae
virginis occurrit vel terra clauditur infans
et minor igne rogi. quis enim bonus et face dignus
arcana, qualem Cereris vult esse sacerdos,
ulla aliena sibi credit mala? separat hoc nos
a grege mutorum, atque ideo venerabile soli
sortiti ingenium divinorumque capaces
atque exercendis capiendisque artibus apti
sensum a caelesti demissum traximus arce,
cuius egent prona et terram spectantia. mundi
principio indulsit communis conditor illis
tantum animas, nobis animum quoque, mutuus ut nos
adfectus petere auxilium et praestare iuberet,
dispersos trahere in populum, migrare vetusto
de nemore et proavis habitatas linquere silvas,
aedificare domos, laribus coniungere nostris
tectum aliud, tutos vicino limine somnos
ut conlata daret fiducia, protegere armis
lapsum aut ingenti nutantem vulnere civem,
communi dare signa tuba, defendier isdem
turribus atque una portarum clave teneri.
sed iam serpentum maior concordia. parcit
cognatis maculis similis fera. quando leoni
fortior eripuit vitam leo? quo nemore umquam
exspiravit aper maioris dentibus apri?
Indica tigris agit rabida cum tigride pacem
perpetuam, saevis inter se convenit ursis.
ast homini ferrum letale incude nefanda
produxisse parum est, cum rastra et sarcula tantum
adsueti coquere et marris ac vomere lassi
nescierint primi gladios extendere fabri.

aspicimus populos, quorum non sufficit irae
occidisse aliquem, sed pectora brachia vultum
crediderint genus esse cibi. quid diceret ergo
vel quo non fugeret, si nunc haec monstra videret
Pythagoras, cunctis animalibus abstinuit qui
tamquam homine et ventri indulsit non omne legumen?

XVI

Quis numerare queat felicis praemia, Galli,
militiae? nam si subeuntur prospera castra,
me pavidum excipiat tironem porta secundo
sidere. plus etenim fati valet hora benigni,
quam si nos Veneris commendet epistola Marti
et Samia genetrix quae delectatur harena.
Commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum
haut minimum illud erit, ne te pulsare togatus
audeat, immo etsi pulsetur, dissimulet nec
audeat excussos praetori ostendere dentes
et nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam
atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum.
Bardaicus iudex datur haec punire volenti
calceus et grandes magna ad subsellia surae,
legibus antiquis castrorum et more Camilli
servato, miles ne vallum litiget extra
et procul a signis. iustissima centurionum
cognitio est igitur de milite, nec mihi derit
ultio, si iustae defertur causa querellae:
tota cohors tamen est inimica, omnesque manipli
consensu magno efficiunt, curabilis ut sit

vindicta et gravior quam iniuria. dignum erit ergo
declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli,
cum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot
milia clavorum. quis tam procul absit ab urbe
praeterea, quis tam Pylades, molem aggeris ultra
ut veniat? lacrimae siccentur protinus, et se
excusaturos non sollicitemus amicos.
'da testem,' iudex cum dixerit, audeat ille
nescio quis, pugnos qui vidit, dicere 'vidi,'
et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis
maiorum. citius falsum producere testem
contra paganum possis, quam vera loquentem
contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.

Praemia nunc alia atque alia emolumenta notemus
sacramentorum. convallem ruris aviti
improbus aut campum mihi si vicinus ademit,
et sacrum effodit medio de limite saxum,
quod mea cum patulo coluit puls annua libo,
debitor aut sumptos pergit non reddere nummos,
vana supervacui dicens chirographa ligni,
expectandus erit qui lites inchoet annus
totius populi. sed tunc quoque mille ferenda
taedia, mille morae: totiens subsellia tantum
sternuntur; iam facundo ponente lacernas
Caedicio et Fusco iam micturiente, parati
digredimur lentaque fori pugnamus harena.
ast illis, quos arma tegunt et balteus ambit,
quod placitum est ipsis praestatur tempus agendi,
nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis.

Solis praeterea testandi militibus ius
vivo patre datur; nam quae sunt parta labore
militiae, placuit non esse in corpore census,
omne tenet cuius regimen pater. ergo Coranum
signorum comitem castrorumque aera merentem

quamvis iam tremulus captat pater. hunc favor aequus
provehit et pulchro reddit sua dona labori.
ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur,
ut, qui fortis erit, sit felicissimus idem,
ut laeti phaleris omnes et torquibus omnes.

* * * * * * *

QUIDQUID AGUNT HOMINES, VOTUM TIMOR IRA VOLUPTAS
GAUDIA DISCURSUS NOSTRI FARRAGO LIBELLI EST.

NOTES.

I

TIRED of listening to poetic recitations, Juvenal resolves to retaliate in kind, and waste ink and paper with the rest of the world (1—18). The corruption of the times leaves him no choice: if he is to write at all, he cannot but write satire (19—80). The whole of human life, its joys and sorrows, its business and pleasures, the theme of satire (81—86). Never did such open rampant vice provoke censure as in the Rome of to-day (87—150). If it be too hazardous to assail the living, the poet will try how far he may safely expose the crimes of the dead (150—171).

This satire must have been published after A.D. 100, in which year Marius Priscus (47 seq.) was condemned. Cf. Hor. S. II 1. Pers. I.

1—6 Must I be always a passive listener to epics, comedies, elegies, and tragedies? Shall I never retort? 1 Lucian quom. histor. conscr. 4 '*I myself too, that I might not be alone noiseless in so noisy a time, nor, like a mute in a comedy, go silently about with mouth agape, resolved to stir myself like the rest*'. AUDITOR= *discipulus* M. Sen. contr. I 7 p. 106 l. 3. ib. IX 25 p. 258 l. 6 *ipse enim* audivi *Florum, quondam* auditorem, *dicentem non apud Latronem. neque enim illi mos erat quemquam* audire *declamantem; declamabat ipse tantum et aiebat se non esse magistrum, sed exemplum; nec ulli alii contigisse scio, . . . ut discipuli non* audiri *desiderarent, sed contenti essent* audire. *initio contumeliae causa a deridentibus discipuli Latronis* auditores *vocabantur; deinde in usu verbum esse coepit et promiscue poni pro discipulo* auditor. *hoc erat non patientiam suam sed eloquentiam*

vendere. REPONAM often, as here, to render evil for evil. Sen. de ira I 3 § 2 *dolorem.* ibid. II 28 § 5 *iniuriam.* id. Thyest. 1054 *scelus.* Quintil. decl. 345 *contumeliam.* Pers. VI 66 *dicta paterna.* Cic. ep. fam. I 9 c. 6 *Cur autem laudarim, peto a te, ut id a me neve in hoc reo neve in aliis requiras: ne tibi ego idem* reponam, *cum veneris.* Properly to repay. Dryden *Still shall I hear, and never quit the score?* Sen. ep. 81 § 9 *non dicimus* reposuit *beneficium aut* solvit. *nullum enim nobis placuit, quod aeri alieno convenit verbum.* id. de ben. IV 32 § 4. Cf. Plin. ep. I 13 § 6 *ne videar, quorum recitationibus adfui, non* auditor *fuisse, sed creditor.* Used absolutely, as here, by Aug. c. Academ. I § 24 *a quo te laqueo cum expedisses, ... ille tibi plane* reposuit: *nam occupavit praesidium tuum.*

2 TOTIENS It was too long to be finished in one or two recitations. Plin. ep. III 18 § 4 (cited III 9 n.). ib. IV 5 § 2. VIII 21 § 4 *per biduum.* IV 27 § 1 *tertius dies.*

RAUCI Cic. de or. I § 258. Mart. III 18. VI 41. Hor. s. I 4 66.

THESEIDE 53 seq. Epic poems bearing this title are mentioned by Aristot. poet. 8 § 2, by Diog. Laert. II 59 and Plut. Thes. 28 (Welcker ep. Cyclus I 321—2); for those of Diphilos, Pythostratos, Zopyros, see Bode hellen. Dichtk. I 171, 404. For the form cf. Achilleis, Aeneis, Amazonis, Heracleis, Thebais.

3 IMPUNE Hor. ep. I 19 40 *ego nobilium scriptorum* auditor *et* ultor. II 2 103—5 *multa fero, ut placem genus inritabile vatum,* | *cum scribo et supplex populi suffragia capto:* | *idem, finitis studiis et mente recepta,* | *obturem patulis* impune *legentibus aures.* ib. 97.

RECITAVERIT III 9 n.: for the tense Madvig opusc. alt. 87 compares Verg. Aen. IV 591. IX 785. 'Shall it go for nothing that I *have* listened?'

TOGATAS)(*palliatas.* The national comedy of Titinius (Seren. Samonic. 1046—7), Quintius Atta and L. Afranius (all B.C. 169—79), in which the actors appear in the *toga*, and the manners of the lower classes of Rome (whence the name *tabernariae*) are represented; women play a more, slaves a less, prominent part than in the *palliatae*. *Togatae* were still acted under Claudius and Nero (Suet. Ner. 11. Plin. h. n. VII § 49), but flavoured with pantomime. The fragments have been collected by Neukirch, Lips. 1833, and in Ribbeck's fr. com. 115—188. See Mommsen's history and the literary histories of Teuffel § 17, Bähr or Bernhardy. Sen. ep. 8 § 8 *non adtingam tragicos nec* togatas *nostras. habent enim hae quoque aliquid severitatis et sunt inter comoedias ac tragoedias mediae.* Fronto ep. ad Antonin. II 2 p. 106 Naber *vel comes ex comoediis [sententias arriperetis], vel urbanas ex* togatis. Hor. ep. II 1 57 *dicitur Afrani* toga *convenisse Menandro.* id. a. p. 285—288. Quintil. X 1 §§ 99, 100. Manil. V 482.

4 ELEGOS Hor. c. I 33 2 *miserabiles.* a. p. 77 *exiguos.* Pers. I 51 *siqua* elegidia *crudi dictarunt proceres.* ib. 34. Plin. ep. V 17 § 2. VI 15.

CONSUMPSERIT Mart. X 70 10 *auditur toto saepe poeta die.* Sen. ep. 122 § 11 Montanus Iulius was reciting a poem *tolerabilis poeta et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore. ortus et occasus libentissime inserebat. itaque cum* indignaretur quidam illum toto die *recitasse et negaret accedendum ad recitationes eius, Natta Pinarius ait: 'numquam possum liberalius agere: paratus sum illum* audire ab ortu ad occasum.'

INGENS lengthy. Mart. III 50. V 78 25. Sen. ep. 95 § 2 (below III 41 n.). In *giant Telephus* Iuv. may also allude to the stature of this son of Hercules.

5, 6 TELEPHUS ORESTES. Tragedies of the day by unknown authors. Telephus, the Mysian king, to whom Ov. rem. am. 48 *vulneris auxilium Pelias hasta tulit,* was the hero of tragedies by Ennius and Attius among the

Romans; by Aeschylus, Sophokles, Euripides, Agathon, Kleophon, Moschion, and Iophon. Hor. a. p. 95—8. Orestes gave name to the extant tragedy of Euripides, and to others by the younger Euripides, by the younger Karkinos, and by Theodektes (Welcker griech. Trag. III 1485, 1489). Lucil. ap. Prisc. x 53 rausuro *tragicus qui carmina perdit* Oreste. Verg. Aen. IV 471 *scenis agitatus Orestes.* Pacuvius wrote a Dulorestes.

PLENA Priscian cites this as an example of margo *fem.*; Neue Formenlehre I 681 gives other exx. from Aemil. Macer, Rabir., Vitruv., Stat., Apul., Tert., Amm. cf. v. 78 *saeva grandine.* SUMMI etc. 'Written even on the back of the paper, the border to the very end being already full.' The back of the papyrus was generally coloured (VII 23); books written on both sides were called *opisthographi.* Plin. ep. III 5 § 17 *commentarios CLX mihi reliquit, opisthographos quidem et minutissime scriptos: qua ratione multiplicatur hic numerus.* Mart. IV 87 11 inversa *pueris arande* charta. cf. VIII 62. Sidon. Apoll. ep. VIII 16 *iam venitur ad margines umbilicorum, iam tempus est, ut satiricus ait,* Orestem *nostrum vel* super terga *finiri.* ib. II 9 fin. *epistolae* tergum *madidis sordidare calamis.* ib. VIII 1. IX 1 fin. See Becker Gallus II 375 seq. Mart. IV 91 4. On the back of the papyrus MS. of Hyperides' funeral oration are some astrological notes; see Babington's ed. Cambr. 1858 fol. Marquardt V (2) 394. The cynic's scrip was full Lucian vit. auct. 9 *ὀπισθογράφων βιβλίων.* cf. dig. XXXVII 11 4, Ezek. II 10, apoc. v 1 Wetst. 6 SCRIBTUS *Scribta* would have been as correct: Suet. vit. Ter. 2 *Eunuchus bis die acta est.* IN TERGO Arator ep. ad Parthen. 2 *vix daret* in tergo *pagina lecta modum.* NECDUM VI 130. see Heinr. ORESTES Valer. Ruffin. (Hieronym. XI 337 Vall.) *ne* Oresten *scripsisse videar, vale.*

7—14 cf. 52 seq. 162 seq. The legends of the Argonauts and Centaurs are dinned in our ears at every turn. Poets, good and bad, still harp on this one string. 7 VII 232. Cic. ad Qu. fr. I 1 § 45 *cum iam tibi Asia, sicut unicuique* sua domus, nota *esse debeat.* Lucian Toxar. 6 *'each of them would sooner forget his father's name, than be ignorant of the adventures of Orestes and Pylades.'* Herod. VIII 35 § 3. cf. Mart. IV 49 epigrams less trifling than stories of Tereus, Thyestes, Daedalus [Iuv. I 54 n.], Polyphemus. Aug. conf. I §§ 20—27 e. g. *tenere cogebar Aeneae nescio cuius errores, oblitus errorum meorum, et plorare Didonem mortuam, quia se occidit ob amorem, cum interea me ipsum in his a Te morientem, Deus vita mea, siccis oculis ferrem miserrimus.* LUCUS MARTIS among the Colchi, where hung the golden fleece, guarded by a dragon (ver. 10. XIV 114. schol. Par. in Apoll. Rh. II 404. Val. Fl. V 229, 250 seq., 629, 641. VII 519. Hygin. fab. 188). Even Hom. *μ* 70 calls the theme hackneyed *Ἀργὼ πᾶσι μέλουσα.* Mart. XII 53 3—5 *largiris nihil incubasque gazae,* | *ut magnus draco, quem* canunt poetae | *custodem* Scythici *fuisse* luci. Mythical geography and forest scenery were poetical common-places, as we see in Lucan. cf. Hor. a. p. 16. Pers. I 70 *ponere lucum artifices.* 8 AEOLIIS RUPIBUS Lucan V 609 *Aeolii...saxi.* The *Aeoliae insulae,* seven islands north of Sicily, called also Liparenses (now *Lipari*), from Lipara, the chief of them; and, from their volcanic formation, Vulcaniae. The most southern, Hiera or Thermessa, was regarded as the forge of Vulcan (*Vulcani insula,* now *Vulcano;* Prud. c. Symm. I 305—8 Vulcanus ... *regnare caminis* | *fertur et* Aeoliae *summus faber esse vel Aetnae.* Iuv. XIII 45 *Liparaea taberna*); Strongyle, the modern *Stromboli,* was the abode of

Aeolus (Plin. III §§ 93, 94. Solin. 6. Agathokles ap. schol. Apoll. Rh. IV 761. Apoll. ib. and III 42. Val. Fl. I 579 seq. Heyne exc. I on Aen. I). Verg. Aen. VIII 416—422 *insula Sicanium iuxta latus Aeoliamque | erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis, | quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis | antra Aetnaea tonant, validique incudibus ictus | auditi referunt gemitum, strideruntque cavernis | stricturae Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat; | Vulcani domus et Vulcania nomine tellus.* Iuv. still alludes to the Argonauts who visited Vulcan's forge and the isle of Aeolus; perhaps to the poem of Val. Fl., as Giampaolo Parisio (*Janus Parrhasius* †1534) maintained. ANTRUM VULCANI Val. Fl. II 335–6 '*haec* antra *videtis* Vulcanique' *ait* '*ecce domos.*' 9 QUID AGANT VI 403 *quid Seres, quid Thraces agant.* The winds come naturally after their king Aeolus. *Agere* is the proper term to express their deliberation in Val. Fl. I 574—608. 10 Val. Fl. I 827—849. AEACUS, Minos and Rhadamanthus were the judges of the dead. Torture (*torqueat*) might be applied by a *iudex quaestionis;* here wasted upon airy ghosts. See Heyne exc. XI on Aen. VI 431—3.

ALIUS Iason, so *alius* again, X 257. Obs. the satirical *furtivae* and *pelliculae* diminutive, contemptuous for *velleris.* cf. 84 and VI 153 *mercator Iason.* As Iuv. here mocks the fable, others rationalised it. Varro r. r. II 1 § 6 makes the golden fleeced rams stolen by Iason and Thyestes (Attius ap. Cic. n. d. III § 68) to be so named *propter caritatem,* and others (Suid. δέρας) found in the golden skin an alchymist's parchment, containing the mystery of gold-making. Ov. amor. I 15 20, 21 of the *Argonautica* of Varro Atacinus *Varronem primamque ratem quae nesciat aetas | aureaque Aesonio terga petita duci?*

11 MONYCHUS the Homeric epithet of a horse used by Latin writers as the proper name of a man-horse. In the affray with the Lapithae this Centaur Ov. met. XII 510 *insani deiectam viribus austri | forte trabem nactus validum coniecit in hostem, | exemplumque fuit.* Lucan VI 385. Val. Fl. I 146. On the syncope (μονώνυχος) see Lobeck paralip. I 44 and Galen there. On the quantity L. Müller de re metr. 252. 12 FRONTONIS a rich patron, who lent his grounds for recitation, III 9 n. VII 40 n. Mart. IV 6 4, 5 *qui compositos metro Tibulli | in Stellae recitat domo libellos.* Plin. ep. VIII 12 § 2 *domum suam recitantibus praebet,* speaking of Titinius Capito. M. Sen. suas. 6 § 27 *Sextilius Ena... recitaturus in domo Messalae Corvini Pollionem Asinium advocaverat et in principio hunc versum non sine assensu recitavit:* Deflendus Cicero est Latiaeque silentia linguae. *Pollio Asinius non aequo animo tulit et ait: 'Messala, tu quid tibi liberum sit in domo tua videris: ego istum auditurus non sum cui mutus videor'; atque ita consurrexit.* Niebuhr (Fronto XXXVII) identifies the Fronto of Iuv. with Fronto Catius, highly commended as an orator by Plin. ep. II 11 § 3. IV 9 § 15. VI 13 § 3. From Front. ep. ad M. Caesar. I 8 p. 23 Naber *Horatius Flaccus memorabilis poeta, mihique propter Maecenatem et Maecenatianos hortos meos non alienus,* cl. schol. h. l. *in Horatiana domo, in qua poetae recitabant,* it appears that our Fronto was connected with the tutor of M. Aurelius. PLATANI a *platanon* before the *auditorium.* The plane (πλατύς from its broad leaves) was known to the Jews (Gen. 30 37. Ez. 31 8. ecclus. 24 19) and to Homer (β 307); one at Delphi, another in Arcadia, shewn as planted by Agamemnon (Theophr. h. pl. IV 13 § 2. Plin. XVI § 238). Xerxes halted his army for a day near one in Lydia, decked it with barbaric gold and appointed an 'immortal' to tend it (Herod. VII 31. Ael. v. h. II 14); the golden plane of the Persian kings is often named (Brisson. de regn.

Pers. citing Herod. VII 27 § 3. Xen. Hell. VII 1 § 38. Phylarchus in Ath. 539 d. Plin. XXXIII § 137. Tzetz. chil. IV 546. cf. Aristid. panathen. I 129 Jebb). Among the patriotic acts of Kimon it is recorded that he planted the *ἀγορά* with planes Plut. 13 § 11. praec. ger. reip. 24 § 8; cf. Aristoph. *γεωργοί* fr. 14 Mein. Sokrates enjoyed the tree's shade and beauty (Plat. Phaedr. 230 B. cf. Cic. de or. I § 28) and swore by it Lucian vit. auct. 16. Philostr. Apoll. VI 19 § 6. In the time of Theophrastus (h. pl. IV 5 § 6) planes were scarce in Italy; those in the gymnasium at Rhegium, planted by the elder Dionysius, did not thrive. The shade (Plin. XVII § 90 *iucunda et platani* [*umbra*] *quamquam crassa. licet gramini credere, non soli, haut alia laetius operiente toros*) was as grateful to the philosophers of the academy (Plin. XII § 9 the *locus classicus*) as to idlers over their wine (Hor. c. II 11 13. Verg. g. II 146; hence in Ov. met. X 95 *genialis*). It even shared the feast (Plin. § 8 *docuimusque etiam arbores vina potare.* cf. Macrob. III 13 § 3 on the extravagant passion of Hortensius for a plane. Gron. obs. I 5. Plin. XVI § 242). Still utilitarianism complained Plin. XII § 6 *quis non iure miretur arborem umbrae gratia tantum ex alieno petitam orbe?* Mart. III 58 3 *vidua.* Hor. c. II 15 4 *caelebs.* Verg. g. II 70 *sterilis.* Pliny § 12 calls evergreen planes *portenta terrarum,* and says of dwarf planes (*chamaeplatani* § 13) *arborum etiam abortus invenimus, hoc quoque ergo in genere pumilionum infelicitas dicta erit.* See Prop. II 32 (=III 30) 13. Petron. 126 Burm. Mart. IX 62 Rader. HSt. *πλατάνιστος, πλάτανος* etc. ind. to Plin.

MARMORA Statues and marbles inlaid in the walls XI 175 n.

13 ADSIDUO LECTORE ['in such cases the adjective seems to me to make all the difference: you could not possibly say *ruptae lectore;* but *ads. lec.* seems to me to =adsidua opera lectorum, *τῷ* lectore adsiduo, so to say: thus *iudice laudatus Caesare* = iudicio Caesaris: in the same way I explain Hor. ep. I 1 94 *inaequali tonsore* and the like: so Hor. *coniuge barbara Turpis maritus=βαρβάρῳ τῇ ἀλόχῳ,* 'degraded by the fact of a barbarian for his wife': so Verg. ecl. IV 8 *nascenti puero, quo=γινομένῳ τῷ παιδί,* 'the birth of the child', *quo* 'by which birth': so I explain Iuv. IX 150 *effugit remige surdo,* i. e. surditate remigum; and III 240 *ingenti Liburno* (if the reading is right, as I incline to think it) to be exactly like VI 351 *ingenti vehitur cervice Syrorum:* VI 29 *qua Tisiphone* I take to be simply 'quibus furiis', the *qua* making a preposition almost inadmissible: comp. Horace *Marte coli populata nostro, Marte Poenos proteret altero:* 'Marte= bello: III 91 *quo marito:* the Latins, when talking of irrational things, always allow the simple ablative. Then Ovid met. I 747 *linigera colitur turba,* with a collective noun like *turba* you may always have a simple abl.: so Sallust Iug. 84 § 1 *cupientissima plebe consul factus:* Ovid her. V 75 *deserta coniuge* seems on the analogy of *vidua, privata coniuge;* and perhaps XII 161 *deseror coniuge* is only an imitation of the other passage by an imitator of Ovid.' H.A.J.M.] See Iuv. VII 64. XIII 124. Verg. Aen. I 312. Hor. c. I 6 2. Tac. Agric. 40. Madvig 254 n. 3. Hand I 25.

RUPTAE VII 86 *fregit subsellia versu.* Verg. g. III 328 *cantu querulae rumpent arbusta cicadae.* Polyb. XV 32 § 9 *κατερρήγνυτο πᾶς ὁ τόπος ὑπὸ τοῦ κρότου καὶ τῆς κραυγῆς.* Casaub. on Suet. Dom. 4.

14 SUMMO MINIMOQUE VI 349. XI 36. Hor. ep. II 1 117 *scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim.*

15—18 Since then it is vain to be wise in a world of madmen, I too have flinched from the cane of the *grammaticus* (15. VII 215—243. Quintil. I) I too in the school of rhetoric (16. VII 150—214. Quintil. II) have urged

Sulla to abdicate. Hor. a. p. 414—5 *qui Pythia cantat | tibicen,* didicit prius extimuitque magistrum. In the grammar school the poets were studied. 15 ET NOS ... ET NOS II 82, 127. XV 7. VI 457 *nil ... nil.* cf. XIV 139, 239. This epanalepsis, whereby the same word begins and ends the verse, is in Theokr. I 80. XV 1. Verg. g. III. 358 *nec cum ... nec cum.* Other exx. from Verg., Hor. ep. I 1 25, Prop., Tibull., Stat. in Herm. Fritzsche zu Theokrit u. Virgil (Leipz. 1860) 6, 7. MANUM Timokles ap. Ath. XIII 571 a. Colum. X 21 *nec* manibus *mites* ferulas. Fulgent. mythol. I p. 608 Stav. *scholaribus rudimentis tumidas* ferulis *gestaveram* palmas. Plut. Caes. 61 § 1 The women at the Lupercalia *παρέχουσιν ὥσπερ ἐν διδασκάλου τῷ χείρε ταῖς πληγαῖς.* Lucian Cronosolon 16 fin. Aug. solil. II § 20 B. *Quid ipsa grammatica? ... numquidnam magister noster nolebat nos credere quae docebat et nosse?* A. *Immo vero vehementer ut nossemus instabat.* B. *Numquid aliquando institit ut Daedalum volasse crederemus?* A. *Hoc quidem numquam: sed plane nisi teneremus fabulam, vix nos posse aliquid* manibus *tenere faciebat.* FERULAE Aristotle probl. IX 8 explains why the strokes of the *ῥάβδης* are more painful than those of harder wood. Gorgias replied to a captious question Philostr. soph. I pr. § 6 'That I leave to you to investigate; of one thing I have long been sure, *ὅτι ἡ γῆ τοὺς ῥάβδηκας ἐπὶ τοὺς τοιούτους φύει.*' Suet. (see also below on ver. 44) gramm. 9 *fuit autem naturae acerbae ... in discipulos, ut et Horatius significat* (ep. II 1 70) plagosum *eum appellans et Domitius Marsus scribens:* si quos Orbilius ferula scuticaque cecidit. Colum. X 118 *minaces.* Mart. X 62 10 ferulaeque *tristes, sceptra paedagogorum.* XIV 80 *invisae nimium pueris gratae que magistris.* Apul. flor. II 12 'the parrot is struck on the head with an iron rod, when it is forced to imitate human speech; *haec discenti* ferula *est.*' id. metam. IX 28 cl. Lucian de morte Peregr. 17. Auson. idyll. IV 24—30. epist. IV 1 *Ausonius, cuius* ferulam *nunc sceptra verentur.* Sidon. ep. V 5 *post* ferulas *lectionis Maronianae.* Aug. conf. I § 23 *legibus Tuis, Deus, legibus Tuis a* magistrorum ferulis *usque ad temptationes martyrum.* See the whole bk. I for the grammar school, and bk. III for the school of rhetoric. id. tr. in Io. I § 14 *dicamus ergo* [*sanguina*], *non timeamus* ferulas grammaticorum. id. c. Faust. XXI 10 *neminem grammaticum aut rhetorem audierant, nec inter lacrymas* ferularum *atque* virgarum [Iuv. VII 210] *ista didicerant.* id. de civ. Dei XXII 22 § 2 *Quid enim sibi volunt multimodae formidines, quae cohibendis parvulorum vanitatibus adhibentur? quid paedagogi, quid magistri, quid* ferulae, *quid* lora, *quid* virgae? Prudent. cathem. pr. 7—9 *aetas prima crepantibus | flevit sub* ferulis: *mox docuit toga* [in the school of rhetoric] | *infectum vitiis falsa loqui.* Isid. XVII 9 derives *ferula* from *ferire;* Etym. magn. and schol. Eur. Orest. 1481 *ῥάβδης* from *νεαρούς θήγειν,* because it gives an edge to the youthful intellect! See more in Brisson. de verb. sign. Cresoll. theatr. rhet. V 6, 7. Marquardt V (1) 96, 115. HSt. *ναρθηκισμός.* For Greek proverbs in praise of the rod and other exx. see Herm. Privatalth. 34 14, Plaut. Bacch. III 3 30 and Philostr. soph. I 25 § 12. Sen. de clem. I 16, Quintil. I 3 § 14 seq., Plut. educ. 12 all condemn corporal punishment in schools. The *ferula* was also employed upon slaves (Iuv. VI 479. Hor. s. I 3 119 Kirchner), upon boys too young to be tortured (Dig. XXIX 5 1 § 33), and upon monks (Ducange). So *malvae* were used for walking-sticks (Plin. XIX § 62 from Theophr. h. pl. I 3=5 § 2) and for rods (Lucian adv. indoct. 3. fugit. 33). Also the lash (*λμάς, scutica*) Liban. ep. 829. K. F. Hermann ib. 13.

SUBDUXIMUS '*have flinched from*' (Dobree). Hieronym. c. Rufin. I § 17 *audire grammaticum,* ferulae manum subtrahere, *et inter parvulos* 'Αθηναγόρων *artem loquendi discere.* id. ep. 57 ad Pammach. § 12 *ergo frustra tanto tempore studuimus, et* saepe manum ferulae subduximus. cf. ep. 50 ad Domnion. § 2. Macrob. III 10 § 2. Sidon. ep. II 10. **16** On the unpractical character of the rhetorical theses see VII 150—70. X 85, 167. Pers. III 45. Tac. dial. 35.

CONSILIUM DABIMUS Quintil. III 8 § 30 *saepe vero et utilitatem despiciendam esse dicimus, ut honesta faciamus, ut cum illis Opiterginis* damus consilium, *ne se hostibus dedant, quamquam perituri sint, nisi fecerint; et utilia honestis praeferimus, ut cum* suademus, *ut bello Punico servi armentur.* § 46 *Ciceroni* dabimus consilium *ut Antonium roget, vel Philippicas . . . . exurat.* § 47 *C. Caesari* suadentes *regnum, affirmabimus.* Sen. suas. 6 Deliberat [Iuv. VII 162 n.] *Cicero an Antonium deprecetur.* Philostr. soph. I. 24 § 1 a *suasoria* of Marcus a Spartan advising (*ξυμβουλεύων*) the Lacedaemonians not to spare those who lost their shields at Sphakteria. The declamations were a *suasoriae* (such as this, or Cato's dying speech in Persius) generally on historical (Quintil. II 4 § 25. III 5 § 8) or legendary subjects; these, as not requiring technical knowledge, were first practised (indeed Quintil. II 1 § 2 complains that *grammatici... ad prosopopoeïas usque et* suasorias, *in quibus onus dicendi vel maximum est, irrumpunt* cf. § 8); these belonged (Isid. rhet. 4 § 4. Quintil. III 8 §§ 6, 25, 26, 33, 34, 55—62) to the *deliberativum genus* (*βουλευτικὸν γένος*); b *controversiae,* in which legal questions were handled, belonged to the *iudiciale genus* (*δικανικὸν γένος*). Tac. dial. 35 *duo genera materiarum apud rhetoras tractantur,* suasoriae *et* controversiae. *ex his* suasoriae *quidem, tamquam plane leviores et minus prudentiae exigentes,* pueris *delegantur,* controversiae robustioribus *adsignantur, quales, per fidem, et quam incredibiliter compositae!...sic fit ut tyrannicidarum* [Iuv. VII 151 n.] *praemia aut vitiatarum electiones aut incesta matrum aut quidquid in schola cotidie agitur, in foro vel raro vel numquam, ingentibus verbis persequantur.* In Greece the praise or blame of laws belonged to *controversiae,* in Rome to *suasoriae* Quintil. II 4 § 33 *apud Graecos enim lator earum ad* iudicem *vocabatur, Romanis* pro contione suadere *et* dissuadere *moris fuit.* So suasoriae)(iudiciales *materiae* 10 § 1. XI 1 § 48 where both)(*demonstrativae* i. e. *ἐπιδεικτικαί.* VII 1 § 24 (a suasoria) Deliberat *Numa, an regnum offerentibus Romanis recipiat . . . . Similiter in* controversiis. *Optet enim vir fortis alienam uxorem.* Petron. 6 *ingens* scholasticorum *turba in porticum venit...ab* extemporali declamatione *nescio cuius, qui* Agamemnonis suasoriam *exceperat. dum ergo* iuvenes *sententias rident ordinemque totius dictionis infamant.* See Bonnell lex. Quintil. and Ernesti lex. technol. *controversia, suasoria.* Bernhardy ed. 4 § 53. Westermann röm. Beredsamk. § 81. W. A. Schmidt Gesch. d. Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit (Berl. 1847) 409 seq. The 7 *suasoriae,* 35 *controversiae* and 10 books of *excerpta controv.* of M. Seneca, ed. Bursian, Lips. 1857, are well worth reading.

SULLAE Quintil. III 8 § 53 *neque ignoro, plerumque exercitationis gratia poni et poeticas et historicas* [*personas*], *ut Priami verba* [*facientis*] *apud Achillem aut* Sullae dictaturum deponentis, *in contione.* V. 10 § 71 *non dominationis causa* Sullam *arma sumpsisse, argumentum est* dictatura deposita. Lucan I 334—5 to Caesar ex hoc *iam te, improbe,* regno | *ille tuus saltem doceat* descendere Sulla. cf. Caesar's jest Suet. 77 *Sullam nescisse litteras, qui dictaturam deposuerit.*

Iuv. II. 28. PRIVATUS IV 66. VI 114. XII 107. XIII 41. Lucan IV 188 *Caesar generum* privatus *amabit.* Hor. S. I 3 142. ALTUM DORMIRET III 107. XIV 295 n. a cognate accus. = *a. somnum d.* So *torvum clamat, perfidum ridens.* Many exx. in Ruddim. II 159, 304, Haase on Reisig 684; for the thought Hor. C. II 16 15. Luc. V 505—6 *in quorum pectora* somno | dat vires fortuna minor. 17 CLEMENTIA .. PARCERE Hor. C. III 11 46 *viro* clemens *misero* peperci. UBIQUE in the forum and the bath (Hor. S. I 4 74 seq. Petron. 91), standing, sitting, running, in the *thermae* and in the swimming bath Mart. III 44 10—13. ib. 1—9, 14—18 Occurrit *tibi nemo quod libenter,* | *quod,* quacumque venis, *fuga est et ingens* | *circa te, Ligurine, solitudo,* | *quid sit, scire cupis?* nimis poeta es. | *hoc valde vitium periculosum est.* | *non tigris catulis citata raptis,* | *non dipsas medio perusta sole,* | *nec sic scorpius improbus timetur.* | *nam tantos, rogo, quis ferat labores?* ..... *ad cenam propero, tenes euntem.* | *ad cenam venio, fugas edentem.* | *lassus dormio, suscitas iacentem.* | *vis, quantum facias mali videre?* | *vir iustus, probus, innocens timeris.* Cf. ib. 45. 50. VII 50. Hor. A. p. 474—6 *indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus;* | *quem vero arripuit, tenet occiditque legendo,* | *non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo.*

18 VATIBUS satirical VII 53 n. OCCURRAS V. 54 n. PERITURAE VII 100. XI 17. If I do not waste it, some other bard (*vates*) will. Dryden *do my best to make as much waste paper as the rest.* Mart. II 1 3,4 *at nunc succincti quae sint bona nosce libelli:* | *hoc primum est, brevior quod mihi* charta perit. VI 64 22—23 *audes praeterea, quos nullus noverit, in me* | *scribere versiculos, miseras et* perdere chartas. For the destiny of paper thus wasted see Jahn on Pers. I 43. Mart. XIII 1 1—3 *Ne toga cordylis, ne paenula desit olivis,* | *aut inopem metuat sordida blatta famem,* | perdite *Niliacas, Musae, mea damna* papyros. Auson. epigr. 34 1,2 *Si tineas cariemque pati te,* charta, *necesse est,* | *incipe* versiculis *ante* perire meis. Ennod. carm. I. 7 praef. ad Faustum (Sirmond. op. I 1099 cf. Gron. obs. II 22) *ad Camenalem ignominiam, quibus numquam* Cluvienus [Iuv. I 80] *deest, versus adieci et* perituras *ut dictum est,* chartae *prodigus* non peperci. Plin. ep. VII 2 § 1 *Are you not inconsistent with yourself, when you say that you are incessantly occupied, and yet beg for a copy of my writings, which can scarce induce even men of leisure to spend on them any portion of the time which they would otherwise throw away* (perituri)?

19—21 Juvenal having thus resolved to write poetry, states his reasons for following in the track of Lucilius.

19 DECURRERE Ov. fasti II 360. Hor. S. II 1 30—34 of Lucilius *ille velut fidis arcana sodalibus olim* | *credebat libris, neque, si male cesserat, usquam* | decurrens *alio, neque si bene. quo fit, ut omnis* | *votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella* | *vita senis.* CAMPO See Foro. and Bonnell lex. Quintil. 20 EQUOS FLEXIT Hence Sidon. ep. IX 13 *sed tu per Calabri tramitis aggerem* | *vis ut nostra dehinc cursitet orbita,* | *qua Flaccus lyricos Pindaricum ad melos* | *frenis* flexit equos *plectripotentibus.* cf. Ov. fasti IV 10. AURUNCAE ALUMNUS 165 n. Suessa (now *Sessa*) in Latium, between Minturnae and Teanum, received the name of Aurunca from the Aurunci, who settled there B.C. 337 Liv. VIII 15 § 4; it became a Roman colony B.C. 313 ib. IX 28 § 7. Vell. I 14 § 4. Abeken, sopra il sito e gli avanzi dell' antica Aurunca, Rome 1839. Auson. epist. 15 9 *rudes Camenas qui Suessae praevenis.* 21 SI VACAT Ov. ex Ponto I 1 3,4 si vacat, *hospitio peregrinos, Brute* libellos | excipe. III 8 1 si

vacat *exiguum profugo dare tempus amico.* It was Pliny's experience that very few at Rome had leisure to listen to recitations ep. III 18 § 4 cited on III 9. EDAM XIV 317.

22—80 The follies and crimes which move the poet's wrath are introduced (22, 24, 27, 32, 37, 46, 55, 58, 64) generally by the causal *cum;* the conclusion is still: 'tis hard not to write satire, I must be stark iron to refrain (30, 31); in the heat of a just rage (45), I must needs leave idle romance to emulate the vigils of Horace (51 seq.); then and there, as the forger and the murderess pass by in state, I must perforce fill my tablets with the brimming record of their sins (63 seq.). '*If nature could not, anger would indite, such woeful stuff as I or Shadwell write*' (Dryden 79, 80).

22—30 As a eunuch weds,—as a virago spears boars in the amphitheatre,—as my quondam barber vies with Rome's whole nobility in his single wealth,—as Crispinus, the spawn of Nile, flaunts it in a purple cloak, and daintily airs light summer rings,—'tis hard to hold.

22 TENER VI 383, 548. VIII 16. IX 46. XII 39. *Mollis* also connotes infamy. SPADO See Dirksen and Forc. Where [](*eunuchus*] it implied a *natural* defect, the *spado* might marry dig. XXIII 3 39 § 1. Bein Privatrecht 158. Cf. Mart. VI 2 6. 45 3. Iuv. VI 366—378.

MEVIA Cf. II 53. VI 246—267. Mart. VII. 67. Women of equestrian and senatorian families fought in the arena under Nero, some against their will VIII 193, others of choice Dio LXI 17 § 3 *ἐς τὸν ἱππόδρομον τό τε θέατρον τὸ κυνηγετικὸν* [amphitheatre] *ἐσῆλθον ὥσπερ οἱ ἀτιμότατοι... καὶ θηρία ἀπέκτειναν.* Tac. XV 32 feminarum *illustrium senatorumque plures per* harenam *foedati sunt.* Titus at the dedication of the Flavian amphitheatre ordered the slaughter of 9000 beasts, partly by women, but of low rank Dio LXVI 25 § 1 *οὐ μέντοι ἐπιφανεῖς.* Domitian forced into the arena not only *men* of rank IV 99 seq., but women also (Dio LXVII 8 § 4. cf. Suet. 4), amid the applause of his laureats Stat. S. I 6 46—56 *et tu quin etiam (quis hoc rogare,* | *quis promittere possit hoc deorum?)* | *nobiscum socias dapes inisti.* | *iam se, quisquis is est inops, beatus* | *convivam ducis esse gloriatur.* | *hos inter fremitus novosque luxus* | *spectandi levis effugit voluptas.* | stat sexus rudis insciusque ferri | et pugnas capit improbus viriles. | *credas ad Tanaim feramve Phasim* | *Thermodontiacas calere turmas.* [Mart.] spect. 6 Mars in arms is too little for Caesar, *saevit et* ipsa Venus. Let us hear no more of Hercules and his lion, *nam post tua munera, Caesar,* | *haec iam* feminea *vidimus acta* manu. Nicol. Damasc. in Ath. 154 a *some* [Romans] *have ordered in their wills that their comeliest slaves (γυναῖκας εὐπρεπεστάτας) should fight as gladiators.* The scandal occasioned by these furies led to the abolition of the practice by Severus A.D. 200 Dio LXXV 16 § 1. Augustus on the other hand Suet. 44 confined women even as spectators of gladiators to the upper benches, and forbad their appearance at boxing matches. TUSCUM Mart. VII 27 1. XII 14 9. Stat. S. IV 6 10 *cur* Tuscus aper *generosior Umbro.*

23 APRUM 141 n. NUDA MAMMA In the hunting costume of Diana and the Amazons cf. Stat. above. Verg. Aen. XI 649 Heyne. Sil. II 78, 79. XII 715. VENABULA Varr. ap. Non. S. V. Cic. ad fam. VII 1 § 3 of the games of Pompeius *reliquae sunt* venationes ... *magnificae—nemo negat—sed quae potest homini esse polito delectatio, cum aut homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur aut praeclara bestia* venabulo *transverberatur?* Cic. Verr. V § 7 does not venture to condemn L. Domitius for crucifying a slave who had killed a boar

with a *venabulum*. cf. Val. Max. VI 3 § 5. Plin. ep. I 6 § 1. Mart. XIV 31. Rich, companion *venabulum*, *venatio*.

24 PATRICIOS OPIBUS PROVOCET Stat. s. II 7 28, 29 *fertiles Athenas* | *unctis, Baetica,* provocas trapetis. Sen. ep. 120 cited on 66. Quintil. X 1 § 93 *elegia ...Graecos* provocamus. UNUS probably Cinnamus, a barber *dominae munere factus eques* in Mart. VI 17. VII 64. Cf. the court barber *ambitiose vestitus* and highly paid, whom Julian summarily cashiered Ammian. XXII 4 §§ 9, 10. Such upstarts as Cinnamus and Crispinus were very frequent in Rome since the proscriptions *e.g.* Ventidius VII 199; Menas Hor. epod. 4. Dio XLVIII 45 § 7; Asiaticus Tac. h. II 57, 95.

25 repeated X 226 cf. XIV 315 n. A parody of Verg. ecl. I 28 *candidior postquam* tondenti barba *cadebat*.

26 NILIACAE Rome had not forgotten Cleopatra 130, 131. XV. VERNA CANOPI a Canopian slave born and bred, so Mart. X 76 4 (VII 15 n.) *Numae* verna, a Roman to the back-bone. Iuv. V 105 of a fish, vernula *riparum*, a native. Mart. III 1 4, 5 *plus sane placeat, domina* qui natus in urbe est; | *debet enim Gallum vincere* verna liber. Val. Max. III 4 § 3 of Servius Tullius, vernam *huic urbi natum regem dando*. As jaded voluptuaries sought distraction in the pert sallies of slaves (Sen. const. sap. 11 § 3. Marquardt V (1) 159), so esp. in those of Egyptian slaves Stat. s. V 5 56–69 *non ego mercatus Pharia de pube loquaces* | *delicias*, doctumve sui convicia Nili | *infantem, lingua nimium salibusque protervum* | *dilexi*. Now *verna* and its derivatives (Forc.) connote this gay impudence IX 9, 10 *certe modico contentus agebas* | vernam *equitem* conviva ioco mordente facetus. Becker Gallus II 109, 110. The Billingsgate of Crispinus (IV 31 purpureus *magni* ructaret scurra Palati) was a passport to Domitian's favour.

CANOPI VI 84. XV 46 n. called Canobus by the inhabitants Quintil. I 5 § 13; a city near the most western mouth of the Nile, 120 stadia N.E. of Alexandria, with which it was connected by a canal, whereon boats constantly plied, while the passengers were entertained with lascivious music and dances Strab. 801. These dissolute manners were known as Κανωβισμός ib. 800. Sen. ep. 51 § 3 *The wise man, or he who aims at becoming such, must avoid certain abodes, as unfavorable to virtuous practice. Therefore, if he be looking about for a quiet retreat, he will not choose Canopus.*

27 CRISPINUS after coming to Rome dealt in the salt fish of his native Egypt (IV 32, 33 cf. Tigellinus I 155 n.), but afterwards became *princeps equitum*, and member of Domitian's privy council ib. 32, 108, when the extravagances of his attire I 27. IV 31, his change of jewels and dandy airs I 28, his lavish perfumery IV 108, 109 provoked general hatred. The court poet sings another note Mart. VII 99 *Sic placidum videas semper*, Crispine, *tonantem*, | *nec te Roma minus quam* tua Memphis *amet* |. If my verses shall be read at court, for they often engage Caesar's 'sacred ear', *dicere de nobis ut lector candidus aude*. | temporibus praestat non nihil iste tuis. The apt conclusion: *cetera mando deo* i.e. to Domitian, the *tonans* of ver. 1.

TYRIAS VI 246. VII 134. X 38 n., 334. XII 39 n. Lucian cited on 73. On the greatness and trade of Tyre (*Sûr* 'rock') see the 'priceless contemporary fragment of commercial history' (Heeren) Ezek. 27. Is. 23. Ritter Erdkunde XVII² (1) 320—371, its purple 371—379. Movers Phönizier II. (broken off before he reached the subject of purple). Winer Realwörterb. Purple (imported into Egypt from Tyre) was known to the Israel of the Exodus; purple wool, ἁλιπόρφυρα, to Homer ζ 306. Zeno

the philosopher, a Phoenician by birth, lost both his ship and its cargo of purple by shipwreck Diog. L. VII § 2 cl. §§ 4, 5. cf. Plut. de inim. util. 2 p. 87. Sen. tranq. an. 14 § 3. a metaphor of Zeno's from dyeing in Plut. Phok. 5 § 2. After all its reverses Tyre recovered by its seamanship and purple factories; for the Tyrian purple is reputed far the finest of all, and the fishery is near and all appliances for dyeing abound; the multitude of the dyeing works, if they cumber the city, enrich it Strab. 757. Plin. v § 76 of Tyre *nunc omnis eius nobilitas* conchylio *atque* purpura *constat.* For many hundred years the manufacture flourished on every coast of the Mediterranean, as in Laconia Paus. III 21 § 6 and at Tarentum; even in Britain in Bede's days h. e. I 1. In the time of Benjamin of Tudela (1161—73) the Jews worked purple mills in Tyre, and he found Jewish dyers in Jaffa, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, the nation having a monopoly in the eastern empire Ritter 379. W. R. Wilde, narrative of a voyage to Madeira, Teneriffe, and along the shores of the Mediterranean, Dubl. 1840, II 148—151, 468—488, relates his discovery of vats or mortars at Tyre, in which (Arist. h. a. v 15 § 9. Plin. IX § 126) the smaller shells were ground, *round holes cut in the solid sandstone rock, varying in size from that of an ordinary metal pot to that of a great boiler,* many 7½ ft. in diameter by 8 deep, some larger, some very small. In and about these mills were masses of broken shells of the *murex trunculus.* Barth (ap. Ritter 367) found in 1847 some slight remains of the fishery in the months of June and July. The dye was obtained from two kinds of univalves 1 the smaller *bucinum, murex,* κήρυξ, 'whelk' (Plin. IX § 130), which was picked off the rocks, 2 *purpura,* πορφύρα, caught in weels (Soph. ap. schol. Aristoph. eq. 1150 κημοῖσι πλεκτοῖς) in the sea and thence called *pelagia* (§§ 131, 132), also *poenicum* from its native Phoenicia Varr. l. l. v § 113. It was used for food Lucian cyn. 11. To produce the true Tyrian dye (of the colour of clotted blood, but varying with the light in which it was seen, Plin. § 134 *nigricans adspectu idemque suspectu refulgens.* cf. the jest of Augustus in Macr. II 4 § 14, and Plin. XXI § 45), the wool was dipped in two different baths, first of *pelagia,* then of *bucinum* Plin. IX § 134. Cornelius Nepos ib. § 137 says that this became fashionable in his time, and was sold for more than 1000 denarii per lb. P. Lentulus Spinther cur. aedile B.C. 63 was censured for wearing the *dibapha, veluti magnifico impendio,* comments Plin., *qualiter nunc omnes paene commodiores purpurae tinguntur.* Cf. Ov. a. a. III 170 *quae* bis Tyrio murice lana rubes. Cic. Verr. v § 146. There is continual mention of it in the poets e. g. Varius ap. Macr. VI 1 § 40 *incubet et* Tyriis *atque ex solido bibat* auro. Tibull. II 3 61. 4 28. IV 2 11. See Forc. Philostr. ep. 54 = 28. Plin. IX § 127. As each *purpura* yielded very few drops of dye, the price was always high Plin. XXXV § 45. Verg. g. III 307 *quamvis Milesia* magno | *vellera mutentur,* Tyrios *incocta* rubores. Tibull. IV 2 15, 16 *Cui mollia* caris | *vellera det* sucis bis madefacta Tyros. Stat. s. III 2 139, 140 *quo* pretiosa Tyros rubeat, *quo* purpura *fuco* | *Sidoniis* iterata cadis. Hence it was appropriated in Israel to the priestly vestments and the sanctuary, and everywhere to princes and their courts, e. g. to the *purple tyrants* of Greece Hor. c. I 35 12. Lucian dial. mort. 10 § 4. catapl. 16. Diog. L. II § 78. Cic. p. Scaur. fr. 2 § 45 d purpura regalis. Verg. g. II 495 *non populi fasces, non* purpura regum. Forc. *purpuratus, purpureus.* The Roman emperors, like our Tudors, jealously guarded such outward badges of rank Rein Criminalr. 534; restrictive laws of Caesar Suet. 43, Augustus (Dio XLIX 16, where the motive is given, ἤδη γάρ τινες καὶ τῶν τυ-

χόντων αὐτῇ ἐχρῶντο), and Nero (Suet. 32 cf. Philostr. her. 20 § 31) proved feeble barriers against fashion; Tiberius for a time checked the usurpation by himself wearing a black cloak at a spectacle during a shower Dio LVII 13 § 5. Subsequently *holoverae*, entire *togae* or cloaks of pure purple, alone were confined to the emperors; to 'assume the purple' meant to become emperor or to be guilty of high treason Amm. XIV 9 § 7. What emperors feared the cynic crowd flouted, 'trampling on the pride of Plato' Diog. L. VI § 26. Iuv. XIV 187, 188. Cic. p. Cael. § 77 *si quem etiam minorum horum aliquid* offendit; *si* purpurae genus, *si amicorum catervae, si splendor, si nitor.* p. Cluent. § 111. and moralists censured the 'unconscionable colour' Sen. ep. 114 § 21 *qui* lacernas coloris improbi [cf. Plin. IX § 139] *sumunt, qui perlucentem togam, qui nolunt facere quicquam, quod hominum oculis transire liceat.* inritant illos *et in se advertunt. volunt vel reprehendi, dum conspici.* Cf. Plin. §§ 129, 139—141. Mart. I 96 (a hypocrite's exaggerated loathing). The dignity of purple in Rome (XI 155 n.) is well set forth in Plin. § 127 *fasces huic securesque Romanae viam faciunt, idemque pro maiestate pueritiae est, distinguit ab equite curiam, dis advocatur placandis, omnemque vestem inluminat, in triumphali miscetur auro. quapropter excusata et purpurae sit insania*, i. e. the extravagant price, § 124 *quibus eadem luxuria paria paene etiam margaritis pretia fecit.*

With 27, 28 cf. Lucian's laugh Nigrin. 21 at the rich τὰς πορφυρίδας προφαίνοντες καὶ τοὺς δακτύλους προτείνοντες. Mart. II 29 1–3 of a branded slave turned knight *Rufe, vides illum subsellia prima terentem,* | *cuius et hinc lucet* sardonychata manus, | *quaeque* Tyron *totiens epotavere* lacernae. With the purple of Crispinus cf. that of Phasis, who loudly commends the edict of Domitian, *purifying* the equestrian seats; 'now we may sit at ease, now we are no longer crowded nor soiled', when the beadle taps him on the shoulder Mart. V 8 11, 12 *illas* purpureas *et* arrogantes | *iussit surgere Lectius* lacernas. So Bassus, who thought to maintain his seat by his brilliant attire, *herbarum indutus colores*, is reminded that no *lacerna* is worth a knight's estate, 23 7 *quadringentorum nullae sunt, Basse,* lacernae. On the cost of these mantles Mart. IV 61 4—8 milibus decem *dixti* | emptas lacernas *munus esse Pompillae;* | *sardonycha verum lineisque ter cinctum* | *duasque similes fluctibus maris* gemmas | *dedisse Bassam Caeliamque iurasti.* VIII 10 1, 2 emit lacernas milibus decem *Bassus* | Tyrias coloris optimi. See the *loci classici* Aristot. h. a. V 15 and thence Plin. IX § 124—140. Oppian p. V 598—611. Vitruv. VII 13, 14. Philostr. im. I 27 § 4. Pollux I § 45. Bochart hieroz. II 5 9—11. Ferrar. de re vest. II 1—10. Salmas. on Plin., on Tert. and on hist. Aug. Cruden. Winer Realwörterb. HSt. Ducange gloss. gr. app. s. v. κογχυλευταί. Forc. Becker Gallus III^3 211—214. Marquardt V (2) 120—128. esp. W. A. Schmidt Forschungen auf d. Gebiete d. Alterth. Berl. 1842 I 96—212. Lacaze-Duthiers mém. sur la pourpre, Lille 1860, a record of experiments. De Saulcy voyage en Terre Sainte, Par. 1865, II 284—6. We learn from Mart. VIII 48 that Crispinus wore purple, and that Mart. ranked him above the vulgar herd, as the favorite of the court *Nescit cui dederit* Tyriam Crispinus *abollam,* | *dum mutat cultus induiturque togam.* | *quisquis habes,* umeris *sua munera redde, precamur:* | *non hoc Crispinus te, sed abolla rogat.* | *non* quicumque *capit* saturatas murice vestes, | *nec nisi* deliciis *convenit iste color.* | *si te praeda iuvat foedique insania lucri,* | *qua possis melius fallere, sume togam.*

REVOCANTE 'hitching up'; the cloak floats on the wind. *Revocare* often

to recover stragglers Pallad. I 17 § 3 *ad* unum corpus *omnia* mista. So of rank vine-branches Cic. de or. II § 88. of the subsidence of the Nile Plin. V § 57. of the hair Manil. V 148. Suet. Caes. 45. esp. Serv. Aen. VII 612 'in the *cinctus Gabinus* the *toga* is thrown [over the shoulder] upon the back, yet so that the skirt *a tergo revocata* forms a girdle'. See in Forc. Colum. and Sen. (ter). Cf. the picture in Amm. XIV 6 § 9 *alii summum decus in . . . . ambitioso vestium cultu ponentes,* sudant *sub ponderibus* lacernarum, *quas collis insertas cingulis ipsis adnectunt, nimia subteminum tenuitate perflabiles; exspectantes* crebris agitationibus, *maximeque sinistra, ut longiores fimbriae tunicaeque perspicue luceant, varietate liciorum effigiatae in species animalium multiformes.* LACERNAS III 148 n.

28 VENTILET he airs his summer ring, waving his hand to display it. Apul. met. II 26 *in* aureos *refulgentes, quos idemtidem* manu mea ventilabam, *attonitus.* AESTIVUM dig. XLIII 20(=19) 1 § 3 aestiva *autem aqua ea est, qua aestate sola uti expedit, sicuti dicimus* vestimenta aestiva, ... quibus *interdum etiam hieme, plerumque autem* aestate utamur. This confirms (against Elwert Jahrb. f. Philol. 1860 [2] 181—184, who makes *aest. aur.*= *semenstre aur.* VII 89) the common interpretation schol. *per luxuriam enim* anulos aestivos *et* hiemales *invenerat.* Cf. Plaut. Men. 254, 255 *quom inspicio marsuppium* [the empty purse], | viaticati *hercle admodum* aestive *sumus.* Plin. XXXIII § 25 of rings *alii pondera eorum ostentant, aliis* pluris quam unum gestare labor est. So Priscus in Hor. s. II 7 9 often wore 3 rings, often none, and Creticus in Iuv. II 65—78 excused his transparent *multicia* on the plea *Iulius ardet, aestuo.* Stanley quotes Ath. 230 c 'my fellow-citizen πτωχαλάζονα, who having but one slave called him by names countless as the sand (ψαμμακοσίοις), and having plate to the value of one drachm only, ordered not the winter, but the summer service to be set on the table', μὴ τῶν χειμερινῶν ἀργυρωμάτων ἡμῖν παραθῇς ἀλλὰ τῶν θερινῶν. In Mart. V 79 Zoilus changes his *synthesis* 11 times during dinner, sudor *inhaereret madida ne veste retentus.* AURUM, like the purple, is an emblem of dignity XI 43 n.

29 PONDERA Mart. XI 37. GEMMAE V 43 n.

30—44 Who so callous as to hold his peace, when lawyer Matho fills his new sedan with his swollen self, and the spy of spies goes by, who will soon despatch the remnant of Rome's nobles, as he has already betrayed his lord and friend; when honest men must make way for minions of decrepit lust, rich with the price of blood, pale as he who has started a viper or as a sophist contesting the prize of rhetoric with Caligula for judge? INIQUAE III 8 *saevae.*

31 FERREUS VII 150. Mühlmann and Forc. So from Homer downwards σιδήρεος (and σίδηρος), see HSt. So in Engl. Cf. *eiserne Geduld, der Himmel wird eisern, eine eiserne Stirn.* Eunap. p. 89=157 τήν γε μὴν καρτερίαν ὁρῶντες, ὄντως ἀπαθῆ τινὰ καὶ σιδήρεον ὑπελάμβανον. Plin. ep. III 5 § 7 *quem tu nisi cognoscere concupiscis,* saxeus ferreusque *es.*

TENEAT SE Petron. 58 *vix* me teneo, *nec sum natura caldicerebrius.* ib. 49. Cic. fin. II § 21 *hoc loco* tenere se *Triarius non potuit.* So teneri *non potui* etc. See Nizol. Stanl. quotes Palladas anthol. Pal. XI 340 'I swore ten thousand times to write epigrams no more, for I drew upon me the hatred of many fools, but whenever I see the face of the Paphlagonian Pantagathos', στέξαι τὴν νόσον [VII 52 n.] οὐ δύναμαι. cf. Hor. epod. 4 7—10.

32 CAUSIDICI VII 136 n. NOVA LECTICA 64 n., 124 n. a decoy for clients; it *pays* to be borne on

the necks of Maedian slaves, and to order slaves and plate and murrine vases, but the end is bankruptcy VII 129—137 Matho *deficit.* Mart. II 57 5,6, of one who has just pawned his ring for a dinner and is slowly sauntering *amethystinatus* through the streets *quem* grex togatus [Iuv. 46] *sequitur et capillatus* | recensque sella *linteisque lorisque.* MATHONIS XI 34 n. 33 PLENA IPSO The *lectica* had room for two, e. g. Nero and Agrippina Suet. 9. Dio LXI 3 § 2; but is none too wide for Matho's gross bulk. MAGNI AMICI III 49—57. IV 20. VI 313. IV 74, 5 magnae amicitiae. V 14. DELATOR IV 48 n. III 116, 7 *stoicus occidit Baream* delator, | amicum *discipulumque.* Schol. understands either Egnatius Celer III 116 n., or Heliodorus the stoic who betrayed his pupil L. Silanus (Tac. XV 52, XVI 7—9 does not name Heliodorus; the only crime of Silanus was his greatness, *claritudo generis*), or Demetrius a pleader. Others guess M. Aquilius Regulus Plin. ep. I 5 § 14 *omnium bipedum nequissimus*, who at least answers the description ib. § 15 *est enim* locuples *factiosus, curatur a multis,* timetur *a pluribus.* He was a most successful fortune-hunter, esp. among the *orbae* ib. II 20, cf. IV 2 § 2. ib. § 4 *convenitur ad illum mira celebritate.* cuncti detestantur oderunt, *et quasi probent, quasi diligant, cursant frequentant* .... § 5 *in summa avaritia sumptuosus, in summa infamia gloriosus.* Generally by these informers Tac. h. I 2 *quibus decrat inimicus,* per amicos oppressi. 34 RAPTURUS VIII 130. XII 129. DE NOBILITATE QUOD SUPEREST III 259 *quid* superest de corporibus? The highest nobility, the Lamiae, had most to fear IV 141—154. *Nobilitas=nobiles.* So *levis armatura, iuventus, mortalitas, peregrinitas, senectus.* cf. X 45 n. COMESA 138. Plaut. most. 12 quem *absentem* comes (comedis). Quintil. VIII 6 § 24 *a possessore quod possidetur; ut* hominem devorari, *cuius* patrimonium *consumatur.* Suet. Dom. 9 *qui* .... *apud aerarium pependissent* (whose goods had been advertised for sale). More in Forc., Gron. obs. IV 24. Cic. Phil. II § 65 n. So *κατεσθίω* and in Hom. *ἔδουσι βίοτον, οἶκον, κτήματα.* Obbar on Hor. ep. I 15 32.

35 Massa a favorite mountebank of Nero's. Schol. Massa morio *fuisse dicitur, et* Carus nanus, Latinus *vero* actor mimicus. *hi omnes* Neronis *fuerunt* liberti *et* deliciae *Augusti* ... Massa *autem et* Carus *Heliodoro deferente occisi sunt.* A.D. 70 Tac. h. IV 50 Baebius Massa *e procuratoribus Africae iam tum* optimo cuique exitiosus *et inter causas malorum quae mox tulimus saepius rediturus.* Agricola was fortunate in the time of his death Aug. A.D. 93, because Tac. 45 una *adhuc* victoria Carus Metius censebatur, ... *et* Massa Baebius iam tum reus *erat;* being accused by Pliny and Herennius Senecio, in the name of the province of Baetica Plin. ep. III 4 §§ 4, 6. VI 29 § 8. esp. VII 33, where he informs Tacitus of the case for insertion in his history. Massa was condemned, a great triumph for the opposition; but when Senecio besought the consuls to impound Massa's ill-gotten gains (cf. Iuv. I 48, 50), Massa suddenly turned on him §§ 7, 8 *impietatis reum postulat. horror omnium.* Even Mart. XII 29 1,2 calls him *furem nummorum.* TIMET Sidon. ep. VII 7 a *locus classicus* on informers *hi sunt,* quos timent etiam qui timentur. *Hi sunt quos haec peculiariter provincia manet, inferre calumnias,* deferre *personas, afferre minas, auferre substantias* .... *hi sunt, quorum comparationi digitum tollerent* Narcissus [XIV 329 n.], *Asiaticus,* Massa, *Marcellus,* Carus, *Parthenius,* Licinus, *et* Pallas I 109 n.

PALPAT See Forc. Apul. m. v 31 *palpare Veneris iram saevientem.*

36 CARUS A pet dwarf of Nero's schol. cf. VIII 32 n. See Tac. above. Mart. XII 25 5 *ecce reum* Carus *te* detulit. Soon after the condemnation of Massa, Carus accused Senecio of treason for writing a life of Helvidius Priscus (v 36 n.) Plin. ep. VII 19 § 5, and for seeking no office after the quaestorship Dio LXVII 13 § 2. Tac. h. I 2 *nobilitas, opes,* omissi *gestique honores pro crimine.* The book was burnt in the forum by the *triumviri capitales* Tac. Agr. 2. Plin. ib. § 6, and Senecio executed Dio l. c. Tac. Agr. 2, 45. Plin. ep. I 5 § 3 Carus to Regulus, fiercely reviling Senecio, *quid tibi cum* meis mortuis?

THYMELE from *θυμέλη* (Θυμελικός also occurs) a stage name. Mart. I 5=4 5, 6 to Domitian *qua* Thymelen *spectas derisoremque* Latinum, | *illa fronte precor carmina nostra legas.* Th. then and L. were colleagues, *mimus* and *mima.* VIII 197 *zelotypus* Thymeles, where a noble plays the part of her jealous husband. VI 66 Thymele *tunc rustica discit,* where, with all her skill, she is but a simple country girl to Bathyllus in his women's characters. Lat. in a panic sends her secretly (*submittit*) to appease the more potent informer.

LATINO Marius Maximus in schol. IV 53 names Latinus archimimus as a powerful informer under Domitian. Mart. IX 29 *Dulce decus scenae, ludorum fama,* Latinus | *ille ego sum, plausus deliciaeque tuae.* Cato, the Curii and Fabricii would have relaxed under my spell; but it is only on the stage that I act vice; my 'lord' and 'god' reads the heart, *nec poteram gratus domino sine moribus* [cf. Iuv. IV 12 n.] *esse.* He reported the news of the day to Domitian at dinner Suet. 15. On his acting see Mart. II 72 3. III 86 3. V 61 11. Iuv. VI 44 (subject, an adulterer ensconced in a trunk). On other actors powerful in the imperial court, Bathyllus, Mnester, Paris (two of the name), Pylades, Apelles of Ascalon, and the Jew Alityros, a *mimus* by whose aid Josephus vit. 3 obtained from Poppaea the release of some Jewish priests, sent bound to Rome by Felix, see Friedländer I³ 104—106.

37 SUMMOVEANT III 124. The technical term for the lictor clearing the streets Hor. c. II 16 9—11 *neque* consularis | submovet lictor *miseros tumultus* | *mentis.* He cried *date viam, cedite,* etc. Rein in Pauly IV 1083. Becker II (2) 75, 378. Brisson de form. VIII 34. Forc. and Gesn. Plin. to Domitian h. n. pr. § 4 *alia via* occurris ingens *et longius etiam* submoves *ingeni* fascibus. Plin. ep. III 14 § 7 of a *vir praetorius* Largius Macedo, *eques Romanus* a servo eius ut transitum daret manu leviter admonitus *convertit se nec servum a quo erat tactus, sed ipsum Macedonem tam graviter palma percussit ut paene concideret.* Iuv. III 128, 239—248.

38 NOCTIBUS Cic. ad Att. I 16 § 5 noctes *certarum mulierum.* Quintil. decl. II 7 noctium merita. Apul. de mag. 75 Hild. (cited on 55). Gesn. ad fin. Suet. Dom. 1. Ruhnk. ad Ov. her. 17 201. Auson. epigr. 17 1.

IN CAELUM QUOS EVEHIT Hor. c. I 1 5, 6 *palmaque nobilis* | *terrarum dominos* evehit ad deos. Forc. Gesn. *caelum.* Hor. ep. I 10 9 Obb.

39 VIA Luc. rhet. praec. 24 where Pothinus, son of a sempstress by a slave, first for his bare maintenance *συνῆν τινι κακοδαίμονι καὶ γλισχρῷ ἐραστῇ,* and found this *the easiest road τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην ῥᾳστην οὖσαν.* Climbing to the summit of his hopes, by the means of those best *ἐφόδια,* boldness, ignorance, impudence, he changed his name and attached himself to an old lady of 70, with only four teeth remaining, and those stopped with gold. Famine sweetened the icy 'kisses from the coffin', and made him endure the 'labour' (*τὸν ἆθλον*).

He would have been her sole heir, had not a 'detestable slave' revealed that he had bought poison for her. Cf. Charidemus in Mart. XI 87 3 *nunc* sectaris anus; *o quantum cogit egestas!*

PROCESSUS advancement. Sen. ben. I 11 § 5 *honor et* processus ad altiora tendentium. tranq. an. 2 §§ 10, 11 *alienis* incrementis *inimicissima invidia...aversatione alienorum* processuum. Suet. Vesp. 1 *Sabinus ad praefecturam urbis...Vespasianus ad principatum usque* processit. rhet. 1 *ut nonnulli* ex infima fortuna *in ordinem senatorium atque* ad summos honores processerint. M. Sen. contr. II pr. § 4 p. 116 10 *fratribus tuis* ambitiosa *curae sunt foroque se et* honoribus *parant,...ego quoque eius alioqui* processus *avidus.* Orell. inscr. 3530. See Forc. Among those who mounted by this ladder was Otho Suet. 2 *libertinam aulicam gratiosam, quo efficacius coleret, etiam* diligere *simulavit quamvis* anum ac paene decrepitam; *per hanc insinuatus Neroni, facile* summum *inter amicos* locum tenuit. So Vitellius Suet. 3 *existimatus* corporis gratia *initium et* causa incrementorum *patri fuisse.* So Seianus and Livia Tac. an. IV 3; Tigellinus, below 155 n. VESICA VI 64.

BEATAE 67. VI 204. XIV 120 n. Hor. ep. I 2 44 Obbar *quaeritur* argentum *puerisque* beata *creandis* | *uxor.* So *εὐδαίμων, μάκαρ, ὄλβιος, eine* gesegnete *Ernte.* Cic. p. Tull. § 19. Cuper obs. III 1. Heins. on Ov. am. I 15 34. Hor. c. II 18 14 *satis* beatus *unicis Sabinis,* where *s.* is from *sata* (Madvig). Sil. I 609, 610 *castaque* beatos | paupertate *patres.* Claudian Probr. et Olybr. cons. 46 *assiduos intrare* inopes, *remeare* beatos. Stat. cited on 22.

40 UNCIOLAM occurs nowhere else; 'a paltry twelfth'. Iustin. inst. II 14 § 5 hereditas *plerumque dividitur in duodecim* uncias, *quae assis appellatione continentur. Habent autem hae* partes *propria nomina ab* uncia *usque ad assem: ut puta haec: sextans, quadrans, triens, quincunx, semis, septunx, bes, dodrans, dextans,* deunx, *as.* Caesar, Suet. 83, made Octavius his heir *ex dodrante,* L. Pinarius and Qu. Pedius *ex quadrante.* Cic. p. Caecin. § 17 *facit heredem ex* deunce et semuncia *Caecinam, ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium...; Aebutio sextulam adspergit.* See Brisson form. VIII 18—21. The *as* is any whole, divided into 12 parts, and an *uncia* is $\frac{1}{12}$ of a foot (*inch*), of a lb. (*ounce*), of a *iugerum*, a *sextarius*, an hour (Plin. XVIII § 325) or an estate. The Romans knew no other system of fractions than this duodecimal one. Hultsch gr. u. röm. Metrologie, Berl. 1862, 60 seq., 112 seq. Marquardt III (2) 42 seq. Gron. de sest. III 11. 41 VI 371—2. IX 34. Mart. X 55. Dio LXXIX 16. Lampr. Comm. 10 Cas. PARTES QUISQUE SUAS Sen. tranq. an. 2 § 5 *ex quo agnoscet* quisque partem suam. ['*quisque*=uterque; as sometimes in Cicero Livy etc.' H.A.J.M.]. See VIII 196 n. Ruhnk. on Ov. her. 19 169. Lucan I 126, 127 of Caesar and Pompeius *magno se iudice* quisque *tuetur* | *victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.* Munro on Lucr. III 333. Quintil. III 6 § 102.

AD MENSURAM VI 358-9 *nec se* metitur ad *illum* | ...modum. M. Sen. contr. II 13 § 7 p. 159 l. 21 ad *praescriptum.* Sen. de ira II 28 § 2 *quam angusta innocentia est* ad *legem bonum esse.* § 3 ad *formulam.* So *ad lineam, ad normam, ad certum pondus,* Hand Turs. I 108, 109.

42 SANE V 123. X 183. 'by all means.'

MERCEDEM SANGUINIS satirical; otherwise XIV 164 merces *haec* sanguinis *atque laboris.* Plaut. Bacch. 372 (Holyday) *apage istas a me sorores, quae hominum* sorbent sanguinem.

43 PALLEAT Pers. V 15 pallentis *radere mores.* Sen. vit. beat. 7 § 3

voluptatem ... mollem, enervem, ... pallidam. de ben. VII 27 § 3 *indignare inpudicos, indignare ... senes* pallidos. UT NUDIS PRESSIT QUI CALCIBUS ANGUEM Hom. Γ 33, 35 *ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλίνορσος ἀπέστη ... ὤχρός τέ μιν εἶλε παρειάς.* Aen. II 379, 380 *inprovisum aspris veluti qui sentibus* anguem | pressit *humi nitens trepidusque repente refugit.* Ov. f. II 341—2.

44 LUGDUNENSEM ARAM After the pacification of Gaul by Drusus B.C. 12 he convoked an assembly at Lyon (*-dunum*=Fr. *dune*, downs), where at the confluence (Sen. de morte Claud. 7 § 2 9—13) of the Saône *Arar* and Rhône *Rhodanus* the 60 peoples of *Gallia comata* raised an altar inscribed with their names and also a statue for each (Strab. IV 192. Dio LIV 32, who says that the festival was still maintained in his day). Claudius was born at Lyon (Sen. ib. 6 § 1) 1 Aug. B.C. 10 Suet. 2 *eo ipso die quo primum ara ibi Augusto dedicata est*, meaning perhaps, on the *anniversary* of the dedication. The first priest was an Aeduan C. Iulius Vercundaridubnus Liv. epit. 139. The temple was dedicated to Rome and Augustus. cf. Suet. Aug. 52 *templa ... in nulla ... provincia nisi communi suo Romaeque nomine recepit, nam in urbe quidem pertinacissime abstinuit hoc honore.* Lugdunum founded by fugitives from Vienne *Vienna* and made a Roman colony B.C. 43 (Dio XLVI 50. Sen. ep. 91 § 14) was already in Strabo's time the most populous city in Gaul except Narbo; its position, readily accessible from Rome, and communicating by land and river with all parts of the country, fitted it to become a centre of commerce and of government. This altar, the common sanctuary of the *commune* (*κοινόν*) *provinciae* (cf. the amphiktionies and the great *πανηγύρεις* of Greece) was designed to subvert the national Druidical religion. Marquardt III (1) 268 seq. IV 424 seq. Suet. Aug. 59 *provinciarum pleraeque super templa et* aras *ludos quoque quinquennales paene oppidatim constituerunt.* A similar altar at Tarraco Quintil. VI 3 § 77; the *ara Ubiorum* in Germany Tac. ann. I 57 Lips. The altar of Lyon is often named on coins (Eckhel IV 196. VI 736 seq.) and inscriptions Henzen 5965 C. CATVLIO DECIMIO ... SACERDoti AD TEMPLvm ROMae ET AVGvsti III PROvinciarvm GALLiae. cf. ind. 48 b. See Am. Thierry, hist. d. Gaulois bk. VIII c. 2, Cless in Pauly s. v. Ukert II (2) 465, Aug. Bernard le temple d'Auguste et la nationalité gauloise, Lyon 1864, 4to. RHETOR DICTURUS VII 150—214. Polemo the rhetorician Philostr. soph. I 25 § 22 recommended as the severest of tortures the committing to memory a dull harangue *ἀρχαῖα ἐκμανθάνειν*, and seeing a gladiator in mortal fear, *ἰδρῶτι ῥεόμενον καὶ δεδιότα τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀγῶνα*, he said, 'you are in an agony like one rising to declaim' *οὕτως ἀγωνιᾷς, ὡς μελετᾶν μέλλων.* Iuv. alludes to the story in Suet. Calig. 20 *edidit ... in Gallia miscellos* [*ludos*]; *sed hic certamen Graecae Latinaeque facundiae, quo certamine ferunt victoribus praemia victos contulisse, eorundem et laudes componere coactos; eos autem, qui maxime displicuissent, scripta sua spongia linguave delere iussos, nisi ferulis obiurgari aut flumine proximo mergi maluissent.* It was in the winter A.D. 39—40 that C. Caesar (Caligula) gave this entertainment Dio LIX. 22 § 1. The punishment of a flogging was that of incapable actors Lucian piscat. 33. apolog. 5. Philostr. Apoll. V 7 §§ 1, 3, and combatants in athletic games K. F. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. 50 20, Reimar on Dio LXIII 9. So too Aug. Suet. 45 controlled the licence of *togatarii* and *pantomimi*. Caligula Suet. 55 flogged with his own hand any spectator who *vel leviter obstreperet*, while Mnester was acting. So Ianus in the council of the gods respecting Claudius Sen. de morte

Cl. 9 § 3 *proximo munere inter novos auctoratos* ferulis *vapulare placet.* But Caligula claims him as his slave 15 § 2, and produces witnesses, *qui illum viderant ab illo flagris* ferulis *colaphis vapulantem.* The ducking also was a part of this irreverent nephew's discipline Suet. Claud. 9 *fremente Gaio patrium potissimum ad se missum quasi ad puerum regendum, adeo ut non defuerint, qui traderent* praecipitatum *quoque* in flumen, *sicut vestitus advenerat;* where the point of the jest is the same as here, the censor uncle (*ne sis* patruus *mihi*) like the venerable professors of rhetoric, being treated as a schoolboy. Camillus had anticipated the jest, but on a fitter subject, the treacherous master of Falerii Liv. v. 27 § 9 *denudatum deinde eum manibus post tergum illigatis, reducendum Falerios pueris tradidit, virgasque eis, quibus proditorem agerent in urbem verberantes, dedit.* Ducking at the Saturnalia Lucian Sat. 2, 4, a penalty for clumsiness in waiting at table; the victim's face first blackened with soot. Caligula himself spoke the funeral orations for Livia and for Tiberius Suet. 10, 15. Dio LVIII 28 § 5. LIX 3 § 8, and was not destitute of oratorical power Ios. ant. XIX 2 § 4. Tac. XIII 3. Suet. 53; A.D. 39 he was on the point of putting to death as dangerous rivals Seneca and Quintilian's model Domitius Afer; the latter only escaped by feigning unbounded admiration of the emperor's speech against him Dio LIX 19. Cf. respecting Nero Suet. 12 and Tac. XIV 20—21; on the study of rhetoric in Gaul Iuv. XV 111 n. AD ARAM 57. 104. II 147. III 11. 65. IV 117. 141. V 4. VI 267. 409. 603. VIII 157. 225. X 45. 161. XI 9. 98. XIV 260. XV 42. XVI 14. VI 345 *sed nunc* ad quas *non Clodius* aras? X 83. So *mihi est* ad portum *negotium.* ad *Apollinis.* ad *gallinas.* Hand I 92.

45—50 My liver burns hot, when a guardian, rich with the orphan's heritage, blocks the street with his train of clients, while his ward eats the bread of prostitution; when Marius, condemned not punished, mulcted in fame not in purse, sits down in exile to carouse a full hour before Rome dines, and counts heaven's curse a blessing, while plundered Africa cries out upon the barren verdict. 45 QUID REFERAM Ov. her. 12 129. 14 109. 10 31 *quid referam quotiens.* met. VII 734. amor. I 5 23. tr. III 7 43. Stat. s. I 3 64. IECUR ARDEAT IRA VI 648. Aug. de gen. ad litt. VII § 20 physicians assert that they can prove that all flesh has in it ignis .. fervidam *qualitatem, cuius sedes* in iecore *est.* Hor. c. I 13 4 fervens *difficili* bile *tumet* iecur. s. I 9 66 *meum* iecur urere bilis. cf. the taunt of the master of spleen Archilochus in Ath. 107 f. χολὴν γὰρ οὐκ ἔχεις ἐφ' ἥπατι. Galen VIII 160 refers to *incontinentis Tityi* iecur as an evidence that τὸ ἐπιθυμητικὸν has its seat in the liver. cf. V 506—521. Anger he places in the heart, see ind. *hepar, ira.* 46 GREGIBUS X 45. Mart. cited on 32. carm. in Pis. 122—124 *nec enim tibi dura* clientum | turba *rudisve placet, misero quae freta labore* | *nil nisi* summoto *novit* praecedere volgo. Mart. III 46 to a patron *exigis a nobis operam sine fine* togatam [Iuv. III 127 n.], I send my freedman in my stead; he can carry the litter which I can scarce follow; *in* turbam *incideris, cuneos umbone* repellet, | *invalidum est nobis ingenuumque latus.* See Marquardt V (1) 153, 268. Lucian Nigr. 13 A dandy at Athens, in all the bravery of gay colours and gold, μάλ' ἐπίσημος καὶ φορτικὸς ἀκολούθων ὄχλῳ, in the gymnasia and baths ὀχληρὸς ἦν θλίβων τοῖς οἰκέταις καὶ στενοχωρῶν τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας, when a wag hinted *He must fear assassination in the bath, yet all is peace here; no need of an army.* So they stripped him of his motley and his purple by jesting at τὸ ἀνθηρὸν τῶν

χρωμάτων, Spring is come; Whence this peacock? 'Tis his mother's wardrobe. COMITUM 119 n. VII 131 n. 142. PREMIT III 244 seq. HIC . . HIC X 227. Hor. ep. I 17 39 Obbar. So X 91 n. *ille...ille.* SPOLIATOR PUPILLI XV 135 n. Sen. ben. IV 27 § 5 *dementissime testabitur, qui tutorem filio reliquerit* pupillorum spoliatorem. Cic. p. Q. Rosc. § 16 pupillum fraudare, *qui in tutelam pervenit.* Hor. ep. II 1 122—3 *non* fraudem *socio* puerove *incogitat ullum* | pupillo. **47** PROSTANTIS III 65. VI 123. IX 24. cf. VII 239 n. Rein Criminalr. 863—5. DAMNATUS INANI IUDICIO M. Sen. contr. II 15 § 1 p. 173 l. 11 seq. *Illud, iudices, mihi tormentum est, quod notata* iudicio *vestro ut multiplicatam dotem perdat,* plus tamen ex quaestu habet *et habitura est* quam quantum damnatae perdendum est. Suet. Caes. 42 *poenas facinorum auxit; et cum locupletes eo facilius scelere se obligarent, quod* integris patrimoniis exulabant, *parricidas... bonis omnibus, reliquos dimidia parte multavit.* **48** QUID ENIM SALVIS INFAMIA NUMMIS? XIV 153 n. Apul. cited on 55. Plaut. Pers. III 1 59 *dum* dos *sit,* nullum vitium vitio vortitur. By the *lex Iulia repetundarum* passed by Caesar in his first consulship B.C. 59, the penalties for extortion were a fourfold fine, expulsion from the senate, exile in graver cases, and the degree of *infamia* called *intestabilitas; i. e.* the condemned could neither give evidence, nor prosecute, nor sit as *iudices* dig. I 9 2. XXII 5 15. XXVIII 1 20 § 5. XLVIII 11 6 § 1. Rein in Pauly *repetundae* and Criminalr. 623—630, the trials for this crime under the empire 667—672. On the sufferings of the provinces see Iuv. VIII 87—137. hist. Aug. Avid. Cass. 14. **49** EXUL dig. XLVIII 11 7 § 3 extortion punished by *exilium* or more severely, according to the offence; shedding innocent blood for money or in passion merits capital punishment or deportation to an island. AB OCTAVA XI 204 n. The usual hour being the 9th Cic. ad fam. IX 26 *accubueram hora* nona. Mart. IV 8 6 *imperat exstructos frangere* nona *toros.* XI 52 1, 3 *cenabis belle, Iuli Cerealis, apud me* | . . . . octavam *poteris servare; lavabimur una.* X 48 1. Hor. ep. I 7 70, 71. Aug. de mor. Manich. § 29 *alter...exquisitas et peregrinas fruges multis ferculis variatas et largo pipere aspersas* nona hora *libenter assumat.* Sometimes as late as the 10th hour or later Mart. III 36 5. VII 51 1. X 70 13. An early dinner, *tempestivum convivium,* was luxurious, as breaking into the working day Hor. c. I 1 20 *nec partem solido demere de die.* S. II 8 3 *de medio potare die.* Tac. XIV 2 Lips. *medio diei, cum id temporis Nero per vinum et epulas incalesceret.* Apul. IX 5 *quanto me felicior Daphne vicina, quae* mero *et* matutino prandio *saucia cum suis adulteris volutatur.* ib. 14 matutino mero. VIII 1 diurnis potationibus. Salm. on Vopisc. Florian. 6. Marquardt V (1) 270, 307. Becker Gallus III 230. Lex. *tempestivus.* Hand II 205. MARIUS VIII 120 *cum tenues nuper* Marius discinxerit Afros. Plin. ep. II 11 Marius Priscus, who had been proconsul in Africa, was accused by the Afri A.D. 99. Pliny (ad Trai. 3=20 § 2, cf. paneg. 95) and Tacitus were ordered to prosecute. Marius had received 300,000 sesterces for the banishment of one *eques* and the execution of seven of his friends; for 700,000 he bastinadoed, condemned to the mines, and at last strangled another *eques.* The case was heard in the senate Jan. 100 before Trajan, then consul. Marius had already been condemned § 29, and degraded when tried before *iudices* § 12 *stabat modo consularis, modo septemvir epulonum, iam neutrum.* After a 3 days' trial it was decreed that the 700,000 should be paid into the treasury, and that Marius should

be banished from Italy. Hostilius Firminus, a *legatus* of Marius, had negociated the murder of the *eques*, and stipulated for 10,000 sesterces for himself, under the head of perfume-money § 23 *nomine unguentarii, qui titulus a vita hominis compti semper et pumicati non abhorrebat.* Firminus II 12 was not expelled the senate, but only excluded from the hope of a proconsulship § 4 *quid publice minus aut congruens aut decorum, notatum a senatu in senatu sedere ipsisque illis a quibus sit notatus aequari et summotum a proconsulatu, quia se in legatione turpiter gesserat, de proconsulibus iudicare* damnatumque *sordium vel damnare alios vel absolvere?* VI 29 § 9 *accusavi Marium Priscum, qui lege repetundarum* damnatus utebatur clementia *legis, cuius severitatem inmanitate criminum excesserat;* relegatus [Iuv. 73 n.] *est.* Shortly after (III 4, 9) Pliny was engaged to prosecute Caecilius Classicus accused of extortion by the Baetici; Classicus died before the case was tried, but his accounts were produced with the detail of the bribes he had received; also a letter to a mistress 9 § 13 *io, io, liber ad te venio; iam sestertium quadragies redegi parte vendita Baeticorum.* As Marius was from Baetica, Classicus from Africa, the Baetici jested § 3 *dedi malum et accepi.* Suet. Dom. 8 alludes to these prosecutions; Domitian so strictly controlled the proconsuls *ut neque modestiores umquam neque iustiores extiterint. e quibus plerosque post eum reos omnium criminum vidimus.* BIBIT here connotes excess, as *poto* often and x 220 n. *amo.* M. Sen. contr. II 14 § 4 p. 168 l. 9 *nec* amantem *agis, sed* amas, *nec* potantem *adumbras, sed* bibis. Sen. ep. 122 § 6 *frequens hoc adulescentium vitium est, qui vires excolunt, ut in ipso paene balinei limine inter nudos* bibant, *immo* potent. Cic. Phil. II § 104 *quam multos dies in ea villa turpissime es perbacchatus.* Ab hora tertia bibebatur, *ludebatur, vomebatur.* Lucian de calumn. 16 Demetrius the Platonist accused before Ptolemy nicknamed Dionysus of drinking water and not appearing in woman's costume at the Dionysia, would have been condemned, *εἰ μὴ κληθεὶς ἔωθεν ἔπιέ τε καὶ λαβὼν ταραντινίδιον ἐκυμβάλισε καὶ προσωρχήσατο.* On the luxurious life of some exiles cf. Dio LVI 27 § 2 *ἀβρότερον διῆγον.* Sen. ad Helv. 12 § 7 *indignatur* exul *aliquid sibi deesse?* FRUITUR DIS IRATIS a parody of Sen. Herc. f. 33, 34 Iuno of Hercules *superat et crescit malis* | iraque nostra fruitur. Cf. Aug. de civ. D. II 23 § 1 *posse homines, sicut fuit* [C.] *Marius, salute, viribus, opibus, honoribus, dignitate, longaevitate, cumulari et* perfrui, dis iratis. On *dis iratis* see x 129 n. With the thought cf. M. Sen. contr. 15 § 1 page 173 11 *notata iudicio vestro ut multiplicatam dotem perdat, plus tamen ex quaestu habet et habitura est quam quantum damnatae perdendum est . . . . post poenam quoque expediat fuisse adulteram.*

50 AT TU III 134. VIII 52. *σὺ δέ.* So III 264. IV 120 *at ille.* V 86 *at hic.* VIII 181 *at vos.* Hand I 422.

VICTRIX a forensic term Plin. ep. VI 33 §§ 5, 6 *duobus consilius* vicimus, *totidem* victi *sumus*; . . victa *est noverca, . . .* victus *Suberinus.* Forc. and Bonnell *victoria, vinco.* On *vincere causam* (*νικᾶν δίκην*) cf. Ruhnk. on Vell. I 8 § 2. Oud. on Thom. Mag. p. 628. PLORAS VIII 92—97 e. g. *quam fulmine iusto* | *et Capito et Numitor ruerint,* damnante *senatu* | *piratae Cilicum. sed quid* damnatio *confert?* | ... *furor est* post omnia perdere naulon. XIII 134 ploratur *lacrimis* amissa pecunia *veris.* Hor. s. II 5 68, 69 *invenietque* | *nil sibi legatum praeter* plorare *suisque.*

51—62 These, sure, are nearer themes, more kindling, worthier the midnight lamp of Horace (19, 20, 165—168) than all the threadbare romances (7—11, 81—84, 162—164), labours of Hercules, 'return' of

Diomed, the Minotaur's bellowing in his Cretan maze (a Theseïs 2) the airy voyage of Daedalus (III 25), and the headlong plunge of Icarus. Is it a time for toys like these, when the gallant's estate, denied by law to the wife, is taken by the pandar husband, who, winking at his own shame, has learnt vacantly to scan the ceiling or to snore with wakeful nostril over the cup? when a youth of ancient lineage holds it no sin by the profits of a command to retrieve his inheritance wasted upon grooms, on furious drives along the Flaminian way, himself stooping to guide the reins, a new Automedon, shewing off his skill to his masculine (Bloomer) mistress? (VIII 146—182).

51 Cf. 1 seq. 30, 45, 87, 94, 147. VENUSINA Hor. s. II 1 34, 35 *sequor hunc* [*Lucilium*], *Lucanus an Appulus anceps:* | *nam* Venusinus *arat finem sub utrumque colonus.* At Venusia (*Venosa*, a city of about 6000 inhabitants), on the Appian way, between Beneventum and Tarentum, Horace was born *consule Manlio*, B.C. 65.

LUCERNA Varr. l. l. V § 9 *quod si summum gradum non attigero, tamen secundum praeteribo, quod non solum* ad Aristophanis lucernam *sed etiam* ad Cleanthis lucubravi. C. Helvius Cinna anthol. 76 M. Arateis *multum* vigilata lucernis | *carmina.* Mart. VIII 3 17, 18 *scribant ista* [epics and tragedies] *graves nimium nimiumque severi,* | *quos* media *miseros* nocte lucerna *videt.* | *at tu Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos;* | agnoscat mores vita *legatque suos.* Hor. ep. II 1 112—3 prius orto | sole vigil *calamum et chartas et scrinia posco.* I 2 34—5 *ni* | *posces* ante diem librum cum lumine. Iuv. VII 27 vigilata*que proelia.* XIV 192 *scribe, puer,* vigila. Parody of Menander by Scopelianus Philostr. s. I 21 § 8 *ὦ νύξ, σὺ γὰρ δὴ πλεῖστον σοφίας μετέχεις μέρος θεῶν.* The taunt of Pytheas, Plut. vit. D. 8 § 2. praec. ger. reip. 6 § 1 *Demosthenes' speeches* smell of the lamp. Quintil. X 3 § 25 lucubrantes silentium noctis *et clausum cubiculum et* lumen *unum velut tectos maxime teneat.* Cf. 6 § 1. Plin. ep. III 5 § 8. IX 36 §§ 1, 2. There is also an allusion to the scorching heat of satire (Enn. ap. Non. p. 33 l. 7 and p. 139 l. 14 *versus* flammeos) and its fierce glare (cf. the lantern of Diogenes, *seeking a man*).

52 AGITEM 'pursue', handle these themes.

QUID MAGIS agitem? Mart. X 4 *qui legis Oedipodem caligantemque Thyesten,* | Colchidas [Iuv. 10] *et Scyllas; quid nisi monstra legis?* | *quid tibi* raptus Hylas [Iuv. 164], *quid Parthenopaeus et Atys?* | *quid tibi dormitor proderit Endymion?* | exutusve puer pennis labentibus [Iuv. 54], *aut qui* | *odit amatrices Hermaphroditus aquas?* | *quid te vana iuvant miserae ludibria chartae?* | *hoc lege, quod possit dicere* vita, *Meum est.* | *non hic* centauros [Iuv. 11], *non Gorgonas Harpyiasque* | *invenies.* hominem [Iuv. 85] pagina nostra sapit. | *sed non vis, Mamurra, tuos cognoscere* mores | *nec te scire; legas alria Callimachi.*

HERACLEAS DIOMEDEAS cf. for the form *Odyssea.* A Heraclea by Kreophylos Paus. IV 2 § 3; others by Demodokos, Diotimos, Kinaethon, Konon, (Konnis?), Panyasis (of which some fragments remain), Peisandros, Phaedimos, Rhianos Bode hellen. Dichtk. I 211, 274, 361, 402—3, 509. Aristot. poet. 8. Suid. Ῥιανός cl. Ath. 82 b. Welcker ep. Cyclus 1^2 214—232. A tragedy Diomedes by Attius: an epic *Diomedea* in 12 books by Iulus Antonius Acro on Hor. c. IV 2. It may have been one of the *νόστοι*, giving an account of Diomed's settlement in Italy, where he was worshipped and several cities claimed him as their founder Strab. 214–5, 283–4; on the metamorphosis of his comrades into birds, see Verg. XI. 244—280. Plin. X §§ 126, 127.

53 MUGITUM Sen. Hippol. 1179—81

cresius | *daedalea vasto claustra* **mugitu** *replens* | *taurus biformis.* LABYRINTHI described in a Theseis 2. The vast Egyptian labyrinth, visited by Herodotus II 148 and probably by Strabo 811, and discovered again by Lepsius, is thought by Höck Kreta I 56 seq. to have suggested the legend of a Cretan labyrinth, which, as Diodorus, who is the first to name it (I 97 § 5. IV 61, 77), confesses, had entirely vanished in his day (I 61. Plin. XXXVI § 90); though in later times one was shewn to the credulous Philostr. Ap. IV 34 § 2. The labyrinth is seen of various forms on the coins of Knosos. See Meurs. Thes. c. 11, 13. Creta II 2. Verg. V 588—591. VI 27. Ov. met. VIII 155—176. Preller gr. Mythol. II² 123—5, 293—7.

54 PUERO Mart. cited on 52. Mart. IV 49 1—6 *nescis, crede mihi, quid sint epigrammata, Flacce,* | *qui tantum lusus illa iocosque putas.* | *ille magis ludit, qui scribit prandia saevi* | *Tereos* [Iuv. VII 12], *aut cenam, crude Thyesta, tuam,* | *aut* puero liquidas aptantem Daedalon alas, | *pascentem Siculas aut Polyphemon oves.* The story of Pasiphaë (cf. [Mart.] spect. 5) and also that of Icarus were acted before Nero Suet. 12 *Icarus primo statim conatu iuxta cubiculum eius decidit ipsumque cruore respersit.* *Puero* (17 n.) may be dat., as in Gr. after perf. pass. Zumpt § 419. Cic. Tusc. II §§ 2, 10; or abl. of the instr., as it is the boy's dead weight that strikes (*perc.* used of a thunderbolt Cic. Catil. III § 19. n. d. III § 84) the sea.

FABRUM 'joiner', sarcastic (84) of this eponymous hero of art, as of Prometheus Claud. Eutr. II 495; so Vulcan is a smith XIII 45. Ov. met. VIII 159 Daedalus *ingenio* fabrae *celeberrimus artis.* The name imports cunning workman, cf. Verg. VII 282 *daedala Circe.* D. was reputed inventor of the saw and compasses Ov. met. VIII 244—9, the axe, the plummet, the gimlet and glue Plin. VII § 198, masts and sailyards, the invention of sails being ascribed to Icarus § 209. A play of Soph. bore the name of D., and guilds of Athenian artisans honoured him as their patron Preller gr. Mythol. II 499—501. Fr. Junius de pict. vet., 1695, II 62—70.

VOLANTEM III 25 *fatigatas ubi* Daedalus *exuit* alas. 80 *qui sumpsit* pinnas. Diod. IV 76, 77 apologises for repeating the absurd legend, and says that D. left Crete on shipboard. The flight of D. was acted in the arena [Mart.] spect. 8.

55 LENO Ov. am. II 19 59 *quid mihi cum facili, quid cum* lenone marito? Hor. s. II 5 81—83. Apul. de mag. 75 *cubiculum adulteris pervium; neque enim ulli ad introeundum metus est, nisi qui* pretium marito *non attulit. ita ei* lecti sui contumelia vectigalis est;...*cum ipso plerique, nec mentior, cum ipso inquam de uxoris noctibus paciscuntur. hinc iam inquam illa* inter virum et uxorem nota collusio; *qui amplam stipem mulieri detulerunt, nemo eos observat.* The case was debated in the schools Quintil. decl. 325 *Pauper et dives vicini erant. pauperi uxor speciosa: rumor erat adulterari pauperis uxorem a divite,* conscio viro: *delatus* lenocinii *reus pauper et absolutus est. dives decessit* herede instituto bonorum omnium paupere *et elogio tali.* peto ut hanc hereditatem restituas ei, cui rogavi. *petit a paupere uxor hereditatem tamquam fidei commissam.* Augustus was taunted by Antonius respecting Livia Suet. 69 *feminam consularem e triclinio* viro coram *in cubiculum abductam.* Iuv. VI 140. on the wife's collusion II 58—61; and generally Sen. ben. I 9 § 4 *si quis nulla se amica fecit insignem nec alienae uxori annuum praestat, hunc matronae humilem et sordidae libidinis et ancillariolum vocant. decentissimum sponsaliorum genus est adulterium.* ACCIPIAT MOECHI BONA schol. *si uxor eius iure impediatur adultero succedere, ipse maritus leno succedit*

adultero heres, ut per fideicommissum res adulteri ad adulteram veniant. By the *lex Voconia*, B.C. 169 Cic. de sen. § 14, no citizen of the first class *classicus*, i.e. whose estate was assessed at 100,000 *asses* or more, could make a woman his heir. Cic. Verr. I § 107 *ne quis heredem virginem neve mulierem faceret.* § 111 *pecuniosa mulier, quod censa non erat, testamento fecit heredem filiam.* Liv. epit. 41. Aug. de civ. Dei III 21. Dio LVI 10 § 1 names 100,000 *sesterces;* so Ascon. on Cic. Verr. I c. 41. But the law might be evaded by bequeathing the estate to a third party in trust for the woman Gaius II § 274 *mulier, quae ab eo, qui centum milia aeris census est,* per legem *Voconiam* heres *institui non potest, tamen* fideicommisso *relictam sibi* hereditatem capere *potest.* Cic. fin. II § 55 mentions a case of P. Sextilius Rufus, heir of Q. Fadius Gallus, *cuius* [Galli] *in testamento scriptum esset, se* [Rufum] *ab eo* [Gallo] *rogatum, ut omnis hereditas ad filiam perveniret. id Sextilius factum negabat.* All the friends of Rufus, though they doubted his word, supported him in his breach of trust; *nemo censuit plus Fadiae dandum quam posset* ad eam lege Voconia pervenire. If the testator were not *census*, the prohibition did not hold Cic. Verr. I § 104. The wittol husband in Iuv. is the *heres fiduciarius* of the rich (*classicus*) adulterer; and may claim for his risk as trustee the fourth part of the inheritance, the *quarta Falcidia* Gaius II 254, 256, 258, 259. Paul. IV 3. Ulp. XXV 14. inst. II 23 §§ 5—7. See Savigny verm. Schr. I 407—446. Rein Privatr.[2] 778—783, 814, and in Pauly. Rudorff röm. Rechtsgesch. I 56—58. Sauppe in Orelli onom. Tull. Gell. XX 1 § 23. Cic. Verr. I §§ 106—110. SI CAPIENDI IUS NULLUM UXORI Quintil. IX 2 § 74 *quia* per leges institui uxor non poterat heres. Suet. Dom. 8 *probrosis feminis lecticae usum ademit* iusque capiendi legata hereditates*que*. See Dirksen's manuale, *capere.* Another motive of collusion with adultery was the desire of the *iura parentis* IX 70—90. V 137 n. 56 SPECTARE LACUNAR as if wrapt in thought Quintil. XI 3 § 160 intueri lacunaria. II 11 § 4 *in cogitando...* tectum intuentes, *magnum aliquid ... exspectant.* X 3 § 15 *resupini* spectantesque tectum *et cogitationem murmure agitantes.* Or the beauty of the ceiling, gilt and inlaid with ivory, might be an excuse for distraction. Salm. on Vopisc. Aurelian 46. Munro on Lucr. II 28. Stat. S. III 3 103. ind. Sen. Marquardt V (2) 312, 334; sometimes the panels shifted, and displayed scene after scene to the guests Sen. ep. 90 § 15. AD CALICEM Hor. c. III 6 25—32 e.g. inter mariti vina...*non sine conscio | surgit marito.* Ov. am. I 4 53 the husband *bene compositus* somno vinoque. II 5 13, 14 *ipse miser vidi, cum me* dormire putares, | *sobrius apposito crimina vestra* mero. VIGILANTI STERTERE NASO Parmenio anthol. Pal. XI 4 *αὐτῷ τις γήμας πιθανὴν τῷ γείτονι, ῥέγχει | καὶ τρέφεται· τοῦτ' ἦν εὔκολος ἐργασία, | μὴ πλεῖν, μὴ σκάπτειν, ἀλλ' εὐστομάχως ἀπορέγχειν, | ἀλλοτρίῳ δαπάνῃ πλούσια βοσκόμενον.* The proverb *non omnibus dormio*, Cic. ep. fam. VII 24, from one Cipius in Lucil. ap. Fest. 173 M., called Pararencho, *quod* simularet dormientem, *quo impunitius* uxor eius moecharetur. Plut. amatorius 16 §§ 22, 23 p. 760 a Cabbas [Iuv. V 4] feigned sleep to cover the intrigue of Maecenas with his wife; but when a slave crept in to filch wine, opening his eyes exclaimed, *κακόδαιμον, οὐκ οἶσθα ὅτι μόνῳ Μαικήνᾳ καθεύδω*; Cf. Plaut. mil. 820—2 PA. *Eho,* | *an* dormit *Sceledrus intus?* LU. *Non* naso *quidem:* | *nam eo magnum* clamat. PA. *Tetigit* calicem *clanculum.* Farquhar's Mrs Sullen in the Beau stratagem (Hodgson) *the serenade of that* ever-wakeful nightingale, thy nose.

58 CURAM COHORTIS X 94. Military commands sought as a maintenance XIV 193—8. Youths of rank, like our spendthrift, after a short service on the staff of a general, began their career, *equestris*)(*caligata militia*, as prefects of an auxiliary cohort, and passed through the command of an *ala equitum* to the tribunate Suet. Claud. 25. Stat. s. v. 1 95—98. Plin. ad Trai. 87[=19] § 3 speaks of the *praefectura cohortis* as the commencement of a career Madvig opusc. I 38, 39. Marquardt III 278, 283, 291, 417. Friedländer I³ 96, 215. 59 QUI BONA DONAVIT PRAESCRIPTIBUS VIII 146—157. XI 195 praeda caballorum *praetor*. Aristoph. nub. 1—125 *e.g.* *δαινόμενος ὑπὸ τῆς δαπάνης καὶ τῆς φάτνης καὶ τῶν χρεῶν*. Stanley cites Lucian Nigrin. 29 on the statues of charioteers, the names of horses [Iuv. VIII 58—67. VII 243 n.], the *ἱππομανία* which seized upon men of high reputation. Vitellius in his youth was often seen grooming the horses of the blue faction Dio LXV 5 § 1; and won the favour of Caligula and of Nero Suet. Vit. 4 *per aurigandi studium*; Caligula was a patron of charioteers Dio LIX 5 § 1, and himself a 'whip' § 5. Suet. 18, so devoted to the Greens Suet. 55 *ut cenaret in stabulo assidue et maneret*; he employed the praetorian guard in building stables for Eutychus, of that faction Ios. ant. XIX 4 § 4. See Friedländer II³ 188—204. Marquardt IV 515, 516. Becker Charikles I² 146. Suid. "Αλβιος, a knight *τὴν Ἀντωνίου θεραπεύων καὶ ὑπαικάλλων ἅμα φάτνην*. Plut. de fort. Alex. II 1 p. 334 b Ateas, a Scythian king, preferred the neighing of his horse to music, so far had he removed his ears from the Muses, and so entirely had he sunk his soul in his mangers *τὴν ψυχὴν ἐν ταῖς φάτναις εἶχεν*.

DONAVIT VI 356. VII 25. Hor. ep. I 15 32 *quidquid quaesierat, ventri* donaret *avaro*. Verg. IX 311 *nubibus*. Sil. II 608 *flammis*.

CARET OMNI MAIORUM CENSU has lost the family estate, of a senator or knight. 60 DUM PERVOLAT III 10 n. while scouring over the Flaminian road; driving in Rome was forbidden, with certain specified exceptions, during the day III 236 n. 61 FLAMINIAM 171 n. the great north road, begun in the censorship of Hannibal's opponent C. Flaminius B.C. 220 Liv. epit. 20, though Strab. 217 ascribes it to C. Flaminius the son cos. 187. It skirted the campus Martius, passed through the porta Flaminia, *porta del popolo*, and by the pons Mulvius to the right bank of the Tiber and so by Ocriculum, Narnia and Pisaurum to Ariminum, whence the via Aemilia led to Placentia. It was one of the most frequented roads Tac. h. II 64 *vitata* Flaminiae viae celebritate. Mart. X. 6 6 tota*que* Flaminia Roma *videnda* via. Beason the more why the prodigal should choose it for his drive VIII 146 *praeter maiorum cineres atque ossa*. Mart. IV 64 18—20 *illic* Flaminiae *Salariaeque* | gestator *patet, essedo tacente,* | *ne blando rota sit molesta somno*. Claud. epist. 3 7,8 *an rarus qui scripta ferat? quin* tempore nullo | cessant Flaminiae pulverulenta viae.

PUER AUTOMEDON Hom. II 145—8. Aen. II 476—7 *equorum agitator Achillis* | *armiger* Automedon. Used, like Jehu, for a charioteer Cic. p. Rosc. Am. § 98 *suis manibus in curru collocat* Automedontem *illum*, speaking of Mallius Glaucia, who § 19 *decem horis nocturnis sex et quinquaginta milia passuum cisiis* pervolavit. Ov. a. a. I 8 *Tiphys et* Automedon *dicar amoris ego*. cf. 5. II 738. tr. V 6 6. Auson. epist. 14 10 *tam vates et non flagrifer* Automedon. Cf. IV 65 *Atriden*. 133 *Prometheus*. VI 656 *Clytaemnestram*. 62 IPSE himself his own *puer* 'page'. VIII 147—150 with exaggerated emphasis ipse |, ipse *rotam adstringit multo sufflamine consul;* | *nocte quidem, sed luna videt, sed sidera testes* | *intendunt oculos*. Suet. Nero 22 *equorum studio vel*

praecipue ab ineunte aetate flagravit, plurimusque illi sermo, quamquam vetaretur, de circensibus erat; et quondam tractum prasinum agitatorem inter condiscipulos querens, obiurgante paedagogo, de Hectore se loqui ementitus est .... mox et ipse aurigare atque etiam spectari saepius voluit, *positoque in hortis inter servitia et sordidam plebem rudimento,* universorum se oculis in circo maximo praebuit. Noble youths drove in the circensian games of Caesar Suet. 39; Augustus Dio LI 22 § 4. LIII 1 § 4; Nero Dio LXI 17 § 3. LACERNATAE III 148 n. the mistress to whom he displays his skill is dressed as a man. So Caesonia in Suet. Cal. 25 *saepe clamide peltaque et galea ornatam.* Petron. 6 9 lacernatus *cum flagello mulionum fata egit.* Hodgson compares the 'helmet bonnet' and 'military pelisse'. SE IACTARET Liv. XXXIX 43 § 3 iactantem sese *scorto.* Hor. c. I 2 18, 19. Ov. her. 12 175. 17 251. 21 62. tr. 4 3 53 Burm. AMICAE, like 'mistress' in modern English, seldom used in an honest sense. So *amator* Hor. s. I 5 15 Heind.

63–72 Fain must I fill every leaf of my tablets, then and there in the cross road, as there sweeps lordly by, lolling like Maecenas at his ease in an open sedan, courting the public gaze, the forger, enriched at the cost of a few lines of writing and a moistened signet. The matron fronts us to our face, who, when her lord calls for wine, drugs the cup with toad's juice, and trains country cousins to carry out their husbands' spotted corpses amid the whispers of the crowd. 63 MEDIO QUADRIVIO in the heat of indignation, heedless of the throng at the crossing; standing too where I command the view of two streets and all their spectacles of shame. CERAS XIV 29, 191. used for rough notes, which were afterwards copied fair on papyrus or parchment Aug. de ord. I § 30 pray pardon us, *atque omnia illa* deleri *iubeas; simul ut parcas etiam* tabulis [=*ceris*], *quas iam non habemus. non enim aliquid* in libros translatum est *eorum quae a nobis multa disserta sunt.* Quintil. X 3 § 31 *scribi optime* ceris, in quibus facillima est ratio delendi. cf. § 30. XI 2 §§ 21, 32. VIII 6 § 64 ceris *Platonis inventa sunt quattuor illa verba, quibus in illo pulcherrimo operum in Piraeceum se descendisse significat,* plurimis modis scripta. So of the note-books of scholars Sen. ep. 118 § 6 *aliqui tamen et cum pugillaribus veniunt, non ut res excipiant, sed ut verba;* and of short-hand writers Auson. epigr. 146. Pliny ep. I 6 § 1 took with him to the hunt a *stilus* and *pugillares,* that he might note down any passing thought, and take home well-filled tablets *ceras,* if no game. So his uncle (ib. III 5 §§ 10, 11, 14–16) at dinner, in the bath, on a journey. Cf. the very name *pugillares* handbooks Marquardt V (2) 383–7. 64 IAM already in a *hexaphoros,* soon perhaps in an *octaphoros.* SEXTA CERVICE 120 n. = sex cervicibus. Plin. XII § 9 *epulatum intra eam se cum* duodevicesimo comite. Stat. s. IV 1 9 bis sextus *honos* = XII virorum. Mart. IV 64 32 *centeno...ligone.* Cf. *τέτραπτος αὐτός.* 2 Pet. 2 5 *Noah the eighth person.* Hes. op. 488. CERVICE VI 351 *quae longorum vehitur* cervice *Syrorum.* Mart. IV 51 2 *ingenti late vectus es* hexaphoro, which is called a *sella* 6. II 81 1 *latior* hexaphoris *tua sit* lectica *licebit.* VI 77 4 *quid te* Cappadocum sex *onus esse iuvat.* ib. 9, 10. Bearers were Syrians, Cappadocians, Illyrians, Bithynians (Cic. Verr. V § 27. Catull. 10 14–27), Maedians VII 132 n., Moesians IX 143, Liburnians VI 477, afterwards Germans; Mart. X 13 1 *cathedralicios . . ministros.* Sidon. ep. I 11 *cathedrarios servos.* On *lecticae, sellae, cathedrae* cf. Lips. elect. I 19. Becker Gallus

III³ 1—8. Marquardt V (1) 154—5, (2) 329. Friedländer I³ 399. Iuv. I 32, 121—4, 159. III 239—242. IV 21. Lucian cynic. 10 'you, who use men as beasts of burden, ordering them to bear *on their necks τοῖς τραχήλοις* palanquins like wagons, while you yourselves lie at ease above, and thence drive men as you would asses, bidding them turn this way and not that.'

65 PATENS NUDA Mart. IV 64 19 cited on 61. Sen. de remed. 16 § 7 *duc bene institutam, . . . non quam* in patente sella *circumlatam* populus ab omni parte *tamquam maritus inspexerit.* ben. I 9 § 3 *rusticus, inhumanus . . et inter matronas abominanda condicio* ['match'] *est, si quis coniugem suam* in sella prostare *vetuit et volgo admissis inspectoribus vehi perspicuam undique.* The curtains could be drawn Sen. suas. 6 § 18 p. 34 l. 4 *remoto velo.* Plut. Eum. 14 *αὐλαίας.* Cic. ad Qu. fr. II 10 aperuit *lecticam.* Phil. II § 58 aperta lectica *mima portabatur.* ad Att. X 10. Suet. Aug. 53. Tit. 10. Mart. XII 18 18. Apul. de mag. 76 *vectabatur octaphoro. vidistis profecto qui adfuistis quam improba iuvenum circumspectatrix, quam immodica sui ostentatrix.*

NUDA PAENE the less usual position in Cicero e. g. Phil. II § 17 n. fin. I § 4 Madvig. Verg. g. II 219 Wagner; common in Quintil. Bonnell. Sen. contr. IV 25 § 16 p. 255 l. 24 *nemo* paene *sine vitio est.*

CATHEDRA Plin. XVI § 68 supinarum in delicias cathedrarum *aptissimae* [salices]. Mart. III 63 7. XII 38 1. Calpurn. VII 28 *feminea.* Iuv. VI 91 *mollis.* IX 52 *strata.* An easy chair. Marquardt V (2) 317.

66 REFERENS recalling, as in *referre patrem vultu* etc. Aen. IV 329. X 766.

DE III 123 *exiguum de.* Lucr. *cetera de genere hoc* Hand II 203.

MAECENATE VII 94 n. XII 38, 39 n. *vestem* | *purpuream,* teneris *quoque* Maecenatibus *aptam.* Vell. II 88 § 2 *otio ac* mollitiis *paene ultra feminam fluens.* Sen. ep. 120 § 20 *Licinum divitiis, Apicium cenis,* Maecenatem deliciis *provocant.* de prov. 3 §§ 10, 11 M. not happier than Regulus; weeping his sullen wife's daily divorce [cf. ep. 114 § 6], he sought sleep *per symphoniarum cantum ex longinquo lene resonantium . . mero se licet sopiat et aquarum fragoribus avocet et mille voluptatibus mentem anxiam fallat, tam vigilabit* in pluma *quam ille in cruce . . . hunc voluptatibus marcidum.* He was an epicure Plin. VIII § 170 and introduced asses' flesh as a dainty, though after his death *interiit auctoritas saporis;* a hard drinker Sen. ep. 114 § 5 *eloquentiam* ebrii *hominis;* Trimalchio the sot Petron. 71 is *Maecenatianus.* Plin. XIV § 67 *Maecenatiana,* wines so called. Hor. c. I 20 9—12. He was a collector of gems and of Etruscan ware Maecenas to Horace anth. 82 M., a passion ridiculed by Augustus Macr. II 4 § 12 *vale, . . . Tiberinum margaritum, Cilniorum smaragde, iaspi figulorum, berylle Porsenae, . . . μδλαγμα moecharum;* also of costly tables Suid. *ἐγγώνιος.* 'Ιόρτιος. He was escorted by eunuchs Sen. ep. 114 § 6, and by a train of parasites Hor. s. II 8 21, 22. Suet. vit. Hor. p. 45 l. 11 R. *ista parasitica mensa.* He was a patron of actors, e. g. of Bathyllus Tac. an. I 54. Dio LIV 17 § 5. His foppery was shewn in his curls (Suet. Aug. 86 *μυροβρεχεῖς cincinnos* met. of his affected style as Tac. dial. 26 *calamistros Maecenatis,* cf. Hor. c. III 29 4); his softness in the invention of tepid swimming baths Dio LV 7; Tac. XIV 53 his *otium.* His wife's infidelity was provoked by his example Macr. l. c. Tac. an. I 54. Plut. cited on 57. Hor. epod. 3 20—22. His house, *turris Maecenatiana,* and gardens (Tac. an. XV 39. Fronto cited on 12) and his style (Sen. ep. 19 § 9 *ebrius sermo.* 92 § 35. 101 §§ 10—14. 114 §§ 4—8. Quintil. IX 4 § 28. Macr. l. c.) all spoke of his love of ease. Sen. ep. 114 § 4 *quomodo ambulaverit, quam delicatus fuerit, quam* cupierit videri, *quam*

vitia sua latere noluerit. § 6. *hoc tibi occurret, hunc esse qui solutis tunicis in urbe semper incesserit? . . . hunc esse, qui in tribunali, in rostris, in omni publico coetu sic adparuerit, ut pallio velaretur caput exclusis utrimque auribus?* See lives of M. by J. H. Meibom L.B. 1653, Lion Gött. 1824, Frandsen Altona 1843, J. Matthes in the Dutch symbol. lit. v 1—36. SUPINO Lucan IX 588—9 of Cato *nulla* vehitur cervice supinus | *carpentove sedens.* Mart. II 6 13 *numquam* deliciae supiniores. 86 1 *quod nec carmine glorior* supino. Sen. de ben. II 13 § 2 of the pride of wealth *libet . . interrogare, quid se tanto pere* resupinet. Pers. I 129 Jahn. Lucian gall. 12 I was driving in a white chariot, *ἐξυππιάζων*, conspicuous and envied by all beholders. merc. cond. 3.

67 SIGNATOR, FALSO Jahn *signator falso, qui*, but there seems to be no authority for such an abl. Madvig opusc. I 40 reads either *signator, falso* 'ut primum universe *falso* dicatur, deinde singulatim, et ita ut facilitas rei significetur, *exig. . . . uda* (quod tamen nec per se bonum est et nimis nude sic dicitur *signator*)', or *signato falso* 'ut signator scriptum sit ab aliquo, qui subiectum praecedentis sententiae substantivo expressum desideraverit.' Markl. coni. *falsi*, and so MS. V. But *sign.*, as defined by the relative clause, is not 'bare;' the word is commonly used alone, without a gen. A friend, called in at the mortal agony, to give validity by his signature to the testament, takes that opportunity to deceive his friend. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* X 336 n. VIII 142 falsas signare *tabellas.* See Forc. Dirksen, Bonnell. EXX. of forgery Tac. an. XIV 40. h. II 86. Suet. Aug. 19, 33. Claud. 9, 15. Ner. 17 *adversus* falsarios *tunc primum repertum, ne tabulae nisi pertusae ac ter lino per foramina traiecto* [Cic. Catil. III § 10. Lucian Timon 22. Alex. 21. Marquardt V (2) 387—9] *obsignarentur; cautum ut testamentis primae duae cerae, testatorum nomine modo inscripto, vacuae signaturis ostenderentur, et* nequi alieni testamenti scriptor legatum sibi asciberet. Regulus Plin. ep. II 20 dictated wills in his own favour, *quod est inprobissimum genus falsi.* Oppianicus in Cic. p. Cluent. § 125 practised both crimes, of forgery and poisoning. § 41 *Dinea testamentum faciente, cum tabulas prehendisset Oppianicus, . . . digito legata delevit: et . . ne lituris coargui posset, testamentum in alias* tabulas *transscriptum,* signis adulterinis *obsignavit.* cf. Phil. XIV § 7. Crassus and Hortensius did not disdain to profit by a forged will de off. III § 73. Catiline Sall. 16 § 2 lent *testes* signatores*que* falsos. The tablets of the will were pierced with one or two holes, through which strings were passed, tied and sealed; by the side of the seals the names of the testator and witnesses in the gen. case (sc. *signum*), were written. Titus, who was skilled in counterfeiting hands, boasted Suet. 3 *maximum* falsarium *esse potuisse.* Prud. cathem. 12 85—88 *hunc et prophetis testibus* | *isdemque* signatoribus | *testator et sator iubet* | *adire regnum et cernere.* In Domitian's time Plin. paneg. 34 *nulla iam testamenta secura.* dig. XLVIII 10. XXIX 3 4—7. cod. IX 22. Rein Criminalr. 774—9, 783—6. Privatr.[2] 791—2. LAUTUM III 221. VII 175, 177. XI 1, 140. XIV 13, 257. Cic. p. Flacc. § 90 *patrimonium.*

BEATUM 39 n.

68 EXIGUIS TABULIS XII 125. It would be enough to say Gaius II § 117 TITIVS HERES ESTO or TITIVM HEREDEM ESSE IVBEO. On the irony cf. Hor. s. II 1 53—6 *Scaevae vivacem crede nepoti* | *matrem;* nil faciet sceleris pia dextera: *mirum* | *ut neque calce lupus quemquam neque dente petit bos:* | *sed mala tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta.* Cic. p. Scaur. II § 9 Or. *negotium dedisse liberto, ut illi aniculae* non ille quidem vim adferret (*neque enim errat rectum*

patronae), sed collum digitulis [obs. the dimin. and cf. Iuv. XIV 222] *duobus oblideret,* resticula *cingeret.* GEMMA UDA **29.** V 43 n. XIII 138. Ov. am. II 15 15—17 of a ring *ut arcanas possim signare tabellas,| neve tenax ceram* siccaque gemma *trahat, | umida formosae tangam prius ora puellae.* tr. V 4 5,6. ex Ponto II 9 67—70 *non ego caede nocens in Ponti litora veni, | mixtave sunt nostra dira* venena *manu. | nec mea subiecta convicta est* gemma *tabella |* mendacem *linis imposuisse notam.* met. IX 566—7. Mart. XIV 123. X 70 7 signat *mea* gemma. Macr. VII 13 §§ 11—13. Marquardt V (2) 291. **69** OCCURRIT V 54 n. POTENS a *mulier potens,* Clodia, mixed up in a poisoning case Cic. p. Cael. § 62. cf. §§ 56—69. § 18 *Palatina* Medea. § 60 charged with poisoning her husband Metellus. Caelius in Quintil. VIII 6 § 53 called her *quadrantariam* Clytaemnestram. cf. Iuv. VI 656. X 25. MOLLE *μαλακόν*)(*durum σκληρόν* Verg. g. I 341. Hor. c. I 7 19. CALENUM Hor. c. I 20 9. 31 9. IV 12 14. Mart. X 35 21. Ath. 27 a *light, κοῦφος, and more digestible than Falernian.* Plin. III § 60 *hinc felix illa Campania. ab hoc sinu incipiunt vitiferi colles et temulentia nobilis suco per omnis terras incluto, atque, ut veteres dixere, summum Liberi patris cum Cerere certamen. hinc Setini et Caecubi protenduntur agri. his iunguntur Falerni,* Caleni. XIV § 65 after naming Massicum, Falernum and Statanum, *iuncta his praeponi solebant Calena.* Cales, *Calvi,* on a branch of the via Latina, between Teanum and Casilinum, often named by Cic. Liv. Plin., and still shewing the remains of a theatre and amphitheatre; its coins are numerous. Strab. 237 *ἀξιόλογος.*

70 PORRECTURA VI 632—3 *mordeat ante aliquis, quidquid* porrexerit *illa, | quae peperit; timidus praegustet pocula papas.* Quintil. decl. 17 § 11 *venenum paro, qui non ministrum, qui non invenio conscium? .... an videlicet spero posse fieri, ut ipse* porrigam? Vitellius Suet. 14 killed many of his friends, *unum veneno manu sua* porrecto *in aquae frigidae potione, quam is adfectus febre poposcerat.* Tiberius Suet. 53 once *inter cenam* porrecta *a se poma gustare non ausam* [Agrippinam] *etiam vocare desiit, simulans veneni se crimine accersi.* Stat. s. IV 2 11 *Iliaca* porrectum *sumere dextra | immortale* merum. Hor. ep. I 18 92 Obb. Mart. V 78 12. = *προτείνειν.* VIRO SITIENTE On the abl. absolute cf. 152. Schömann opusc. III 373. Zumpt § 641. Duker on Flor. IV 12 § 28. Caes. Gall. V 4 § 3. Poison was, as the word itself (*potio,* potion) imports, mostly given in liquids Cic. Cluent. § 173 *illud quam non probabile, quam inusitatum, in pane datum venenum! facilius-ne potuit quam in poculo? latius potuit abditum aliqua in parte panis, quam si totum colliquefactum in potione esset?* Quintil. VII 2 §§ 17, 18, 25. 3 § 7. IX 2 § 105. Mart. IV 69 *tu Setina quidem semper vel Massica ponis,| Papile; sed* rumor *tam bona vina negat. | diceris hac factus caelebs quater esse lagona; | nec puto, nec credo, Papile, nec* sitio.

MISCET VIII 220 n. XIV 174. Verg. g. III 283. Sen. ben. V 13 § 4 *qui veri beneficii specie fefellit, tam ingratus est quam veneficus qui soporem, cum* venenum *crederet,* miscuit. de ira III 33 § 1 of money *patres liberosque committit,* venena miscet. Hamlet III 2 268 *thou* mixture *rank, of midnight weeds collected.* RUBETAM VI 659 *at nunc res agitur tenui pulmone* rubetae. cf. on poisoning I 158. V 148. VI 133—5, 616—642. VII 169 n. VIII 17, 219. IX 100. X 25. XIII 25 *partos gladio vel* pyxide *nummos.* 154. XIV 173—6. 249—255 n. Plin. VIII § 110. XI § 280 *aqua* vinum*que interimit salamandra ibi immortua, vel si omnino biberit unde potetur, item* rana *quam* rubetam *vocant.* XXV § 128. XXXII § 50 *sunt [ranae] quae in vepribus tantum vivunt, ob id*

rubetarum *nomine, . . . quas Graeci phrynus vocant, grandissimae omnium, geminis veluti cornibus,* plenae veneficiorum. More about its use in poisons, antidotes, enchantments ind. *rana. rubeta.* Theophr. fr. 15 § 1, I 835 Schn. the envious stag buries his right horn, which is of service against the poison of the *φρύνη.* Ael. n. a. XVII 12 its very look renders a man pale for some days; if any one bruise it and pour the blood into *wine* or any other drink, *ὥνπερ οἱ τούτων κατάρατοι σοφισταὶ τὴν πονηρὰν ἀκριβοῦντες σοφίαν ἐπιτήδειον ἤγηνται τὴν πρὸς ἐκεῖνο τὸ αἷμα κρᾶσιν,* the potion will be at once fatal. Phile de anim. propr. 32=31 745—760 the ruddiest of men turns yellow as the jaundice at sight of the *φρύνη.* Its one liver is a deadly poison, but the second acts as an antidote to the first; pound it well, squeeze out its blood and serve *in wine* or any other drink, and instant death will ensue. The two livers also in Ael. n. a. XVII 15. cf. Nicand. alexiph. 580—606 [=567—593], where Schn. 274—282 cites Aëtius c. 36 (which corresponds with Dioscor. de ven. 31 cf. parabil. II 157) and by the *horns* in Pliny identifies it with the *bufo cornutus* L. In Paul. Aegin. V 35 with Adams II 207, wine, exercise, the bath, are the remedies prescribed. Dioscor. de ven. pref. the skill with which poisons are disguised in medicines, in drinks, *ἐν οἴνοις σκληροῖς,* in sauces; the suspicious should eschew all highly seasoned dishes; when *thirsty* they should not drink hastily, nor when hungry eat, but first take a draught of cold water, and then carefully try the quality of what is set before them; when ailing, they should reject the draughts of pretended remedies, *ἃς εἰσφέρουσιν οἱ κακουργοῦντες τὰ δηλητήρια.* Plut. quaest. conv. VIII 7 3 § 4 speaks of the hostility of the *rubetae* to man, and de inv. 3 537 a of man's antipathy against them. They were used also in magic III 44 n. Prop. III 6 [=IV 5 or 6] 27 ranae *portenta* rubetae. Lucian philops. 12. The more deadly mineral poisons were unknown to the ancients Quintil. decl. 350 p. 741 B. *aliud* [*venenum*] *ex radicibus herbarum contrahitur, aliud ex animalibus mortiferis reservatur.* On the prevalence of poisoning in Rome see Plin. II §§ 156, 157 earth bears poisons in mercy to man, to save him from famine, the halter, the sword; that we might pass away whole and entire, with no loss of blood; earth bears them as a remedy, we have made of them the poison of life. XVIII §§ 2—4 man alone has found poisons, *ipsi nocentius aliquid damus ferro, nos et flumina inficimus et rerum naturae elementa.* Hor. S. I 9 31. II 1 48. 53—56 where as in 3 131 a son poisons his mother. Philo spec. leg. 17, 18 II 315—6 M. extols the Mosaic laws against poisoning and enchantment: *πολυάνθρωπα συσσίτια,* brought together to the same salt and the same table, *ἐν σπονδαῖς ἀσπονδα ἔπαθεν.* the means of life are transformed into workers of death; often madness ensues, expelling man's divīner part, leaving his brute nature only etc. See also ad Herenn. IV § 23. Plin. ep. VII 6 § 8: indd. Plin. Suet. Galen. *venenum.* on the trade Iuv. XIII 154 n., on antidotes XIV 252 n. Marquardt V (1) 67. Rein in Pauly, *veneficium, venenum,* Criminalr. 406, 410, 426 seq. 435 seq. B.C. 331 many noble Romans were reported to have been poisoned; and 170 matrons were condemned Liv. VIII 18. VM. II 5 § 3. Oros. III 10. Aug. civ. D. III 17 § 2. B.C. 186 there was a like alarm Liv. XXXIX 8 § 8. B.C. 184 according to Val. Antias ib. 41 §§ 5, 6 cl. 38 § 3, 2000 poisoners were condemned. B.C. 180 the consul C. Calpurnius was poisoned by his wife Liv. XL 37. B.C. 154 two consulars were poisoned by their wives Liv. epit. 48. VM. VI 3 § 8. M. Cato in Quintil. V 11 § 39 *nullam adulteram non eandem esse veneficam.* 10 § 25 *facilius . . . . veneficium in femina credas.* ad Herenn. I § 23 *maiores vostri, . . . quam impudicam iudicarant, ea veneficii quoque damnata*

existimabatur. Q. Varius, tribune B.C. 91, poisoned Metellus Cic. n. d. III § 87. In c. 5 of the dictator Sulla's *lex Corn. de sicariis* a permanent *quaestio de veneficio* was introduced; the maker, seller, or possessor of poison *necandi hominis causa*, was punished, if free with *aquae et ignis interdictio*, if a slave with death dig. XLVIII 8 3. Cic. p. Cluent. § 148. inst. IV 18 5. coll. I 2. The victims, chiefly belonging to his own family, of the Thug Statius Albius Oppianicus, B.C. 76—74, are named by Cic. Cluent. §§ 20, 23—25, 27, 28—35, 40 where O. has a physician in pay, and hires a travelling druggist for a special murder. 45, 47, 49, 50, 52 *hominis in uxoribus necandis exercitati.* 53, 56, 60—62, 125, 189, 201. On the *medicus servus* and his poisons cf. Sen. ben. III 24. ep. 120 § 6 (of Pyrrhus); Suet. Ner. 2. B.C. 66 the younger Oppianicus accused Cluentius of poisoning C. Vibius Capax Cic. § 165; and Oppianicus the father §§ 169—178. 183—5; also of attempting to poison young O. himself §§ 166—8 *cum daretur* in mulso. B.C. 54 Calpurnius Bestia was charged with poisoning his two wives with aconite during sleep Plin. XXXII § 4. B.C. 43 Octavianus was suspected of poisoning Pansa the consul Tac. an. I 10. Suet. 10. Dio XLVI 39 § 1: also Drusus B.C. 9 Suet. Claud. 1. Under Augustus three trials for poisoning are known, in all three Asinius Pollio defended the accused. i Hor. ep. I 5 9 Porph. *Moschi causam.* ii Apollodorus; M. and A., both rhetoricians of Pergamus, A. was condemned and opened a school at Massilia Sen. contr. II 13 § 13 p. 161 25. iii Nonius Asprenas, a friend of Augustus, who sat among his *advocati*, was accused of poisoning 130 guests Plin. XXXV § 164. Suet. 56. A.D. 19 Germanicus was said to have been poisoned by Cn. Piso and his wife Plancina Suet. Tib. 52. Cal. 1—3. Vit. 2. Tac. an. II 69—75, 79, 82. III 1—19 esp. 17. VI 26. Dio LVII 18 § 9. Plin. XI § 187. A.D. 20 Aemilia Lepida was condemned for an attempt to poison her some time husband the *dives* and *orbus* P. Quirinus Tac. an. III 22, 23. Suet. Tib. 49. A.D. 23 Drusus, son of Tiberius, was poisoned by his wife Livia and her paramour Seianus; the agents were executed A.D. 31 Tac. an. IV 8—11. Dio LVII 22. LVIII 11 § 6. Some thought that Tiberius (Suet. Tib. 73, Cal. 12) was poisoned by Caligula; also his grandmother Antonia Cal. 23; the myrmillo Columbus ib. 55, whence we learn that Cal. kept a list of poisons; he left a large trunk full of poisons 49, which Claudius flung into the sea. Agrippina, Nero's mother, poisoned Junius Silanus A.D. 54 Tac. XIII 1. Dio LXI 6 § 4. Nero, the arch poisoner, ordered the execution of a knight Antonius for poisoning, and the burning of his drugs ib. 7 § 4; he thrice attempted the life of Agrippina, but found her fortified by antidotes; his aunt Domitia he did poison for her estate Suet. 34; also Burrus the prefect and certain rich and aged freedmen, 'squeezing the sponge,' 35 *veneno partim cibis partim* potionibus *indito;* the children of Piso's confederates 36; he was even said to propose 43 *senatum universum veneno per convivia necare.* Domitian was by some believed to have poisoned Titus AV. Caes. 11 § 5. Philostr. Ap. VI 32 § 2. Dio LXVI 26. A.D. 91 not in Rome only, but all over the world, many were killed by means of poisoned needles Dio LXVII 11 § 6. Sempronius Rufus, an Iberian eunuch, transported to an island under Septimius Severus as a poisoner and enchanter, attained great power under Caracalla Dio LXXVII 17 § 2. *Praegustator,* προγεύστης, προτένθης, ἐδέατρος, was a slave who tasted first whatever his master ate or drank; an institution borrowed from the Persians Xen. inst. Cyr. I 3 § 9, by the Greeks Ath. 171, esp. the tyrants of Greece Xen. Hier. 4 § 2. Alexander was said to have been poisoned by his tasters Iustin XII 14 § 9. Antonius Plin. XXI § 12 was rebuked by Cleopatra for

using the same precaution: she put on a poisoned garland, *mox procedente hilaritate invitavit Antonium ut coronas biberent;* as he held the cup to his mouth she stayed him; *inde inductam custodiam bibere iussit ilico exspirantem.* About the same time Hor. wrote of the town mouse s. II 6 108—9 *verniliter ipsis | fungitur officiis, praelambens* [*praelibans* Bentl.] *omne quod adfert*, where Bentl. finds an allusion to *praegustatio* cl. Ov. am. I 4 33—4. add Apul. VII 11. But though private persons afterwards employed such slaves Grut. 626 2, their use was at first confined to the emperors Plut. Gryllus 7 § 2 p. 990 a *τῶν βασιλικῶν προγευστῶν σκεπτικώτερον.* Philo de sacr. Ab. et Caini, 10 II 170 M. nature is said skilfully to have fashioned the smell as a handmaid to the taste *καθάπερ βασιλίδος προγευστρίδα ὑπήκοον.* Cf. Calpurn. decl. 13 *medicus tyrannicida.* Tasters of Augustus Grut. 63 5. 602 4; Tiberius Or. 2993; Claudius Henzen 6337. Tac. XII 66. Suet. 44 Halotus a *spado*, employed to poison C.; Britannicus at Nero's court Tac. XIII 16; Trajan Or. 794 *a potione, item a laguna.* They formed a *collegium* Doni IX 24; with a *procurator* Grut. 581 13; and a *decurio* Murat. 907 3. The *credence* table, Ducange *credentia*, Tommaseo *credenza* 3, preserves the memory of this significant guard of tyranny. Tert. Apol. 39 fin. of the innocent meals of Christians *non prius discumbitur quam oratio ad Deum* praegustetur. On the poisoning of wells see Sen. de ir. II 9=8 § 3. Flor. II 20 § 7.

71 INSTITUIT Suet. Ner. 33 Lucustae *pro navata opera impunitatem praediaque ampla, sed et* discipulos *dedit.* MELIOR III 104. V 158. XIV 212—3 meliorem *praesto magistro | discipulum.* So *[βοὴν] ἀγαθός, ἀρετή, κρείττων, ἀμείνων*, often imply no moral excellence VFl. I 438 *gladio* bonus *ire per hostes.* 424 *oraque Thessalico* melior *contundere freno.* So *optimus* Iuv. 38 VI 136. LUCUSTA Turnus, a satirist contemporary with Iuv., in the only extant fragment ap. Schol. as emended by Cas. *ex quo Caesareas soboles homicida* Locusta | *occidit curaeque veneni admota Neroni est.* A Gaul by birth, summoned to court by Nero, who learnt the art of poisoning from her (schol.). By her means Agrippina poisoned Claudius (V 148 n. Dio LX 34 § 2. Tac. XII 66 exquisitum *aliquid placebat, quod turbaret mentem et mortem differret. deligitur* artifex *talium vocabulo* L., *nuper veneficii damnata et diu inter instrumenti habita. eius mulieris* ingenio *paratum virus*), Agrippina and Nero Britannicus Tac. XIII 15, 16. Suet. Nero 33. In both cases the operation was too slow for the employers' impatience (Nero struck her Suet. *arguens, pro veneno remedium dedisse*) and L. was commanded to prepare a more rapid poison; in his last agony Nero had recourse to her aid Suet. 47 *sumpto a Lucusta veneno et in auream pyxidem condito*, but his slaves carried it away when they abandoned him. Galba Dio LXIV 3 ordered her with Narcissus, Patrobius and others to be executed, after being led bound through the city. The name occurs in Gruter 714 3. 1139 2. Mommsen inscr. Neap. 6044. Corcia delle due Sicilie I 155 (cited by K. F. Hermann). Cf. Tac. an. II 74 *infamem veneficiis ea in provincia* [Syria] . . . *nomine Martinam.* III 7 *famosam veneficiis Martinam subita morte Brundisii extinctam venenumque nodo crinium eius occultatum, nec ulla in corpore signa sumpti exitii reperta.* Sen. n. q. III 25 § 1 magnorum artificum *venena, quae deprehendi nisi morte non possunt.* See Beckmann hist. invent. II 47—63 Bohn for a later Lucusta, Toffana of Palermo and Naples cir. 1700—1730, who gave her poisonous drops to wives too poor to buy them, and killed more than 600 persons.

72 PER FAMAM Cic. Brut. § 331 per medias laudes *quasi*

quadrigis vehentem. FAMAM ET POPULUM Tac. xi 6 famam et *posteros.* iii 65 *utque pravis dictis factisque ex posteritate et infamia metus sit.* Germ. 33 *oblectationi oculisque.* h. i 63 *cum magistratibus et precibus.* Eckstein ind. to Walther's Tac. *hendiadys.* Ruddim. ii 372. Krüger 970. Verg. g. ii 192. Ov. m. iii 32. The funeral processions all passed through the most crowded part of Rome, the forum Hor. s. i 6 43. ep ii 2 74. NIGROS Cic. Cluent. § 30 *indicia et vestigia veneni.* Suet. Cal. 1 of Germanicus *livores, qui toto corpore erant.* Tac. an. ii 73 *veneficii signa.* Quintil. decl. 15 § 4 to prove poisoning *oportet ostendas putre livoribus cadaver, inter* efferentium *manus fluens tabe corpus.*

EFFERRE MARITOS vi 175. 565—7 *consulit ictericae lento de funere matris | ante tamen* de te *Tanaquil tua, quando sororem |* efferat *et patruos.* xiv 220—1 elatam *iam crede nurum, si limina vestra | mortifera cum dote subit.* Mart. viii 43 effert *uxores Fabius, Chrestilla* maritos, *| funereamque toris quassat uterque facem. | victores committe, Venus: quos iste manebit | exitus, una duos ut Libitina ferat.* ix 16 *inscripsit tumulo septem celebrata virorum | se* fecisse *Chloe: quid pote simplicius?* Sen. de ir. ii 9—8 § 2 *imminet exitio vir coniugis, illa* mariti. Sen. fr. 13 § 52 ap. Hieron. adv. Iovinian. *si totam domum regendam ei commiseris, serviendum est: si aliquid tuo arbitrio reservaveris, fidem sibi haberi non putabit, sed in odium vertetur ac iurgia, et nisi cito consulueris, parabit* venena. Sen. ep. 119 § 6 content is wealth, *an has ideo non putas esse divitias, . . . quia propter illas nulli venenum filius, nulli* uxor *inpegit?* Hieron. ep. 123 ad Ageruch. § 10 tells a story 'incredible, yet authenticated by many witnesses': at Rome a man who had buried 21 wives, married a woman who had had 22 husbands; Jerome had seen them himself; they belonged to the lowest class; they themselves anticipated that this marriage would prove the last. *Summa omnium expectatio virorum pariter ac feminarum, post tantas rudes quis quem* efferret. *Vicit maritus, et totius urbis populo confluente, coronatus et palmam tenens . . . . uxoris multinubae feretrum praecedebat.*

73—80 Stoutly sin, earn the bondage of Gyaros or a dungeon, if you would be something in this world; virtue starves on praise: 'tis crime that wins parks, mansions, costly tables, plate by old masters, embossed beakers; '*a sneaking sin is lost.*' Who can sleep for fathers that bribe their sons' wives to incest, girls adulteresses before marriage, stripling gallants? If nature is grudging, scorn indites the verse, the best it can, such as I write—or Cluvienus.

73 cf. 109 for the satirical exhortation. AUDE ALIQUID on the sudden use of the 2nd person cf. (Lupus) 91. ii 66. v 25. vi 191. viii 95. x 90. 189. 205. 310. 329. 346. xiv 267. Less abrupt transitions in v 107. viii 40. xiv 214. Elision of a long vowel or diphthong in 1st thesis also vi 50. viii 123. xiv 76. L. Müller de re metr. 286—8. With the expression cf. Sen. Oed. 879 *nunc* aliquid aude *sceleribus* dignum *tuis.* Iuv. has *dignus morte, vera cruce, stigmate* etc.

BREVIBUS xi 79 *focis.* Symm. laud. Valent. sen. i 11 *terras imperii* breviores. BREVIBUS GYARIS ET CARCERE x 170. xiii 245—7 *nigri patietur* carceris *uncum | aut* maris Aegaei rupem scopulos*que* frequentes | exulibus magnis. State prisoners, esp. under Tiberius and Domitian, were banished to some rocky islet (a St. Helena), to a barbarous frontier, as Ovid to Tomi, or to the Oases, islands of the desert dig. xlviii 22 7 § 5 cl. Claud. in Eutrop. i 178. cod. ix 47 26 § 2; these were the Siberia of the empire. The desolation

of the islands of the Aegaean (anthol. Pal. IX 408. 421. 550. Ross gr. Inselreisen. cf. the admirable statement of the causes of the decay of Greece at the end of Thirlwall's history) fitted them specially for the purpose. Gyaros *Jura* (Ov. m. VII 470. Mela; acc. Cic. Att. V 12 § 1 *Gyarum*) pl. Gyara (Philo, Epictet., cf. Ismara, Maenala, Taenara etc. in Neue Formenl. I 500), a rocky islet (X 170 Gyari *clausus* scopulis) 12 m. p. in circumference, N.W. of Syros, 62 m. p. from Andros Plin. IV § 69, not far from Delos Petron. in anthol. 175 6 M. *alta* Gyaro, classed with the Sporades (Plin. l. c. Mela II 7 § 11. Steph. Byz. Suid. in some MSS.); or Cyclades (Plin. VIII § 104. Artemidor. in Strab. 485. Lucian Tox. 17). In the summer of B.C. 29 Strabo 485—6 visited it and found only a small fishing village (the purple fish was taken there Lucian Tox. 18. Hertzberg die Gesch. Griechenlands unter d. Herrschaft d. Römer II 435); a fisherman was taken on board, charged with a petition to Augustus for a reduction of tribute; the islanders were rated at 150 drachmae, and could barely raise 100. Aratus *ἐν τοῖς κατὰ λεπτόν* cited by Strabo, ranks Gyaros with 'iron Pholegandros.' Plut. de exil. 8 p. 602 the wise man will if banished be content to dwell even in Gyaros or Kynaros *σκληράν, ἄκαρπον καὶ φυτεύεσθαι κακήν*, without despondency or lamentation. Sen. ad Helv. 6 § 4 *deserta loca et* asperrimas insulas *Sciathum et* Seriphum, Gyarum *et Corsicam percense: nullum invenies exilium, in quo non aliquis animi causa moretur.* Antoninus Pius said of his dissolute wife Faustina, ep. ad Fronton. 2 p. 164 Naber *I had rather live at Gyara* (Gyaris) *with her, than in the Palatium without her.* Varro Plin. VIII § 104 ascribed its depopulation to mice, which might well be true if the statement of Theophrastus could be received § 222 *cum incolas fugaverint, ferrum quoque rosisse eos.* cf. Antig. Caryst. 21 who adds that no tree but the *ἄχερδος* grew there. Ael. n. a. V 14. Steph. Byz. Zon. lex. p. 458. [Arist.] mir. ausc. 24. Theophr. fr. 14 § 8 I 834 Schn. Epictetus often names Gyaros I 25 §§ 19, 20 as contrasted with Nikopolis (his own place of exile), Athens, Rome. II 6 § 22 'But I am in danger of banishment.' *What is banishment? To be away from Rome?* 'Yes. Supposing I were sent to Gyara?' *If it be for your good, you will go. If not, you have a place to which you may go instead of to Gyara, whither he too shall come, will he, nill he, who sends you to Gyara.* II 24 § 100 Athens, Thebes or Gyara. § 109. § 113 Iuppiter sends me to Gyara, claps me *into prison;* not from hatred, *μὴ γένοιτο*, . . nor yet from neglect, seeing he neglects not even the smallest thing, but proving me and using me as a witness before others. IV 4 § 34 Would you have me go to Rome? To Rome I will go. To Gyara? To Gyara. To Athens? To Athens. To prison? To prison. Tiberius A.D. 22 sent C. Silanus, found guilty of extortion in Asia, to Cythnus rather than to Gyaros Tac. an. III 66—69. IV 15. III 69 *addidit insulam* Gyarum inmitem *et sine cultu hominum esse.* So A.D. 24 Tiberius interposed to send Vibius Serenus Tac. IV 30 to Amorgos rather than to G. or Donusa, *egenam aquae utramque insulam referens, dandosque vitae usus cui vita concederetur.* Musonius Rufus, the tutor of Epictetus, was banished by Nero A.D. 65 Tac. XV 71, to Gyaros Philostr. Ap. VII 16 § 2 where he discovered a fountain; while he was there, pilgrims streamed from all sides to see him, afterwards to see the fountain, which became no less celebrated than Helikon. As Suid. says that Cornutus, the tutor of Persius and Lucan, author of the extant treatise on the nature of the gods, was banished with Musonius, it is probable that his island also was Gyaros. Dio LXII 29 § 3 Nero consulting his friends how many books he should write, some thought 400: 'Too many' says Cor-

nutus 'no one will read them.' *But your idol Chrysippus wrote many more.* 'Yes, but they were of some use for the life of man.' See Jahn proleg. Pers. VIII—XXVI. Suet. Cal. 28 an exile, whom he had recalled, telling him that he had always prayed for the death of Tiberius and his accession, *opinans sibi quoque exules suos mortem imprecari, misit circum* insulas, *qui universos contrucidarent:* an example which Nero Suet. 43 in his despair thought of imitating. Suet. Cal. 29 relegatis *sororibus non solum* insulas *habere se, sed etiam gladios minabatur.* In Domitian's reign Tac. h. I 2 *plenum exiliis mare, infecti caedibus scopuli;* Philostr. Ap. VIII 5 § 4 cities were ruined, the islands full of exiles, the camps of fear, the senate of suspicion. Titus Suet. 8 ordered informers to be scourged and cudgelled and exposed to the populace in the amphitheatre and then sold for slaves or conveyed *in asperrimas insularum.* Tert. apol. 12 in insulas relegamur. Amm. XV 7 § 2 insulari *poena.* XIV 5 § 3 insulari solitudine *damnabatur.* XXVI 10 § 7. Among the islands so employed were a i Corsica, to which Seneca was banished, as he complains in his 9 epigrams 'super exilio' 1 7, 8 *parce* relegatis, *hoc est, iam parce sepultis:* | vivorum cineri *sit tua terra levis.* 2 1 *barbara praeruptis inclusa est Corsica saxis.* 8 *hic sola haec duo sunt,* exul et exilium. ii Sardinia where the Christian exiles were relieved by Marcia the mistress of Commodus Hippol. refut. haer. IX 12. Böckh inscr. III 5757. Dio LVII 27 § 2. iii Planasia Tac. an. I 3. iv Pandataria Tac. I 53. XIV 63. Suet. Tib. 53. Dio LV 10 § 14. LXVII 14 § 3. v Pontia Suet. Cal. 16; to this the Christian confessor Flavia Domitilla was banished Eus. h. e. III 18. chr. l. II olymp. 218; her cell was reverenced in Jerome's time ep. 108 = 27 ad Eustoch. § 7. vi Trimetus Tac. an. IV 71. b i Seriphos X 170 n. ii Donusa Tac. an. IV 30. iii Patmos apoc. I 9, where 'the school of the apocalypse' is still held in a cell said to have been the scene of St. John's visions. De Wette Einleitung 108 *b* n. *a.* Hertzberg II 517. iv Andros whither Avillius Flaccus, the persecutor of the Jews, was banished by Caligula, Lepidus having interceded to save him from banishment (Philo in Flacc. 18 II 539 M.) *εἰς τὴν λυπροτάτην τῶν ἐν Αἰγαίῳ*, called Gyara. ib. 19—21 is an account of his assassination. P. Glitius Gallus and his wife Egnatia Maximilla were exiled to Andros after Piso's plot A.D. 65 Tac. XV 71, where they won the affection of the people, and were honoured with inscriptions and statues Böckh 2349 i. 6763. III 1028, 1271. Ross II 16—19. v Kythnos Tac. an. III 69. IV 15. vi Amorgos ib. IV 13, 30. vii Naxos ib. XIV 9. vii, viii Pholegandros and Sikinos Plut. praec. reip. ger. 17 § 6 p. 813. ix Lesbos Tac. an. VI 3. Dio LVI 27 § 2. LVIII 18 § 4. x, xi Rhodes and Cos Dio LVI 27 § 2. xii Crete Tac. an. IV 21. c Cercina ib. I 53. IV 13. d in later times i Zakynthos Apul. m. VII 6. ii Boa and other Dalmatian islands Amm. XXII 3 § 6. XXVIII 1 § 23. cod. Theod. XVI 5 53. Philostorg. IV 1. iii Lipara ib. XII 5. iv Gypsus, quarries in Egypt ranked with islands for this purpose cod. Iust. IX 47 26 § 2. novell. XXII 8. CXLII 1. v Sylina Sulp. Sev. h. s. II 64 § 10. The *deportatio in insulam* was at first engrafted on, and finally superseded the *aquae et ignis interdictio;* it involved loss of *civitas*, of the rights of agnation, *patria potestas*, and of succession, making the exile a *peregrinus*, entitled to the *ius gentium* only; deportation was generally accompanied by confiscation. The *relegatus* retained his *civitas*, and in general his estate. The grades were dig. XLVIII 19 28 *in insulam dep., dep., in ins. rel., in perpetuum rel., in tempus rel.* See Rein in Pauly, Forc., Brisson, Dirksen under *aq. et ign. int., dep., rel.* The *rel.* was suggested

by Livia to Augustus Dio LV 18 § 3; Augustus ib. LVI 27 §§ 2, 3 learning that many exiles lived out of their appointed place of banishment, while others [like Marius Iuv. 49] lived luxuriously there, imposed various restraints upon them, e. g. they were not to have more than 20 slaves or freedmen. Ov. tr. II 129, 130, 135—7 *accedunt, te non adimente, paternae| —tamquam vita parum muneris esset—opes | .... edictum, quamvis immite minaxque, | attamen in poenae nomine lene fuit: | quippe* relegatus, *non* exul, *dicor in illo.* V 11 9, 10, 15, 18, 20, 21 *fallitur iste tamen, quo iudice nominor* exul: | *mollior est culpam poena secuta meam | .... nec vitam, nec* opes, *nec* ius *mihi* civis *ademit. | .... nil nisi me patriis iussit abire focis. | .... ipse* relegati, *non* exulis *utitur in me | nomine.* Tac. XV 71 after naming citizens banished after Piso's plot, one for his friendship for Seneca, Verginius as a master of eloquence, Musonius of philosophy, adds five lesser names, to whom, *velut in agmen et numerum, Aegaei maris insulae permittuntur.* Plin. ep. IV 11 Valerius Licinianus, an exiled senator, professor of rhetoric in Sicily, lecturing in a Greek pallium, having lost the *ius togae*, looking on the foreign costume, began bitterly, *Latine declamaturus sum.* ib. III 9 § 34. VI 22 § 5. Plut. de exil. 8—12 speaks of relegation to islands, esp. to the Cyclades; 11 no one comes to an island to disturb, to beg, to borrow, to make you go bail for him; only the best of your friends and relations make the voyage from good will, and because they miss you, *ὁ δ' ἄλλος βίος ἄσυλος καὶ ἱερὸς ἀνεῖται τῷ βουλομένῳ καὶ μεμαθηκότι σχολάζειν.* See dig. XLVIII 22. Hertzberg I 489. II 23 seq. 96 seq. 142.

74 ALIQUID III 230. Freund. Bos *μέγα* p. 266 Schäfer. Haase on Reisig 342. comment. on Acts V 36. VIII 9. Ramsh. p. 574. Cic. in Caecil. § 48 *ut tu tum* aliquid esse *videare.* Plin. ep. I 23 § 2 *cum tribunus essem, erraverim fortasse qui me* esse aliquid *putavi.* Plat. apol. ad fin. *ἐὰν δοκῶσί τι εἶναι μηδὲν ὄντες.* ['Burm. Ov. her. 12 31. misc. obs. V 265. Upton ad Arr. p. 268'. JOHN TAYLOR.] Jahn with the inferior MSS. reads *aliquis*, which is also common Pers. I 129 Jahn. Viger 152, 730 H⁴. Cf. *somebody, something, a nobody, das will* etwas *sagen.*

PROBITAS LAUDATUR ET ALGET Soph. fr. Aethiop. *τὰ μὲν | δίκαι' ἐπαινεῖ, τοῦ δὲ κερδαίνειν ἔχου.* Iuv. VII 31, 32 *tantum admirari, tantum* laudare *disertos, | ut pueri Iunonis avem.* XI 58 *si* laudem *siliquas occultus ganeo.* II 20. Theodor. in Ath. 122 b *τὸ κελεύειν μὲν πλέον ἔχειν, ἐπαινεῖν δὲ τὸ ἴσον.* Hes. op. 643.

75 CRIMINIBUS DEBENT HORTOS XIII 24, 25, 105. Tac. h. I 72 cited on 155. an. XII 67 of the physician who helped Agrippina to poison Claudius, *haud ignarus summa scelera incipi cum periculo, peragi cum praemio.* XV 55 *praemia perfidiae.* IV 30 *actum de praemiis accusatorum abolendis.... delatores ... per praemia eliciebantur.* h. IV 42 Regulus had overthrown the Crassi and Orfitus *in spem potentiae; ... hiatu praemiorum ignotum adhuc ingenium et nullis defensionibus expertum caede nobili inbuisti, cum ex funere reipublicae raptis consularibus spoliis, septuagiens sertertio saginatus et sacerdotio fulgens innoxios pueros, inlustres senes, conspicuas feminas eadem ruina prosterneres.* Plin. ep. VI 27 § 3 *recordabar ... plurimos honores pessimo cuique delatos.*

DEBENT VIII **70** *quibus omnia* debes. HORTOS VI 488. VII 79. X 16, 334. Plin. XIX §§ 50, 51 *iam quidem* hortorum *nomine in ipsa urbe delicias agros villasque possident. primus hoc instituit Athenis Epicurus* [Iuv. XIV 319 n.] *oti magister. usque ad eum moris non fuerat in oppidis habitari rura.* Sen. de tranq. an. 8 § 5 if any one questions the happiness of Diogenes, let him question that of the gods themselves, *quod illis nec*

praedia nec horti *sint nec alieno colono rura pretiosa nec grande in foro fenus.* Tac. hist. III 13 *domos hortos opes principi abstulerint.* In Sulla's proscription Plut. 31 § 9 one victim owed his death to his mansion (*οἰκία μεγάλη* i. e. *praetorium*), another to his gardens, another to his *thermae.* Like Naboth's vineyard they were coveted by the Jezebel of Rome. Tac. XI 1 and 59 [Messalina] hortis *eius inhians.* Sallust the historian owed his gardens in the valley between the Quirinal and Pincius (Tac. XIII 47 h. III 82. dig. XXX 39 § 8 Becker I 583—6), which afterwards became the property of the emperors, to the spoils of Numidia. The *horti* of great families were important landmarks in the topography of Rome, *e. g.* i *Luculliani* on mt. Pincius, which continued even in Plutarch's time 39 § 2 to rank with the costliest of the imperial parks Becker I 591. Tac. XI 1, 32, 37; ii *Maecenatiani* Iuv. 12 n. on the Esquiline, with their lofty buildings and wide prospect Becker I 540—1. Hor. s. I 8 7—16. Tac. XV 39. Suet. Tib. 15. Ner. 38. Philo leg. ad Gaium 44 II 597 M.; near them iii *Lamiani* Becker I 542. Suet. Cal. 59. Philo l. c.; iv *Serviliani* Tac. XV 55. h. III 38. Suet. Ner. 47; v the gardens of Agrippina, with a porticus and a xystus, where Caligula Sen. de ira III 18 § 4 beheaded *ad lucernam* senators, knights and matrons, where he first received Philo and the rest of the Jewish embassy P. leg. 28 II 572 M. Becker I 660; where he built the circus in which he and afterwards Nero exhibited their skill as charioteers Becker I 671; while the Christians burning in pitched shirts lit up Nero's spectacle Tac. an. XV 44; in his gardens also Nero gave his first concerts ib. 33, in a *theatrum peculiare* Plin. XXXVII § 19; vi the gardens of Domitia, afterwards Nero's, where Hadrian built the mausoleum, in which he was buried and also the succeeding emperors certainly down to Commodus Becker I 660—1; vii two *horti* of Pompeius, one afterwards owned by Antonius, who there entertained Octavianus Cic. Phil. II §§ 68 n., 109. XIII § 34. Vell. II 60 § 3. Becker I 616–7; viii the *horti Caesaris* on the right bank of the Tiber were a park, opened to the people by Caesar when alive and bequeathed to them by his will Cic. Phil. II § 109. Hor. s. I 9 § 18. VM. IX 15 § 1. Tac. an. II 41. Suet. Caes. 83. Plut. Brut. 20 § 2. App. II 143. Dio XLIV 35 § 3. XLVII 40 § 2. Becker I 479, 657. Agrippa also Dio LIV 4 bequeathed his gardens and bath to the public. See more in Pitiscus *horti.* The gardens fringing the river bank (Stat. s. IV 4 7 *suburbanisque vadum praetexitur* hortis) were a prominent feature in that panorama of Rome which filled Strabo 236 with admiration *τῶν λόφων στέφαναι τῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ποταμοῦ μέχρι τοῦ ῥείθρου σκηνογραφικὴν ὄψιν ἐπιδεικνύμεναι δυσαπάλλακτον παρέχουσι τὴν θέαν. Hortus* is generally a kitchen garden or orchard (*olitorius*, which brings in profit, *ad reditum spectat*); *horti*, so named as comprising many beds or plots (of a vineyard Col. IV 18 § 1), a pleasure garden dig. VII 1 13 § 4 *voluptarium . . praedium, viridaria vel gestationes vel deambulationes arboribus infructuosis opacas atque amoenas habens.* So L 16 198 *horti urbani*)(*in reditu olitorii.* C. Matius, a friend of Augustus Plin. XII § 13 introduced into Rome *nemora tonsilia.* Adorned by the art of the *topiarius*, the Roman *horti* resembled the stiff French and Italian gardens of the 17th and 18th centuries. Cic. ad Qu. fr. III 1 § 5 his *topiarius* clothed the villa and walks and statues with ivy; in Pliny's Tuscan gardens ep. V 6 § 32 the planes which surrounded the hippodrome were clad with ivy and festoons of it ran from tree to tree. So also periwinkle and acanthus were *herbae topiariae* Plin. XXI § 68. XXII § 76. The cypress Plin. XVI § 140 was used *in picturas operis topiarii*, being clipt into hunting scenes, fleets, etc. Box also was cut into figures of animals Plin. ep. V 6

§ 16, of pyramids, or of letters §§ 35, 36, forming the name of the owner or of the artist; or it served, as did rosemary, for a border for the flower beds §§ 16, 34. II 17 § 14. Hares, sometimes even boars and deer, were kept in the woods of the *horti* Varro r. r. III 13; and Hortensius trained them to congregate at the winding of a horn, blown by a new Orpheus. The *gestatio* a broad, soft but firm, alley Plin. ep. I 3 § 1, in which the owner took an airing in a sedan or palanquin, sometimes II 17 § 14 encompassed the whole garden, sometimes resembled a circus V 6 § 17, sometimes ran straight as an avenue IX 7 § 4. The *hippodromus*, drive, was surrounded by a shrubbery of plane, box, bay, rose, cypress V 6 §§ 32, 33, and watered by trickling streams § 40. Mart. XII 50. 57 23 *intraque limen clausus essedo cursus.* *Xysti* = *παραδρόμιδες* were uncovered walks Vitruv. VI 10=8, or terraces, fragrant with violets Plin. ep. II 17 § 17, gay with flower beds edged with box V 6 § 16. Phaedr. II 5 14 *perambulante laeta domino viridia* cl. 18 *praecurrit alium in xystum.* The water for the garden was laid on in pipes of wood, pottery or lead Plin. XVI § 224. XIX § 60. XXXI § 57; and formed jets and waterfalls Plin. ep. II 17 § 25. V 6 § 24, 37, 39; pools and canals, *Nili*, *Euripi*, Cic. de legg. II § 2. Plin. ep. I 3 § 1. Baths with ball-courts II 17 § 11, V 6 §§ 25—28; porches II 17 §§ 16—20. V 6 §§ 28—31; and towers commanding extensive views (II 17 §§ 12—13. Hor. c. III 29 10) also belonged to well appointed *horti*. The 'soft' acanthus, the favorite plant of artists Verg. ecl. III 45, formed a 'liquid' lawn Plin. ep. V 6 §§ 16—36, and with its long, broad leaves clothed banks of streams or slopes Plin. XXII § 76 *crepidines marginum adsurgentiumque pulvinorum toros.* The favorite trees were planes Iuv. 12 n., bays, myrtles Plin. ep. V 6 §§ 4, 20, 22, 27, 30; vines, figs and mulberries II 17 § 15. V 6 §§ 29—39; pines and poplars Hor. c. II 3 9. 11 13; Verg. ecl. 7 65; and yews. Among flowers the rose and violet are most often named; then the lily, crocus, narcissus, iris, hyacinth, amaranth, poppy. Greenhouses, hothouses and the art of forcing were known to the Romans Mart. IV 22 5,6. 29 4 (winter roses). VI 80. VIII 14, 68. XIII 127. Col. XI 3 § 52. Plin. XIX § 64. See Becker Gallus I 99—101. III 42—57. Friedländer II^{3} 146. Pauly *hortus*. ind. Plin. *topiarius*. Verg. g. IV 118—146. In their gardens the rich entertained their friends Cic. off. III § 58. de am. § 7. Phil. II § 15. Vell. II 60 § 3. Tac. XVI 34. Mart. XI 34 Aper bought a house, too old and gloomy for an owl to roost in; *vicinos illi nitidus Maro possidet* hortos. | *cenabit belle, non habitabit Aper.* Often the guests reclined on the lawn Spartian. Sept. Sev. 4 *humi iacens epularetur.* Mart. XII 50 you have plantations of bay and of plane, lofty cypresses, baths, plantations, a porch on a hundred pillars, onyx pavements, a race course and running rills; *sed nec* cenantibus *usquam,*| *nec somno locus est; quam bene non habitas.* Pliny entertained his guests on a marble couch under a vine supported by 4 marble pillars; water flowed from beneath the couch into a fountain, on the margin of which the larger dishes were set, the smaller on figures of plants and birds in the water itself V 6 §§ 36, 37. Cic. off. III § 158 hortulos ...., *quo invitare amicos, et ubi se delectare sine interpellatoribus posset.* Tac. XIV 3 *otium* there. h. III 36 of Vitellius umbraculis hortorum *abditus, ut ignava animalia, quibus si cibum suggeras, iacent torpentque.* Suet. Tib. 15. Claud. 5 *abiecta spe dignitatis ad otium concessit, modo in* hortis *et suburbano modo in Campaniae secessu delitescens.* Cic. p. Rabir. Post. § 26 *deliciarum causa et voluptatis .... in* hortis *aut suburbanis suis.* As the seat of pleasure they were under the patronage of Venus Plaut. in

Plin. XIX § 50. Varr. l. l. VI § 20. Fest. *rustica*. Cicero, who was taunted by Clodius with his extravagance in building, regarded *horti* as beyond his means in Sept. B.C. 54 ad Qu. fr. III 1 § 14 *de* hortis *quod me admones, nec fui umquam valde cupidus et nunc domus suppeditat mihi* hortorum amoenitatem; but after the death of his daughter Tullia in Febr. or March 45, he resolved, in spite of his debts, to buy gardens, if possible on the other side of the Tiber, where, on a frequented site, he might perpetuate her memory by a *fanum* ad Att. XII 19 and often (Drumann VI 705—7). Tombs occur elsewhere in gardens e.g. Galba's Tac. h. I 49. Suet. 20; Caligula's Suet. 59. cf. Mart. I 114=115. Or. inscr. cited on VII 208. Nero Tac. XVI 37 rebuked the senators for neglecting public affairs, *cum* . . . hortorum *potius* amoenitati *inservirent*. Caesar bequeathed to the people with his gardens sculptures and paintings Cic. Phil. II § 109. III § 30 *ornamenta*. The plunder of the Greek temples and squares adorned the *horti* of Roman grandees p. dom. §§ 111, 112. Plin. ep. VIII 18 § 11 Domitius Tullus was so rich *ut amplissimos* hortos *eodem quo emerat die instruxerit plurimis et antiquissimis statuis;* hence Juv. VII 80 *marmorei*. Mart. V 62 8 *emi hortos; plus est: instrue tu; minus est*. Statues for a *xystus* Cic. Att. I 8 § 2. Plin. ep. IV 2 § 5 cited on 140. Curiosities were also preserved in gardens, e. g. the skeletons of giants in those of Sallust Plin. VII § 75.

PRAETORIA X 161 here country mansions=*villae* XIV 86 n. Lightfoot on ep. Phil. 97—99. Nep. Attic. XIV § 3 *nullos habuit* hortos, *nullam suburbanam aut maritimam sumptuosam* villam. Suet. Aug. 72 he so disliked *ampla et operosa praetoria*, that he demolished that of his granddaughter Iulia: his own he adorned not with statues and pictures, but with walks and shrubberies, and with curiosities, e. g. a geological museum. The *villa* in the wider sense, country seat, was divided Col. I. 6 into i *urbana*, hall or residence; ii *rustica*, farm, containing kitchen, cells for the unbound, an underground barracoon, *ergastulum*, for the chained slaves, stables; iii *fructuaria*, the store, containing barns, granaries, cellars, wine and oil presses, etc. The *urbana*, as head quarters of the peaceful camp, was named *praetorium* Pallad. I 8 § 2, 11 § 1, 24 § 1, 33 § 1. Suet. Tib. 39. dig. L 16 198, where *urbana praedia* include *praetoria voluptati tantum deservientia*, though in the country, *quia urbanum praedium non locus facit, sed materia*. Suet. Cal. 37 C. in building *praetoria* loved above all things the impossible; to fill up seas and valleys, to level rocks and mountains; Philo leg. 45 II 598—9 M. gives a lively picture of his caprice in the matter. *Praetoria* of Torquatus 4 m. p. from Rome Mart. X 79 with marble *thermae* and a *daphnon* or plantation of bays. See for the Tiburtine villa of Manilius Vopiscus Stat. S. I 3; for the Surrentine of Pollius Felix II 2. MENSAS 137 n.

76 ARGENTUM VETUS 138. III 218. VIII 104 n. XII 47 n. Sen. ad Helv. 11 §§ 5, 6 *omnia ista, quae imperita ingenia et nimis corporibus suis addicta suspiciunt, lapides, aurum,* argentum *et magni levatique* mensarum *orbes terrena sunt pondera*. Plin. XXXIII § 157 *habuit et Teucer crustarius famam, subitoque ars haec ita exolevit ut* sola iam vetustate censeatur *usuque attritis caelaturis, ne figura discerni possit, auctoritas constet*. Plin. ep. III 6 § 3 *aes ipsum, quantum verus color indicat,* vetus *et* antiquum. III 1 § 9 *adponitur cena non minus nitida quam frugi in* argento *puro* [Iuv. X 19 n.] *et* antiquo. Mart. VIII 6 3—16 argenti *furiosa sui cum* stemmata *narrat | garrulus et verbis mucida vina facit. | Laomedonteae fuerant haec pocula mensae; ferret ut haec, muros struxit Apollo lyra. | hoc cratere ferox commisit* [Iuv. V 29] *proelia Rhoecus | cum Lapi-*

this: pugna debile cernis opus. | *hi duo longaevo censentur Nestore fundi:* | *pollice de Pylio trita columba nitet.* | *hic scyphus est, in quo misceri iussit amicis* | *largius Aeacides vividiusque merum.* | *hac propinavit Bitiae pulcherrima Dido* | *in patera, Phrygio cum data cena viro est.* | *miratus fueris cum prisca toreumata multum,* | *in Priami calathis Astyanacta bibes.* XI 70 7, 8 *si te delectat numerata pecunia, vende* | argentum, mensas, *murrina, vende domum.* IV 39 1—5 argenti *genus omne comparasti,* | *et solus* veteres *Myronis artes,* | *solus Praxitelis manus Scopaeque,* | *solus Phidiaci toreuma caeli,* | *solus Mentoreos habes labores.* XIV 93 *archetypa.* Marquardt V (2) 211, 271—2. STANTEM EXTRA POCULA CAPRUM V 31 n. *crustas.* IX 145 *caelator.* Mart. VIII 51, speaking (so Probus in schol., Weber, Becker) of this very bowl, 9—12 stat caper *Aeolio Thebani vellere Phrixi* | *cultus: ab hac mallet vecta fuisse soror.* | *hunc nec Cinyphius tonsor violaverit, et tu* | *ipse tua pasci vite, Lyaee, velis.* Ov. m. V 80—82 *altis* | extantem signis . . | . . *cratera.* XII 235—6 signis extantibus asper *antiquus crater.* Beakers carved in wood Verg. ecl. 3 36—46. Sen. ep. 5 § 3 *argentum in quod solidi auri caelatura descenderit.* Mart. III 41 *inserta phialae Mentoris manu ducta* | *lacerta vivit et timetur argentum.* Salm. in Solin. 1045—9. Becker Gallus II^3 320—2. Marquardt V (2) 274—5. 286. The goat was sacrificed to Bacchus anthol. Pal. IX 75. Varr. r. r. I 2 § 19. Ov. f. I 354—361. Verg. g. II 380—4. Mart. III 24 1, 2. Preller gr. Myth. I 561. K. F. Hermann gottesd. Alt. § 26 4; so the satyrs and Pan have the form of goats. On the goat as a prize and the name tragedy, see Bentl. Phalaris ind. τράγος. Dionysos appears with a panther and goat on coins of Tralles. On *extra* cf. Hand II 679. 77 DORMIRE Hor. s. II 1 5—7 '*quiescas.*' *ne faciam, inquis,* | *omnino versus?* '*aio.*' *peream male, si non* | *optimum erat: verum nequeo* dormire. Aug. locut. de exod. 34 25 QUARE OBDORMIS, DOMINE? . . . *intelligitur, quare cessas? id est, non vindicas?* Auson. epigr. 34 5—12 *ast ego damnosae nolo otia perdere musae,* | *iacturam* somni *quae parit atque olei* [Iuv. 51 n.] '*utilius* dormire *fuit, quam perdere* somnum | *atque oleum.*' *bene ais. . . . irascor Proculo. . . . hunc studeo ulcisci* [Iuv. 1 n.] *et prompta est haec ultio vati.* | *qui sua non edit carmina, nostra legat.* Ioan. Sarisb. polycr. III 13. NURUS CORRUPTOR AVARAE a parallel case of a mother-in-law tempting her son-in-law in Cic. Cluent. §§ 12—16 e. g. *filia, quae . . . nefarium matris paelicatum ferre non posset.* § 179 *filiam suam, illam quam ex genero conceperat.* 188. 199 *uxor generi, noverca filii, filiae paelex.* M. Sen. exc. contr. VI 6 § 1 p. 406 23 *generi adultera, filiae paelex.* CORRUPTOR connotes both seduction and bribery dig. XLVIII 19 38 § 3 *qui nondum viripotentes virgines* [such as the *sponsae* of ver. 78] corrumpunt are condemned to the mines if of low rank, if of a higher class are relegated to an island or sent into exile. Plin. XXII § 3 corruptor *insidietur nuptae.* Dirksen. ind. Suet. 78 SPONSAE TURPES III 110, 111. dig. XLVIII 5 13 § 8 *si minor duodecim annis in domum deducta* adulterium commiserit, *mox apud eum aetatem excesserit coeperitque esse uxor, non poterit iure viri accusari ex eo adulterio quod ante aetatem nupta commisit, sed vel quasi* sponsa *poterit accusari.* § 3 *divi Severus et Antoninus rescripserunt, etiam* in sponsa *hoc idem vindicandum, quia neque matrimonium qualecumque, nec* spem matrimonii violare *permittitur.* Iustin XXI 2 § 2 *virgines* ante nuptias *abducebat, stupratasque procis reddebat.* The legal age for the marriage of women was 12, the average age 14 Epict. man. 40. Friedländer I^3 467—475 from

inscriptions. cf. the age of Quintilian's wife. PRAETEXTATUS ADULTER II 140. XI 155 n. Suet. Calig. 24 *Drusillam vitiasse virginem* praetextatus *adhuc creditur.* Aug. 44 *maritis e plebe proprios ordines assignavit,* praetextatis *cuneum suum, et proximum paedagogis.* Plin. ep. IV 13 § 3 *venit ad me salutandum municipis mei filius* praetextatus. *huic ego 'studes'? inquam. respondet 'etiam.'* Cic. Phil. II § 44 *tenesne memoria* praetextatum *te decoxisse?* Sen. brev. vit. 6 § 1 pupillus *adhuc et* praetextatus. Cicero in Suet. rhet. 1 and Sen. contr. praef. p. 50 l. 11 called the consuls Hirtius and Pansa who practised declamation under him his disciples and *grandes* praetextatos.

79 NATURA NEGAT anthol. 800 M. 4 *quod* natura negat, *nec recipit ratio.* Boileau *la colère suffit, et vaut un Apollon.* cf. *poeta* nascitur, *non fit.* Calvin in the verses to Christ, his only poem quod natura negat, *studii pius efficit ardor.*

80 CLUVIENUS so Schneidewin philol. 1848 III 131 reads for *Calvinus* in Mart. VII 90 2, 3 *aequales scribit libros* Cluvienus *et Umber.* | *aequalis liber est, Cretice, qui malus est.* Ennod. ep. V 8 in Gron. obs. II 22. id. cited on 18. cf. the irony of Hor. s. I 1 120—1 *ne me Crispini scrinia lippi* | *compilasse putes.*

81—146 Human life from the flood, with all its passions and interests, is my theme (81—86). The gambler stakes his fortune, leaving his page the while in tatters (87—93); the great add palace to palace, luxury to luxury, but for themselves alone; poor retainers may not pass the threshold, where, after a jealous scrutiny, the fixed pittance is doled out; praetors and tribunes themselves attend the levée, and are served in the order of their rank; but a wealthy freedman claims precedence (94—109); for Mammon is the god we worship (109—116). The dole is an item in a consul's revenue; can the poor man scorn it, who has nothing else? Great ladies in their palanquins follow their husbands for a second dole; sometimes the empty palanquin deceives the steward (117—126). After a long day's attendance clients disperse to their dinner of herbs; while the 'king' and patron devours an estate at a solitary board. Excess will cut short his days; and he will die unwept (127—146). **81—86** From the day when Deucalion, 'climbing' the peak of Parnassus in a boat, sought counsel of Themis how earth might be replenished, when stones kindled into man, and mother Pyrrha presented her daughters, newborn as they were, to a suitor's choice,—from that day forward all acts of man, all passions, the whole giddy whirl of life, form the medley mixture of my satire. **81** EX QUO VI 294. X 77. XIV 261. Cic. off. II § 15. Hand II 649. EX QUO DEUCALION SO XV 30, 31 *nam scelus,* a Pyrrha *quamquam omnia syrmata volvas,* | *nullus apud tragicos populus facit.* Varro de gente populi Romani began the mythical period with the earlier deluge of Ogygius Censorin. 21. Aug. civ. D. XVIII 8. XXI 8; and placed Deucalion's deluge in the reign of Kranaos son of Kekrops ib. XVIII 10. So Apollod. III 14 5 § 1. Clem. Al. str. I 145 S. places it four generations after Moses B. C. 1533 Müller fr. hist. Gr. III 503. Theophil. ad Autol. II 30 identifies D. with Noah, and derives the name III 18, 19 from Δεῦτε, καλεῖ ὑμᾶς ὁ θεὸς εἰς μετάνοιαν. Prop. II=III 32 53—55 uses the flood of D. as Iuv. does here; vice, he says, prevailed in Saturn's reign, *et cum Deucalionis aquae fluxere per orbem,* | *et post antiquas Deucalionis aquas.* See on D. Grote pt. I c. 5. Preller gr. Mythol. I 65, 66. Welcker gr. Götterl. I. 770—777. The Chaldean and other traditions of a deluge are collected by Winer Realwörterb. *Noach;* v. Bohlen, Tuch, Knobel on Gen. 6—8; the original authorities are given by Heideg-

ger hist. patriarch. I 571 seq. DEUCALION Hellanikos wrote a Deukalionea fr. 15—27 Müller. The Greeks distinguished a Pelasgian race, sprung from Phoroneus, and a Hellenic, from D. Apul. de mag. 41 cites the fossil fish in the inland mountains of Gaetulia as a relic of the flood of D. NIMBIS The flood of D. is an *ἐπομβρία* Paus. I 18 §§ 7, 8 the Athenians shewed in the precinct of Ge Olympia the cleft through which the waters ran off; cf. I 40 § 1. V 8 § 1. Apollod. I 7 2 § 3. Clem. Al. str. I p. 145 S. a yearly *ὑδροφορία* commemorated the victims of the flood Hesych. etym. m. s. v. *ὑδροφ.* Plut. Sull. 14. Ov. m. I 260—1 because of the wickedness of the iron age, it is resolved *ex omni* nimbos *demittere caelo*, cf. 266, 269. Lucan I 648 Deucalioneos... imbres. 82 NAVIGIO MONTEM ASCENDIT satirical X 174 seq. In Paus. X 6 § 2 the local legend knows of many who escaped to the top of Parnasus. NAVIGIO Apollod. I 7 2 § 2 *λάρνακα*. So Plut. de sol. anim. 13 § 1 p. 968f where he mentions the dove whose return was a sign of storm, her departure, of fine weather. So Lucian de salt. 39. de dea Syr. 12, D. took into the ark pairs of animals miraculously tamed; ib. 13 at Hierapolis he saw the cleft through which the waters retired, and into which 'all Syria and Arabia and many from beyond Euphrates' twice a year poured sea-water (a *ὑδροφορία*). In Lucian Timon 3 we read *κιβώτιον*. the LXX and N. T. call Noah's ark *κιβωτός*, an epithet of Apamea (Strab. 576. Plin. V § 106) a town whose coins bear an ark, with 2 birds above, one holding a twig, a man and a woman standing in it, and NΩ upon it, Eckhel III 132,133. The word *ark* has descended through the Latin fathers into modern languages. As in the time of Josephus ant. I 3 § 5. XX 2 § 2 fragments of the ark were shewn in Armenia, so in the time of Berosus, fr. 7 II 501 Müller, fragments of the ship of Xisuthrus were there shewn, and pieces of bitumen from it sold as amulets. So Abydenus fr. 1 IV 280 M. Nicolaus Damasc. fr. 26 III 415 M. who names mt. Baris. MONTEM Hellan. fr. 16 M. names Othrys; Hygin. 153 Aetna; Serv. Aen. VI 41 Athos; Arrian fr. 26 in etym. m. *ἀφέσιος* Nemea; Lucian Tim. 3 Lycoreus, i. e. Parnasus. Andron Halic. fr. 2 in etym. m. and in schol. Apoll. Rh. II 705 derives Parnasus (originally Larnasus) from *λάρναξ*. Ov. m. I 316—9 mons *ibi*... | *nomine* Parnasus .... | *hic ubi Deucalion*... | *cum consorte tori* parva rate *vectus adhaesit*. In the Mahâ-Bhârata it is to the highest peak of the Himalayas that Manus (*Mensch*, man) moors the ship, in which by Brahmâ's orders he had collected all manner of seeds. Bopp die Sündflut, Berl. 1829. SORTES VI 583. Thrasybulos and Akestodoros in Müller fr. hist. gr. II 464 make D. consult the oak of Dodona; so Hygin. 153 al. ap. Muncker make Iuppiter give the oracle. Ov. m. I 320—1 D. and P. adore the Corycian nymphs and deities of the mountain *fatidicamque Themin, quae tunc oracla tenebat.* 367—8 *placuit caeleste precari* | *numen, et auxilium per sacras quaerere* sortis. They ask how they may restore mankind (a common inquiry, cf. Laios) 381—3 *mota dea est,* sortem *que dedit,* '*discedite templo* | *et velate caput* .... | *ossaque post tergum magnae iactate parentis*'. D. reads the riddle 393—4 *magna parens terra est, lapides in corpore terrae* | *ossa reor dici.* So Arnob. V 5. Divination by lot was specially Italian; local *sortes* were famous, as the Praenestinae XIV 90 n. *Sortes* are properly little strips of wood, shuffled and drawn Marquardt IV 103—112; but the name was applied to any oracle or omen Enn. Alex. in Cic. de div. I § 42 praying Apollo to explain *quo sese vertant tantae* sortes *somnium.* ['Lucr. IV 1239 *nequiquam divom numen* sortisque *fatigant.*' H. A. J. M.]. Cic. de

divin. II § 70 sortes *eae, quae ducuntur, non illae, quae vaticinatione fundunter, quae oracla verius dicimus.* ib. §§ 85—87 Cic. speaks of them with contempt. Apul. IV 32 *Apollo...sic Latina* sorte *respondit,* after which follow elegiac verses. A favorite form of divination, by verses of poets Aug. conf. IV § 5, or of the gospels, is condemned by Aug. ad Ianuar. II ep. 55 § 37 'though *qui de paginis evangelicis* sortes *ducunt,* do better than if they consulted demons, still I disapprove the practice of seeking to employ for worldly business the divine oracles which speak on account of another life'. This form of sortilege was practised among the methodists Lackington's autobiogr. 53. T. Gataker of the nature and use of lots, Lond. 1619, 4to. Hofmann and Pitiscus *sortes.* Drak. on Liv. V 16 § 8. Preller röm. Mythol. 561. K. F. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 39 15, 16. Pauly II 1154. VI 1328. Suet. Vesp. 5. . POPOSCIT Verg. Aen. III 456 *oracula.* Sil. I 121 *responsa.* **83** MOLLIA Ov. m. I 400—2, 407—8 saxa... | *ponere duritiem coepere suumque rigorem* | mollir*ique mora* mollita*que ducere formam* | .... *quae tamen ex illis aliquo pars umida suco* | *et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum.* SAXA Pind. O. IX 65—71 = 42—46 (Cary) *descending from Parnassus' head,* | *Pyrrha with Deucalion rear'd* | *a mansion first; and straight appear'd,* | *without the bed, the race* of stone; | *hence by like name, through Grecia known,* ὁμόδαμον | κτησάσθαν λίθινον γόνον' | λαοὶ δ' ὀνόμασθεν. Epicharm. in schol. ib. gives the same derivation; an unknown poet ibid. ἐκ δὲ λίθων ἐγένοντο βροτοί, λαοὶ δὲ καλεῦντο. Verg. ecl. 6 41 lapides *Pyrrhae iactos.* g. I 62 what time first *Deucalion vacuum* lapides *iactavit in orbem,* | *unde homines nati durum genus.* Apollod. I 7 2 § 6 gives the explanation λαοὶ μεταφορικῶς ὠνομάσθησαν ἀπὸ τοῦ λᾶας, ὁ λίθος. Colum. X 65—67. Ov. m. I 411—4 saxa | *missa viri manibus faciem traxere virorum,* | *et de femineo reparata est femina iactu.* | *inde genus durum sumus experiensque laborum.* Iustin II 6 § 11 has a rationalistic version; the deluge drowned the bulk of the Greeks, some escaped to the mountains, others on rafts to Deucalion king of Thessaly, *a quo propterea genus hominum conditum dicitur.* Alcimus IV 3—7 *fabula mendax* | *victuros* lapides *mundum sparsisse per amplum* | *Deucaliona refert, durum genus unde resumpti* | *descendant homines, cunctisque laboribus apti* | saxea *per duram monstrent primordia mentem;* the whole book is on the deluge. A. Humboldt zu Schomburghs Reise 35 seq. (cited by J. G. Müller) reports a Carib legend from the Orinoco: in the flood a man and a woman who escaped to the peak of mt. Tamanacu, threw over their heads fruits of the Mauritia palm, which became men and women and repeopled the earth. Stesimbr. in Etym. m. Ἰδαῖοι Zeus commanded his nurses to take dust and throw it behind them, whence sprung the Idaean Dactyli. **84** cf. for the scoff 10, 11, II 149 seq. III 12. IV 36. NUDAS XI 170. Rigalt *de P. loquitur, ut de lena quadam.* Suet. Aug. 69 Cas. *condiciones quaesitas per amicos, qui matres familias et adultas aetate virgines denudarent atque perspicerent, tamquam Thoranio mangone vendente.* **85** VOTUM TIMOR IRA VOLUPTAS Aen. VI 733 *hinc* metuont cupiunt*que,* dolent gaudent*que.* Varro in Serv. there, upon the four cardinal passions.

86 DISCURSUS Sen. ad Ser. de ot. 6 § 5 discursus *et sudor.* brev. vit. 3 § 2 *officiosa per urbem discursatio.* 14 § 3 *isti qui per officia* discursant, *qui se aliosque inquietant, cum bene insanierint, cum omnium limina cotidie perambulaverint nec ullas apertas fores praeterierint, cum per diversissimas domos meritoriam salutationem circumtulerint, quotum quemque ex tam immensa et variis cupiditatibus districta urbe poterunt*

videre? Tac. a. IV 74 *Romae sueti* discursus, *et magnitudine urbis incertum quo quisque ad negotium pergat.* Plin. ep. I 9 § 7 *strepitum istum inanemque* discursum *et multum ineptos labores.* VIII 23 § 5. Mart. VII 39 1 discursus *varios vagumque mane.* Tert. de idol. 11. Macr. I 10 § 24 discursum *publicum* of the Saturnalia. Cf. ind. Apul. and Quintil. In this sense the word belongs to the silver age, which also coined the word *ardelio* 'busybody' Phaedr. II 5. Friedländer 1^3 323. EXX. of *διαδρομή* from Plut. in Wytt. on Eunap. 278—9. FARRAGO a medley, hotch-potch; properly mixed fodder given to cattle Paul. Fest. 91 M.; of barley, vetch, spelt Varr. r. r. I 31 § 5. Plin. XVIII § 142. cf. *satura* in Forc. EST follows the number of the predicate, as it commonly does when the predicate is a substantive, and *est* follows immediately upon it Madvig § 216. Zumpt § 369. Ramshorn § 97 n. 4. Curt. III 3 § 15 Mützell *Doryphori* vocabantur *proximum his agmen.* Ov. a. a. III 222 *quas geritis vestis, sordida lana* fuit.

87—93 When was vice more rampant? avarice more greedy? the spirit of gaming so fierce? for our gamesters stake no longer a single purse, but their all upon the cast; their stewards act the squires in the battle of the dice and coin: 'tis madness on madness to lose 100 *sestertia*, and cheat your shivering lackey of his livery.

87 ET QUANDO on *et* in indignant questions see Mühlmann col. 838. Hand II 492. Cic. Phil. II § 39 n. VITIORUM 147 seq. VI 292 seq. [Sen.] Oct. 429 seq. = 441 seq. *collecta vitia tot per aetates diu | in nos redundant. saeculo premimur gravi | quo scelera regnant.*

88 AVARITIAE PATUIT SINUS *avaritia*, like *alea* here and *gula* 140 n., is personified; she opens wide the folds of her *toga* to receive. Sen. ben. VII 19 § 3 *si* nummos, *quos accipit, in* sinum *suum discinctus fundet, dabo.* II 16 § 2 of Alexander's friend, who refused the offer of a city, *est tamen aliquis minor, quam ut in* sinu *eius condenda sit civitas.* VI 43 § 1 they greatly err, who think it a proof of generosity *proferre, donare, plurium* sinum *ac domum* implere. cf. II 31 § 5. ep. 20 § 10 *non licet* divitias *in* sinu *positas contemnere?* 74 § 6 the man who thinks that there is any good other than virtue, *ad haec, quae a fortuna sparguntur,* sinum expandit, and anxiously awaits her favours *missilia eius.* ep. 119 § 1 do you ask, what I have found? sinum laxa, *merum lucrum est.* de const. 6 § 7 *qui hostem* onerato sinu *fugiunt.* Stat. s. I 6 79, 80 *desunt qui rapiant,* sinusque pleni | *gaudent, dum nova lucra comparantur.* Ov. amor. I 10 18. Prop. III = II 16 12. Apul. VIII 28 *stipes aereas, immo vero et argenteas,* sinu *recepere* patulo. ALEA XI 176 n. XIV 4 n.

89 HOS ANIMOS habuit? Lucan VIII 541—3 *o superi, Nilusne et barbara Memphis | et Pelusiaci tam mollis turba Canopi |* hos animos? Sen. Troad. 339 = 348 AGAM. hos *Scyrus* animos? *i. e.* the ruler of so small an isle shew such a spirit? PYRRH. *scelere quae fratrum caret.* On the omission of the verb cf. VII 207 n. Hom. K 43 *χρεὼ βουλῆς ἐμὲ καὶ σέ.* ANIMOS Verg. VII 383 of a whipping top *dant* animos *plagae.* Stat. T. III 671—2 *ut rapidus torrens,* animos *cui verna ministrant | flamina.* In such senses as 'ardour,' 'zest,' 'force,' 'spirit,' 'courage,' the pl. is usual VI 285. NEQUE rare in the post-Augustan poets; 7 times only in Iuv., whereas *nec* occurs more than 160 times L. Müller de re metrica 396. NEQUE ENIM VII 59. XI 30. In XV 107 *nec enim.* LOCULIS ranked with *masculina semper pluralia;* a cabinet, casket or case with compartments (Varr. r. r. III 17 § 4 *loculatas arculas* of paint-boxes) in which were kept

money (x 46. XI 38. Hor. s. I 3 17. II 3 146. ep. II 1 175. Mart. V 39 7 *excussi* loculos*que sacculumque*. Sen. de rem. fort. 10 § 3 '*Magnam pecuniam habet.*' *hominem illum iudicas?* arca *est: quis aerario, quis plenis invidet* loculis? *et iste, quem dominum pecuniae existimas,* loculus *est.* n. q. II 31 § 1. 52 § 1. Suet. Galb. 12. Apul. m. IV 16. dig. XXXIII 8 23 § 1), jewels (Iuv. XIII 139), keys (Plin. XIV § 89), rings (VM. VII 8 § 9) and the like, as in our desks. It was locked dig. XXXII 52 § 9, and sometimes sealed Plin. l. c. Caes. ap. Charis. I 79 K. locellum *tibi signatum remisi*, where obs. the sing. It was made of ivory (Ov. f. VI 749. Mart. XIV 12) or wood (ib. 13. one of ebony Apul. de mag. 61, 62).

COMITANTIBUS often used, as *comites* VI 107, of lifeless companions. See Scheller.

90 CASUM throw, πτῶσις κύβων, and thence chance, which is of the same root, *cadentia.*

TABULAE Paulus 8 1 *alveolum,* tabula *aleatoria.* A board 3 or 4 ft. × 3 ft. Plin. XXXVII § 13, with a raised margin; some still exist Marquardt V (2) 427. Salm. in a learned note on Vopisc. Proc. 13 pp. 735—761 cites τάβλης τύχας, ταβλίζειν, *tablista,* and understands the *ludus duodecim scriptorum;* but all the terms here used are general, including every game in which dice are used.

POSITA SED LUDITUR ARCA they stake the strong box on the game Plaut. Curc. 354—6 talos *poscit sibi in manum,* | *provocat me in* aleam, *ut ego ludam.* pono *pallium:* | *ille suum anulum opposivit.* Verg. ecl. III 36.

ARCA here)(*loculis.* XI 26 n.)(*sacculus.*

91 PROELIA anthol. 915 7—9 M. *composita est* tabulae *nunc talis formula* belli, | *cuius missa facit tessera principium.* | *ludentes vario exercent* proelia *talo.* Suet. Aug. 70 epigram on A. during the war in Sicily, *postquam bis classe victus navis perdidit,* | *aliquando ut* vincat, ludit *adsidue* aleam.

DISPENSATORE cashier, paymaster, VII 219 *qui dispensat.* Macrob. II 4 § 31 a *Graeculus* used to offer Augustus a Greek epigram as he came down from the Palatium. One day A. seeing him, scribbled a Greek epigram himself and tossed it to him. The Greek *legendo laudari, mirari tam voce quam vultu;* drawing out a few denarii he gave them to the emperor, saying, 'By thy fortune, Augustus, εἰ πλέον εἶχον, πλέον ἐδίδουν,' *secuto omnium risu* dispensatorem *Caesar vocavit et* sestertia centum *numerare Graeculo iussit.* Petron. 30. Quintil. decl. 345 *ad summum in re publica nostra honorem non animus, non virtus, non manus mittit, sed* arca *et* dispensator. dig. XI 3 16. Friedländer I³ 113. Becker Gallus II³ 118. The word like *dispendium, pensio,* pound, *stipendium* recalls the time when money was weighed for every payment Varr. l. l. V § 183. Plin. XXXIII § 43. Gaius I 122.

VIDEBIS V 25 n.

92 ARMIGERO here the coins are the weapons; in XIV 5 the dice.

SIMPLEXNE FUROR XIV 284 pon unus *mentes agitat* furor. Plin. II § 200 of an earthquake *nec vero* simplex *malum aut in ipso tantum motu periculum est, sed par aut maius ostento.* The frenzy of the churlish spendthrift, cf. V 115 *dives tibi, pauper amicis,* is manifold. Hor. s. II 7 70 *o* totiens *servus.*

FUROR II 18. VIII 97 n. XIV 136. Very frequent, as also *morbus, insanus, insania* etc. of moral disorders. See ind. Luc. Plin. Mühlmann, *furor lucri* etc.

SESTERTIA CENTUM Suet. Aug. 17 A. to Tiberius, 'we have spent the Quinquatrus pleasantly enough; *lusimus enim per omnes dies forumque aleatorium calfecimus.* Your brother made a great clamour, but finally perdidit *non multum,* and gradually retrieved his heavy losses beyond his hopes. *Ego* perdidi viginti milia *nummum*

meo nomine, after having been lavishly generous in playing, as I usually am. For if I had enforced the throws, *manus*, which I allowed to be revoked, or had kept all that I gave away, I should have won, *vicissem*, even 50,000.' **93** ET . . . NON II 140—1. Mühlmann I 834—5. HORRENTI TUNICAM NON REDDERE SERVO Pers. I 54 *scis comitem* horridulum *trita donare lacerna.* Iuv. IX 68 *quid dicam scapulis puerorum aquilone Decembri?* TUNICAM VI 477. Plaut. Amph. 368. Hor. s. II 8 70 *praecincti recte pueri.* Sen. de brev. vit. 12 § 5. Free labourers also wore the tunic alone Hor. ep. I 7 65 tunicato . . . *popello.* Rich, companion. Cato r. r. 59 (60) recommends an allowance of one tunic of 3½ ft. and 1 sagum to each slave every two years; the old ones to be returned, in order to be made up into *centones.* REDDERE often does not imply giving *back;* in Lucr. to assign as a property Munro on II 96, add II 512. Hor. a. p. 9. Here, as with *epistulas, mandata, legata* the word, like its derivative 'render,' means to give as in duty bound Oud. on Suet. Tib. 16.

94—126 Our forefathers built fewer mansions, nor dined in solitary state on 7 courses; [their board was at once hospitable and frugal]; now a scanty dole is set out to be scrambled for by the crowd of retainers in full Roman costume [costly and cumbrous] at the utmost threshold [for they may not venture further]; yet [sorry as the largess is] the patron scans your face with a jealous eye, fearing imposture; satisfy him of your identity, and you will receive. He bids the crier invite the very flower of Rome's nobility, who date from Troy itself, for they too throng the threshold with us poor: 'Each in the order of his rank; praetor first, next tribune.' But a freedman cries: 'First come, first served; why should I fear to hold my ground, though a Syrian born, as the tell-tale windows in my ears would prove, if I cared to deny it? But five shops' rents bring up my estate to the knight's *four hundred;* what is Corvinus the better for his laticlave, if he is fain to keep a grazier's flocks at Laurentum, while I am wealthier than Pallas and Licinus?' Let tribunes wait, let not him make way for their sacred persons, who but late had come to Rome with pipe-clayed feet [a slave for sale in the market], for wealth is the one god we worship, though Money may not yet dwell in temples, nor altars smoke to Cash, as Peace Faith Victory Virtue are adored, and Concord [whose stork] after greeting her nest hovers over it clattering. But when a consul at the year's end casts up the proceeds of the dole, when the dole has a column to itself among a consul's receipts, what are poor clients to do, to whom the dole alone brings firing, food and clothing? a crowd of litters [of the great and noble] claims the 'hundred mites,' and the wife bedrid or pregnant is borne after her husband. One, a master of the craft, shews an empty chair, with curtains closed: ''Tis my wife Galla; keep a lady waiting! Galla, shew yourself; nay, don't rouse her, she will be asleep.' **94** QUIS AVUS. TOTIDEM EREXIT VILLAS X 225. XIV 86—95n. 275 *centum* villas. Mart. VII 73 asks one who had houses on the Esquiline and Aventine, in the vicus patricius, near Cybele's temple and near Vesta's, near the old and the new Iuppiter, *dic, ubi conveniam: dic, qua te parte requiram? | quisquis ubique habitat, Maxime, nusquam habitat.* Plin. XVIII § 32 the estate of Lucullus could not contain his villa. Sen. ep. 90 § 25 *capacia populorum tecta.* § 43 the ancients *non habebant domos instar urbium.* FERCULA V 80—83. VII 184. XI 64. Prop. V=IV 4 76. Hor. s. II 6 104. See the order of courses ib. 8 10,42,85. Philo vit. contempl. 6 II 479 M. 'seven tables and more are brought in, charged with all products of land

and sea and rivers and air.' Augustus Suet. 74 gave 3 fercula, or at the utmost 6. Pertinax Capitol. 12, before he was emperor, never exceeded 3. Sen. ep. 95 § 18 *multos morbos* multa fercula *fecerunt.* ib. § 27 of a made dish *multorum* ferculorum *ornamenta coeant et cohaereant.* 122 § 3 *licet epulis et quidem in* multa fercula *discretis totum perversae vigiliae tempus educant.* n. q. IV 13 § 6 *distentos* copia ferculorum *ac varietate comessatio altius mersit.* ib. III 18 § 2 cited on IV 59. Petron. 21 *excepti*...pluribus ferculis *cum laberemur in somnum.* Calpurn. 4 167. The courses were served up in succession Petron. 35 seq. Plin. XXXIII § 136. Lamprid. Elag. 25. Elagabalus ib. 30 once gave a dinner of 22 courses, the guests bathing after each; at another time the several courses were served at the houses of several friends, the guests passing from one to the other (here *missus* and *fercula* are used as equivalent). *Ferculum* (*fericulum* from *fero*) is a *waiter;* one in Petron. 35, 36 contained 12 several dishes of meat, fish, fowl, fruit and vegetables, arranged on the signs of the zodiac; the company seeming disappointed, the upper part of the *ferculum* was removed, and rarer dainties (capons, hares, sow's paunch, fish with rich sauce) appeared beneath. Marquardt V (1) 335—6. Becker Gallus III^3 232—3. On the ancient simplicity see XI 77—89. Cato ap. Serv. Aen. I 726 cl. 637 *et in atrio* [i.e. not *secreto*] *et* duobus ferculis *epulabantur antiqui.* On the various laws which from the *lex Orchia* B.C. 181 (?) downwards endeavoured to restrain the amount spent in feasting, the number of guests, the kinds of provision, see Rein in Pauly VI 1507—11. VM. II 9 § 5. Gell. II 24. Plin. X § 139. Macr. II 13. Tert. apol. 6. Paulin. vit. Ambros. 1 barley bread is sweet even to those, *qui* centenis vicibus ferculorum *quotidiani convivii copias ructare consuerunt.* **95** SECRETO 135—141. VM. II 5 § 5 the simplicity of the ancient diet, *maximis viris* prandere in propatulo *verecundiae non erat, nec sane ullas epulas habebant, quas populi oculis subicere erubescerent.* Suet. Aug. 70 *cena quoque eius* secretior *in fabulis fuit,* at which the guests wore the habit of the 12 gods and goddesses. Epicurus in Sen. ep. 19 § 10 'choose your company first, and then your provision. For it is a lion's life or a wolf's to gorge without a friend,' *sine amico visceratio.* Lucian epist. Sat. 34 has the same comparison. Plut. qu. conv. VIII 6 5 § 2 p. 726 derives *cena* from *κοινός, prandium* being a solitary, *cena* a social meal; *mensa* too § 5 *ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν μέσῳ θέσεως.* VII pr. § 1 p. 697 a Roman who dined alone said, 'he had eaten that day, but had not dined.' Ameipsias in Athen. 8 e *ἔρρ' ἐς κόρακας μονοφάγε καὶ τοιχώρυχε.* St. Chrysostom was accused Phot. cod. 59 p. 19 a 1 B. *ὅτι τὴν φιλοξενίαν ἀθετεῖ, μονοσιτίαν ἐπιτηδεύων.* For the thought cf. Hor. c. II 15 13,14 *privatus illis census erat brevis,* | *commune magnum.* FERCULA CENAVIT Hor. ep. I 15 34 *patinas.*

SPORTULA 118, 128. originally = *σπυρίς,* a wicker basket in which the poor carried away their portion of meat from a *visceratio* or public entertainment with sacrifice. By Nero Suet. 16 *publicae cenae ad sportulas redactae;* i. e. he substituted for a seat at the feast a portion of meat, which was soon commuted for a sum of money. Suet. Claud. 21 *extraordinarium et breve dierumque paucorum* [*munus*], *quodque appellare coepit* sportulam, *quia primum daturus edixerat, velut ad subitam condictamque cenulam invitare se populum;* where *sp.* is used (as in Mart. VIII 50 10 *promissa est nobis* sportula, *recta data est*) of a slight, hasty meal. Domitian Suet. 7 sportulas *publicas sustulit, revocata rectarum cenarum consuetudine;* i. e. in large, public entertainments he forbad the distribution of money. Private patrons complied with this rule; but it is

only in Mart. III, written 84—88 A.D. that we find mention of the actual entertainment of clients instead of the distribution of 25 *asses;* the change being inconvenient to the patrons and ruinous to the clients, who had no other means of providing rent and clothing, was soon abandoned. Friedländer I³ 349—356. Becker Gallus II³ 164—170. Marquardt V (1) 216—220. PRIMO LIMINE 100 n. 132 n. III 124. VII 91. Suet. Tib. 32 *hunc Romae salutandi causa pro foribus adstantem.* The expression *primo limine* Aen. II 469. VI 427. Stat. Th. III 579. S. V 3 72.

96 PARVA Mart. III 7 1—2 centum miselli *iam valete* quadrantes, | *anteambulonis congiarium lassi.* X 75 11 sportula *nos iunxit* [M. and Galla, another instance of women receiving the *sportula*] *quadrantibus* arida *centum.* SEDET II 120 *cena* sedet. IV 74. Ov. tr. II 481 parva sedet *ternis instructa tabella lapillis.* TURBAE . . TOGATAE Prop. V=IV 2 56. Mart. VI 48 *quod tam grande sophos clamat tibi* turba togata, | *non tu, Pomponi, cena diserta tua est.* TOGATAE III 127 n. 172 n.

97 ILLE the patron. INSPICIT pries into Mart. VI 82 1—4 *quidam me modo, Rufe, diligenter* | inspectum, *velut emptor aut lanista,* | *cum vultu digitoque subnotasset,* | *'tune es, tune' ait 'ille Martialis?'* Used of the augur's scrutiny Iuv. III 45 n., the physician's Plaut. Pers. II 5 15 *morbum;* the buyer's Sen. ep. 47 § 16 *qui equum empturus non ipsum* inspicit. M. Sen. contr. IX 28 § 11 p. 279 4 *cum diceret se nepotem suum non videre velle, sed* inspicere. Mühlmann *inspectio, inspecto, inspector, inspicio.*

98 SUPPOSITUS the *nomenclatores* took bribes from such intruders Amm. XIV 6 § 16 *mercede accepta lucris quosdam et prandiis inserunt ignobiles et obscuros.* FALSO NOMINE POSCAS dig. XLVII 2 52 (53) § 11 if any one has given a baker orders to supply fine flour to any one who should call for it in his name, and a bystander, hearing the order, *petiit eius nomine*, the baker may bring an action for theft.

99 AGNITUS the *nomenclator* kept a 'visitors' book' Sen. ben. VI 33 § 4 *istos tu libros, quos vix nomenclatorum complectitur aut memoria aut manus, amicorum existimas esse?* Plin. XXIX § 19 *alienis pedibus ambulamus,* alienis oculis agnoscimus, *aliena memoria salutamus.* Amm. XIV 6 §§ 12, 13 'a stranger to Rome, going for the first time to wait upon the great, is received as if he had been long desired, and is enchanted to receive such attentions from men of their rank. Let him next day repeat his visit; he will find that he is not known, but again asked who he is and whence he comes. Recognised at last, *agnitus vero tandem,* if he is received into favour, and pays assiduous court to his patron for three years, and then after three years' absence returns, he must resume the same process from the beginning.'

100 IPSOS . . . IPSI 15 n. TROIUGENAS VIII 181. XI 95. VIII 56 *Teucrorum proles.* cf. III 239 n. Pers. I 4 *Troiades.* Varro (Serv. Aen. V 704) and Hyginus ib. 389 wrote *de familiis Troianis,* the Roman families which traced their pedigree to Troy. Among them were the Iulii VIII 42 n. To Schwegler's list I 16, 283, 334—6 add the Quinctilii Philostr. soph. II 1 § 25, where Herodes Atticus, observing the deference which M. Aurelius paid to them, said, 'I blame Homer's Zeus also for loving the Trojans.' The wife of Herodes traced her descent to Aeneas Böckh 6280 B 3. Klausen Aeneas and G. C. Lewis credibility c. 9 have collected the authorities on the Trojan origin of Rome. Dionys. I 85 states that about 50 'Trojan families' existed in his days; certainly an exaggeration. See Friedländer I³ 201—3. Mommsen on the patrician *gentes* in Rhein. Mus. 3 Folge XVI 356 and röm. Gesch. I³ 101. B. C. 239 Acarnanian envoys, seeking the friendship of Rome

(Thirlwall) 'dexterously employed the fable of Rome's Trojan origin, to flatter the vanity of the great families, and to recommend their suit, on the ground that the Acarnanians alone among the Greeks had kept aloof from the expedition against Troy Iust. XXVIII 1 § 6. Strab. 462. It was probably the first time they had ever boasted of the omission of their name in the Homeric catalogue.' Liv. XXV 12 § 5 a prophecy of Marcius before B. C. 212 styled the Romans Tr. *amnem*, Troiugena, *fuge Cannam.* Claudius Suet. 25 *Iliensibus, quasi Romanae gentis auctoribus, tributa in perpetuum remisit*, citing a letter in which Rome offered Seleucus [Philopator B. C. 187—175] friendship, on condition that he would free their kinsmen of Ilium from every burden. Ilium, which was identified with Troy, was visited by Lucan and other pilgrims Friedländer II² 70—72. By Lucr. I 1 the Roman people are called *Aeneadae;* by Sil. XIV 117. XVI 658 *Troiugenae;* cf. for the form *Graiugena.*

VEXANT Hor. S. I 8 18. Suet. Aug. 53 *officia cum multis mutuo exercuit, nec prius dies cuiusque sollemnes frequentare desiit, quam grandi iam natu et in turba quondam sponsaliorum die* vexatus.

VEXANT LIMEN ET IPSI 117—126. III 128—130, 239—242. Stat. S. I 2 233—5 *omnis* honos [Iuv. 117], *cuncti veniunt* ad limina *fasces,* | *omnis plebeio teritur praetexta tumultu;* | *hinc eques, hinc iuvenum coetu stola mixta laborat.* Sen. ad Marc. 10 § 1 *ampla atria et exclusorum clientium* turba *referta* vestibula. ben. VI 34 e. g. § 1 *magno aestimare introitum ac tactum sui* liminis; in the house *multa ostia, quae receptos quoque excludant.* § 2 Gracchus and Livius Drusus first sorted their friends into classes. *habuerunt itaque isti amicos primos, habuerunt secundos, numquam veros.* § 3 *amicum vocas, cuius disponitur salutatio?* [Iuv. 101]... *cuius volgare et publicum verbum et promiscuum ignotis* have *non nisi suo ordine emittitur?* § 4 *ad quemcunque itaque istorum veneris, quorum salutatio urbem concutit, scito, etiamsi animadverteris obsessos ingenti frequentia vicos et commeantium in utramque partem catervis itinera conpressa, tamen venire te in locum hominibus plenum, amicis vacuum.* § 5 *in pectore amicus, non in* atrio *quaeritur.* ep. 84 § 12 *intueris illas potentium domos, illa tumultuosa rixa salutantium* limina? *multum habent contumeliarum, ut intres, plus, cum intraveris.*

ET IPSI Mart. II 18 *capto tuam, pudet heu, sed capto, Maxime, cenam:* | *tu captas aliam; iam sumus ergo pares.* | *mane salutatum venio: tu diceris isse* | *ante salutatum; iam sumus ergo pares.* | *sum comes ipse tuus tumidique anteambulo regis:* | *tu comes alterius; iam sumus ergo pares.* | *esse sat est servum: iam nolo vicarius esse;* | *qui rex est, regem, Maxime, non habeat.* XII 26. Martial does not however speak of these senators as receiving the *sportula.* Many illustrious families fell into great poverty e. g. that of Hortensius Tac. an. II 37, 38. Cic. Tusc. III § 48 the famous Piso Frugi had always opposed the corn law of C. Gracchus; but when it was passed, *consularis ad frumentum accipiundum venerat.* Gracchus charged him with inconsistency; he replied *Nolim mea bona, Gracche, tibi viritim dividere libeat, sed si facias, partem petam.*

101 NOBISCUM Iuv., according to the lives, was *libertini locupletis incertum filius an alumnus.* cf. IV 98 *unde fit, ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis.* DA says the master to the *dispensator.* PRAETORI III 128.

102 LIBERTINUS III 58—125, 131. XIV 329—331 n. The officers of the court, secretaries, treasurers etc. were slaves or freedmen, who attained to great power and wealth; by this avenue the provincials might surpass the native Romans Friedländer I³ 64—114. Wallon hist. de l'esclavage

II 394—446, 478—492. Becker II (1) 78—89. Rein in Pauly. Trimalchio in Petron. 76 inherits from his master *patrimonium laticlavium.* DHal. IV 24 speaks of the glory of the Roman franchise as sullied by many who purchased their freedom by poisonings, brigandage, burglary, etc. Claudius, on the other hand, on a wide survey of Roman history, Tac. XI 24, found precedents for the most liberal hospitality, *libertinorum filiis magistratus mandari non, ut plerique falluntur, repens, sed priori populo factitatum est.* The same Claudius Suet. 25 *libertinos, qui se pro equitibus Romanis agerent, publicavit.* We see from Hor. s. I 6 6, 38—41, 45—50, 89—131, the jealousy with which the 'new blood' was regarded. Lateranus, when Nero's freedman Epaphroditus took him to task for some offence that he had given, replied Epictet. I 1 § 20 *ἂν τι θέλω, ἐρῶ σου τῷ κυρίῳ.* PRIOR see on the struggle for the first place III 243—8. EGO ADSUM elision in this place II 23, 159. XIV 202. XV 155, 161.

104 NATUS AD EUPHRATEM III 62—66, 83. Sidon. ep. VII 17 5 natus ad Euphratem, *pro Christo ergastula passus.* Cic. de prov. cons. § 10 *Iudaeis et Syris, nationibus natis servituti.* Liv. XXXV 49 § 8. XXXVI 17 § 5. Eunus, the able leader in the first servile war, B.C. 141 or 134—132, was a Syrian, and called himself Antiochus and his troops Syrians Liv. epit. 56. DS. XXXIV 2 §§ 5, 24. In Palestine it was not unusual for parents to sell their children exod. 21 7; or for a man to give himself up to slavery Levit. 25 39. Syrian slaves gen. 15 2. 1 chron. 7 14. On the trade see Joel 3 3, 8. Amos 1 6, 9. 1 Macc. 3 41. 2 Macc. 8 11, 25. Hebrew slaves Deut. 28 68. Is. 11 11. Neh. 5 8. Esth. 7. 4. In the days of the Maccabees and after the wars of Pompeius the Phoenicians drove a brisk trade in Syrian slaves; the great mart was Delos, where myriads were sold in a day Strab. 668—9; the profits of the sale formed the chief attraction of piracy to the Cilicians. In the Jewish war Ios. VI 9 § 3 97,000 Jews were taken prisoners. The Jews of the 'diaspora' were mostly freedmen; in Rome there was a Jewish quarter beyond the Tiber (Philo leg. ad G. 23 II 568 M. Tac. an. II 85). The countries beyond the Euphrates teemed with Jews Philo ib. 31 II 578 M. Movers Phöniz. II (3) 47—86. Winer Realwörterb. *Libertiner, Rom, Sklaven.* Credner Einl. I 380. comment. on Acts 6 9. Syrians served in Greece and Italy as bakers, cooks, hairdressers, singers, dancers; *Syrus, Syriscus, Syra, Syrisca,* are standing slave characters in Greek and Roman comedy. Iuv. VI 351. Cic. de or. II § 265 *Syri venales.* in Pis. § 1. The author Publilius Syrus retained in his name the memory of his bondage. Cappadocian (VII 15 n.) and Armenian slaves (Liban. ep. 725) were also numerous.

MOLLES Tert. pall. 4 *aurem foratu effeminatus.* IN AURE FENESTRAE earrings of the Hebrew boys exod. 32 2. cf. gen. 35 4; of the Midianites judges 8 24. Xen. anab. III 1 § 31 'he has no concern with Boeotia or any part of Greece, for I saw him, like a Lydian' *ἀμφότερα τὰ ὦτα τετρυπημένον.* DChr. 32 p. 654 R. ascribes the practice to Phrygians and Lydians. Plaut. Poen. V 2 20, 21 Milphio says of Carthaginian slaves that they have no fingers in their hands, *quia incedunt cum* anulatis auribus. So the kings of Babylon (Nicol. Dam. fr. 3 III 360 Müller) and of Syria (Suid. *ἀλλόβια*), the Africans (Plut. Cic. 26 § 3. apophth. Cic. 9 p. 206 b. qu. conv. II 1 4 § 4 p. 631. Macr. VII 3 § 7 Octavius, reputed of African descent, complained that he could not hear Cicero, who replied *certe solebas bene foratas habere aures*), the Mauri (Dio LXXVIII 11 § 1), Arabs (Petron. 102 *pertunde aures, ut imitemur Arabes*), Indians (Curt. VIII 9 § 21. IX 1 § 30. Strab. 712. Arr. Ind. 16 § 3 says the rings were of

ivory, and worn by the rich alone), Parthians (Tert. cult. fem. II 10), Medes and Persians (DS. VI 45 § 5. Agath. III 28. Procop. b. P. I 4), the Syrians of noble birth (Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. hyp. III 24 § 203), the orientals in general (Plin. XI § 136), and Asiatic Greeks (Anacr. fr. 21 4, 12. Isid. XIX 31 10). Apul. dogm. Plat. I 4 of Plato *auri tantum quantum puer nobilitatis insigne in auricula gestavit.* DL. III § 42. A Hebrew slave, who refused to accept the deliverance of the year of Jubilee, had his ears bored and became a slave for life exod. 21 6. deut. 15 17. The same practice prevailed among the Polish Jews in the 18th century, among the Mohammedan Persians and the Hindoos Rosenmüller d. alte u. neue Morgenl. II 70, 71. Winer Realwörterb. *Ohrringe.* Movers I 511. II (3) 77, 78. O. Jahn in Berichte d. sächs. Ak. 1855 216 n. 4. In the monuments of Nineveh men are seen with earrings.

105 LICET IPSE NEGEM Sen. ben. VII 8 § 2 *virum exactae*, licet neget ipse, *sapientiae.* Herc. Oet. 707, 8 licet ipsa neges, | *vultus loquitur quodcumque tegis.* Lucian Nigrin. 24 'imagine my feelings, when I see one of the professed philosophers, especially of such as are in years, mingled with the *crowd* of flatterers, and a man in high office following in the train and conversing familiarly with the slaves who convey the invitation *τῶν ἐπ' ἀξίας τινὰ δορυφορούντα καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ τὰ δεῖπνα παραγγέλλουσι κοινολογούμενον*, being more marked and conspicuous than the rest from his habit; what frets me most is, that they do not change dresses too, as they act all the other parts of the character of slaves.' QUINQUE TABERNAE trade in Rome was very much in the hands of freedmen, being regarded as degrading Cic. off. I §§ 150, 151; so also in Athens Demosth. p. 953 § 30. Becker I 297 justly denies that there is any allusion to the *quinque tabernae* of Liv. XXVI 27. **106** QUADRINGENTA the estate of an *eques* III 155 n. contrasted with *purpura maior.* cf. Mart. V 35 while Euclides boasts of the 200 *sertertia* which his estate at Patrae brings in, and the still larger rental from his suburban farm at Corinth; while he traces his pedigree from Leda, and struggles with the beadle Lectius [who would turn him out of the knights' seats]; *equiti superbo, nobili, locupleti,* | *cecidit repente magna de sinu clavis;* which betrayed that he was a slave (a porter). PARANT produce; probably as yearly income cf. Mart. l. c. *redire.* QUID CONFERT VIII 94. X 265, 302. PURPURA MAIOR Mart. VII 8 4 purpura *te* felix, *te colat omnis honos.* Stat. S. III 2 124 *notus adhuc tantum* maioris *munere* clavi.)(V 2 17—20 *non sanguine cretus* | *turmali trabeaque Remi, nec* paupere clavo | *augustam sedem et Latii penetrale* senatus | *advena pulsasti.* II 7 47 *purpureum . . . senatum.* IV 5 42. Caesar's introduction of provincials into the senate provoked the lampoon Suet. 80 *Gallos Caesar in triumphum ducit, idem in* curiam. | *Galli bracas deposuerunt,* latum clavum *sumpserunt.* Cf. Tac. dial. 7. Plin. ep. II 9 § 2. Suet. ind. *clavus.* Demonax Lucian D. 41 to one who plumed himself on the breadth of his *clavus*, 'a sheep wore it before you, and was still a sheep'. The *clavus* [or 2 *clavi*, acc. to Marquardt] was a broad, vertical purple stripe, extending down the front of the tunic from the neck Hor. S. I 6 28 latum *demisit pectore* clavum. 5 36. It was woven into the fabric (Plin. VIII § 193. Paulus p. 56 9 M.) or sewn upon it (dig. XXXIV 2 19 § 5. 23 § 1); and formed the badge of distinction between senators and knights Plin. XXXIII § 29, who says that the practice was of recent origin. Epict. I 24 § 12 Does he say to you, *θὲς τὴν πλατύσημον* [i. e. *tunicam lato clavo*]? *ἰδοὺ στενόσημος. θὲς καὶ ταύτην; ἰδοὺ ἱμάτιον μόνον.* Tullius

Hostilius was the first of the kings to use Plin. IX § 136 *toga praetexta et latiore clavo*. The laticlave was worn by the priests of Saturn at Carthage (Tert. pall. 4 ad fin. *latioris purpurae ambitio*), by those of Hercules at Gades (Sil. III 27), and by the Phoenician priests (Herodian v 5 § 9). Augustus granted the honour to sons of senators (Suet. 38), and of equites (Ovid and his brother tr. IV 10 29, 35); so also Caligula Dio LIX 9 § 4. Sallengre thes. ant. Rom. III 1346—72. Forc. *clavus. laticlavius.* Becker II (1) 277—280. Marquardt V (2) 155—7. Becker Gallus I 167. III 153—4. Pitiscus *clavus. c. latus. purpura.*

107 LAURENTI Laurentum lay near the coast of Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium, 16 m. p. from Rome. It is called the capital of Latinus (Aen. VII 171), and was named in the commercial treaty B. C. 509 between Rome and Carthage Polyb. III 22 § 11. It sank into insignificance under the republic. In Pliny's Laurentine estate ep. II 17 § 3 multi greges ovium, *multa ibi equorum boum armenta, quae montibus hieme depulsa herbis et tepore verno nitescunt.* CUSTODIT CONDUCTAS keeps for hire a stranger's flocks. dig. XIX 2 9 § 4 a flock, *quem quis* conduxerat, having been driven off, if it can be proved that the keeper was not guilty of collusion with the robbers, he is not bound to make good the loss. § 5 *si quis vitulos pascendos . . .* conduxit. Murat. inscr. p. 606 conductores *gregum oviaricorum.*

108 CORVINUS VIII 7 of that family of the illustrious Valeria gens (Cic. p. Flacc. § 25), which claimed descent from M. Valerius surnamed Corvus (Liv. VII 26) from the miraculous aid which he received from a raven B. C. 349, to whom Augustus erected a statue in his forum, bearing a raven upon the head Gell. IX 11 § 10. Like many other noble families (Friedländer I³ 319, 320) it was now so reduced, that Nero granted M. Valerius Messala Corvinus cons. A. D. 58 (Clinton) a yearly pension of 500 sestertia Tac. XIII 34, *quibus M. paupertatem innoxiam sustentaret.* Long afterwards Avienus cons. A. D. 450 claimed descent from Messala Corvinus (Sidon. ep. I 9. Macr. I 6 § 26).

109 PALLANTE Pallas, brother of Felix the procurator of Iudaea, was a freedman of Claudius, who refused on his behalf a proposed grant of 15,000 *sestertia;* on which a sen. cons., engraved on brass, was affixed to Caesar's statue Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 13, in which this, Tac. XII 53, libertinus *sestertii ter milies* possessor *antiquae parsimoniae laudibus cumulabatur.* Cornelius Scipio, Tac. ib., moved a vote of thanks to him for waiving his dignity as a descendant of the kings of Arcadia. Pliny ep. VII 29, passing by the tomb of Pallas, remarked an inscription commemorating the sen. cons. above mentioned; he afterwards examined the record itself VIII 6, and wrote an indignant comment upon it e. g. § 4 *Pallanti servo praetoria ornamenta offeruntur; quippe offeruntur a servis.* Pallas was omnipotent with Claudius Tac. XIII 14 *velut arbitrium regni agebat;* he amassed his wealth as imperial treasurer Suet. Claud. 28 *a rationibus.* Plin. l. c. § 7 *custos principalium opum.* Friedländer I³ 162. Once when Claudius needed money, he was told Suet. l. c., *he would have enough and to spare, if his two freedmen* [P. and Narcissus] *would take him into partnership.* Plin. XXXIII § 134 we have known many *servitute liberatos* wealthier than Crassus or Sulla, three under Claudius, Callistus, P., Narcissus. His arrogance was so great that he gave orders to his slaves only by a gesture or by writing, never by word of mouth Tac. XIII 23. Dio LXII 14 § 3. cf. LXI 3 § 2. On his gardens see Becker I 550. Vitellius Suet. 2 worshipped among his Lares golden images of P. and Narcissus. A. D. 63 Nero, as was generally believed, Tac. XIV 65 poisoned P.

quod inmensam pecuniam longa senecta detineret. Dio LXII 14 § 3. Haakh in Pauly. Ios. ant. XVIII. 6 § 6. XX 7 § 1. 8 § 9. b. I. II 12 § 8.

LICINIS on the generic plur. cf. II 3. VIII 4 *Curios.* II 35. VI 604. XI 91 *Scauros et Fabricios.* X 108 *Crassos.* Aug. cons. ev. III § 53 *quia et pagani solent calumniari evangelio, videant quemadmodum locuti sint auctores eorum Phaedras Medeas et Clytaemnestras, cum singulae fuerint.* Licinus XIV 305—6. X 226 n. Pers. II 36 *nunc* Licini *in campos, nunc Crassi mittit in aedis.* Sen. ep. 119 § 9 *quorum nomina cum Crasso* Licino*que numerantur.* 120 § 19 cited on 66. Sidon. ep. V 7 cited on 35. He was a Gaul, prisoner of Caesar, who made him his dispensator and emancipated him, schol. h. l. Dio LIV 21 § 3, perhaps by his will, which was executed by Augustus; hence L. is called freedman of Augustus Suet. 67 *multos libertorum in honore et usu maximo habuit, ut* Licinum. schol. Pers. Macr. II 4 § 24 he used to contribute largely to the public works of Augustus, once he sent him a note of hand for 100 *sestertia*, leaving a blank space after the amount, which A. filled in with 100 more, imitating the hand of L., who paid the double amount, but next time wrote *confero tibi, domine, ad novi operis impensam quod videbitur.* As procurator of Gaul under Augustus B.C. 16 and 15 he amassed great wealth, exacting 14 months' tribute in the year, charging, as December was only the 10th month, for an 11th and 12th after it, Dio §§ 3—8. Sen. de morte Cl. 6 § 1 *Lugduni . . . multis annis regnavit.* He endeavoured to overcome popular indignation by building the basilica Iulia, and died under Tiberius, schol. h. l. His marble monument stood on the via Salaria at the 2nd milestone schol. Pers. Mart. VIII 3 6 *altaque cum* Licini *marmora pulvis erunt.* anthol. 77 M. *marmoreo* Licinus *tumulo iacet, at Cato parvo,* | *Pompeius nullo. quis putet esse deos?* | [*saxa premunt* Licinum, *levat altum fama Catonem,* | *Pompeium tituli. credimus esse deos.*] The first distich is in schol. Pers. and schol. Cruq. Hor. a. p. 201; the answer is late, published under the name of Petron. by Cl. Binet (1579) and thence by Grangaeus (1614). See Madvig opusc. II 202—4. In Gruter 979 9 is an inscription to a libertus and a liberta of C. Iulius Licinus, probably the same. For other wealthy freedmen see XIV 91, 329.

EXSPECTENT with the irony cf. 42. III 38—40. VII 219—236.

110 VINCANT DIVITIAE Hor. S. II 3 94—7.

SACRO HONORI i. e. tribuno 109. Liv. II 33 § 1 *ut plebi sui magistratus essent* sacrosancti. Plin. ep. I 23 § 1 *plurimum refert quid esse tribunatum putes, inanem umbram et sine* honore *nomen an potestatem sacrosanctam . . .* § 2 *cui adsurgere, cui* loco cedere *omnis oporteret.* Tac. XIII 44 a tribune guilty of assassination, not condemned till the expiration of his year of office.

HONORI 117 n. Mart. VIII 8 4 cited on 106. 66 10 sacros honores. Sil. VIII 43. cf. the use of *potestas* for a magistrate X 100 n. so *imperia.*

111 NUPER so rapid is his rise Pers. V 75–9.

IN HANC URBEM PEDIBUS QUI VENERAT ALBIS VII 16, 17 *equites Bithyni,* | *altera quos* nudo *traducit Gallia* talo. cf. III 83. Pers. VI 77 Jahn. Prop. V=IV 5 52 reading *cretati.* Ov. am. I 8 63—4 *nec tu, siquis erit* capitis mercede redemptus, | *despice.* gypsati *crimen inane* pedis. Tibull. II 3 59—60 *regnum iste tenet, quem saepe coegit* | *barbara* gypsatos *ferre catasta* pedes. Plin. XXXV §§ 199—201 the cheapest kind of *creta* is that wherewith pedes . . venalium trans mare advectorum *denotare instituerunt maiores . . . .* so were seen on the *catasta* Sulla's Chrysogonus, Q. Catulus, Amphion, . . . and others enriched by the blood of citizens and the licence of proscriptions. *hoc est insigne venaliciis*

gregibus opprobriumque insolentis fortunae, quod et nos adeo potiri rerum vidimus ut praetoria quoque ornamenta decerni a senatu iubente Agrippina Claudi Caesaris videremus, tantumque non cum laureatis fascibus remitti illo unde cretatis pedibus *advenissent.* In the last words he is alluding to Pallas Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 14 *praetoria ornamenta Pallantis.*

113 MAIESTAS Hor. ep. I 6 37 Obb. *regina* pecunia.

PECUNIA Seneca is only speaking of the riches of temples prov. 5 § 2 *non sunt divitiae bonum: itaque habeat illas et Elius leno, ut homines* pecuniam, cum in templis consecraverint, *videant et in fornice.* Arnob. IV 9 *quis ad extremum* deam Pecuniam *esse credat, quam velut maximum numen vestrae indicant litterae donare anulos aureos, loca in ludis atque in spectaculis priora?* So Aug. civ. D. IV 21 (where among abstract divinities occur Victoria and Virtus; also Aesculanus and Argentinus). 24 (also Virtus, Concordia, Victoria). VII 3 § 2 *cur celebrata est dea Minerva, et obscurata est dea* Pecunia? 11 and 12 Iuppiter Pecunia. On the worship of wealth under the empire see Petron. 137. Friedländer I^3 325. Menand. in Stob. 91 29 makes Gold and Silver the only serviceable gods.

114 HABITAS this intrans. use, with the abl. or *in* or *apud*, is more usual XIV 92, 268; the trans. use (XV 152) is confined in the act. to the poets and to later prose Mühlmann, who gives exx. of the word as applied to gods.

NUMMORUM 48. III 143. V 136. The choice of the word marks the poet's scorn; the gen. or dat. are alike admissible *ἱστάναι βωμὸν τῷ θεῷ* or *τοῦ θεοῦ.*

115 On these abstract divinities see Marquardt IV 22. Preller röm. Myth. 550—631. Döllinger Heidenth. u. Judenth. 469. Iuv. VI 1, 307 *Pudicitia.* Cic. n. d. II § 61 *res ipsa, in qua vis inest maior aliqua, sic appellatur, ut ea ipsa nominetur deus, ut* Fides, *ut Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus proxime a M. Aemilio Scauro, ante autem ab Atilio Calatino erat* Fides *consecrata. Vides* Virtutis *templum, vides Honoris a M. Marcello renovatum, quod multis ante annis erat bello Ligustico a Q. Maximo dedicatum. quid Opis? quid Salutis? quid* Concordiae, *Libertatis,* Victoriae? III § 47. de leg. II § 19 in an ideal code *olla, propter quae datur homini adscensus in caelum, Mentem* Virtutem *Pietatem* Fidem, *earumque laudum delubra sunto, neve ulla vitiorum.* Plin. II §§ 14, 15 sees human feebleness in the inquiry after the shape and form of God. Whoever God is, if there be any other, and wherever, he is all feeling, all sight, all hearing. *Innumeros quidem credere atque etiam ex vitiis hominum ut Pudicitiam* Concordiam *Mentem Spem Honorem Clementiam* Fidem, . . . *maiorem ad socordiam accedit.* Momos in Lucian deor. conc. 13 derides the unsubstantial names *οὔτε ὄντων τινῶν παρ' ἡμῖν οὔτε συστῆναι ὅλως δυναμένων.* 'Where is *ἡ πολυθρύλητος Ἀρετή*, Nature, Fate, Fortune, hollow names of things invented by those dullards the philosophers? . . . I should like to ask you, Zeus, whether you ever saw *Virtue*, Nature or Fate?' Arnob. IV 1 *interrogare vos libet ipsosque ante omnia Romanos dominos rerum ac principes, verumne existimetis Pietatem* Concordiam *Salutem Honorem* Virtutem *Felicitatem ceteraque huiusmodi nomina, quibus* aras *videmus a vobis cum magnificis exaedificatas delubris, vim habere divinam caelique in regionibus degere?* . . . . . Victoria Pax *Aequitas quanam ratione qua via intelligi possunt dei esse atque ad superorum concilium pertinere?* Aug. civ. D. IV 14—24.

PAX a goddess *Εἰρήνη* in Hes.; she had an altar at Athens since B.C. 449 Plut. Cim. 13. See Pape-Benseler Wörterb. d. gr. Eigennamen. HSt. Pauly *Irene.* Augustus dedicated an altar to Pax in the Campus Martius Preller

röm. Myth. 614—5; and Vespasian dedicated to her near the forum a gorgeous temple after his triumph over the Jews Suet. 9. Ios. b. I. VII 5 § 7. Plin. XXXIV § 84. XXXVI § 102 etc. Dio LXVI 15 § 1. Herodian I 14. Paus. VI 9 § 3. Becker I 437—442. The name is frequent on coins and inscriptions Rasche lex num. Henzen inscr. ind. FIDES a goddess Πίστις in Theogn. 1137; with a temple at Athens Diogenian. II 80; see Pape-Benseler. The worship of Fides was said to have been introduced by Numa, who founded the temple of *Fides publica* or *populi Romani* Varr. l. l. V § 74. Becker I 403. Schwegler I 547. Preller 224—7. Rasche. Henzen ind. VICTORIA Νίκη as an epithet of Athene or as an independent goddess is very frequently named from Hes. and Pind. downwards HSt. Pape-Benseler. In Rome the name continually recurs in temples, on triumphal arches, on inscriptions and coins. Becker I 346. Rasche. Henzen. Freund. The forces of expiring heathenism gathered about the altar of Victory placed in the curia by Octavianus after the battle of Actium B.C. 29, but Symmachus proved himself no match for St. Ambrose who defended its removal A.D. 382—4 Ambr. ep. 17, 18. Symm. ep. X 61. Prudent. c. Symm. II 23—30. Becker I 353. Marquardt IV 138. Lasaulx d. Untergang d. Hellenismus, 1854, 89—98. Preller 208, 360—1, 609, 610. Aug. civ. D. IV 14, 17. VIRTUS Ἀρετή and Ὁμόνοια were daughters of Soter and Praxidike Mnaseas fr. 17 III 152 Müller; Ἀρετή had a temple at Smyrna Philostr. s. I 25 § 26, and is addressed in a hymn of Aristotle's DL. V §§ 7, 8. See also [Demosth.] p. 1407 § 21. Ath. 201 d. 211 b. Anth. Pal. IX 653 and app. 53 1. Virtus with Honor had two temples at Rome, and Virtus alone a third, all dedicated by victorious generals; Virtus had a college of priests, and a day, 29 May, consecrated to her worship Becker I 405—7. 509—511. Preller röm. Myth. 613—4. Pauly. ind. Plin. Freund. Virtus occurs very often in coins and inscriptions Rasche lex. num. Henzen ind. Varr. l. l. V § 73. Sil. V 126. XV 22—128. Lact. I 20 criticism of the religion of Rome virtus *colenda est, non imago* virtutis: *et colenda non sacrificio aliquo, aut ture aut precatione sollemni, sed voluntate sola atque proposito.* Aug. civ. D. IV 20, 21, 24. V 12 § 3. VII 3. doctr. Chr. II § 28 *neque enim quia Iustitiae* Virtuti*que templa dedicarunt, et quae corde gestanda sunt in lapidibus adorare maluerunt, propterea nobis iustitia virtusque fugienda est.* Martian. Cap. § 7. 116 SALUTATO CREPITAT CONCORDIA NIDO *salutato* that is *ab ipsa Concordia;* so in Quintil. decl. 9 § 11 *vix salutatis Laribus* [i.e. when *I* have scarce greeted my Lares] *expellor.* So Stat. T. VII 708. Storks had their nest in the temple of Concord schol. Io. Sarisb. polycr. I 13 *ciconia quoniam avis concordiae est, concordiam invenit aut concordiam facit* was misled by this passage; the stork is, Petron. 55 Burm., *pietaticultrix* the symbol of Pietas not of Concordia. It is not more harsh to ascribe the cry of the stork to Concord, than to ascribe the answers of the Pythia to Phoebus; or the begging of the Jews to the wood which they infest III 16 *mendicat silva.* Nic. Mohr spicil. annot. ad Iuv. Dorp. 1845 28—30 states from his own knowledge that the stork often builds on the roof of inhabited houses, and first greets its young, and then utters its cry: *numquam . . volans crepitat, sed semper in nido suo stans, idque plerumque, ubi paulo ante cum pabulo ad pullos rediit, ergo cibo allato pullos iam optime salutavit.* Schol. *saturice* SALVTATO NIDO *non templo.* The goddess hails her—nest and clatters. The goddess is identified with the stork, the temple with her nest. Cf. III 231 *unius...lacertae.* CREPITAT Ov. m. VI 97 *ipsa sibi*

plaudat crepitante ciconia *rostro.* CONCORDIA Ὁμόνοια occurs in Apollon. Rh. II 718 and schol. Appian Mithr. 23 her temple in Tralles; Charitoh III 2 another in Miletus; Paus. V 14 § 9 an altar in Elis. See Pape-Benseler. HSt. The principal temple of Concordia in Rome was at the entrance to the Capitol, overhanging the Forum, built by Camillus, Plut. 42 §§ 4, 7; here in Cicero's time (Phil. II § 19. III § 30. Sall. C. 46 § 5), and afterwards the senate often met. It was restored by Tiberius Ov. f. I 637—648. Suet. Tib. 20. Dio LV 8 § 2. LVI 25 § 1. Becker I 311—6. Bunsen III 1 53 seq. 263 seq. For other temples see Becker I 309, 409, 542. Concordia occurs often on coins and inscriptions Henzen. Rasche. Aug. civ. D. III 25. Preller 623—5.

117 SUMMUS HONOR the consul 100 n. Senators attended the levées of Seianus Tac. VI 8 *libertis quoque ac ianitoribus eius notescere pro magnifico accipiebatur;* even consuls Dio LVI 21 § 4. So the provincial senators used to receive one or two *denarii* at weddings and on other festive occasions Plin. et Trai. ep. 116=117. For *honor* see 110 and cf. the ceremonial use of *grace, honour, majesty, reverence, excellency.*

118 SPORTULA 95. Iuv. is alone in representing the rich and noble of both sexes as actually receiving the dole. Mart. speaks only (XII 26) of their going the round of morning visits Friedländer I³ 354—5. **119** QUID FACIENT II 65—66 *sed* quid | *non* facient alii, cum tu *multicia* sumas? Mart. X 10 1—4 *Cum tu, laurigeris annum qui fascibus intras,* | *mane salutator* limina *mille teras;* | *hic ego* quid faciam? *quid nobis, Paulle, relinquis,* | *qui de plebe Numae densaque turba sumus?* | .....11, 12 quid faciet pauper, *cui non licet esse clienti?* | *dimisit nostras* purpura *vestra* togas.

COMITES 46. III 284 n. VII 44, 142. VIII 127.

HINC from the *sportula.* Mart. III 30 1—4 sportula *nulla datur; gratis conviva recumbis:* | *dic mihi,* quid *Romae, Gargiliane,* facis? | unde tibi togula *est et* fuscae *pensio cellae?* | *unde datur quadrans* (for a bath)?

TOGA .. CALCEUS III 149 n. worn together by the Romans when in full dress. Cic. Verr. V § 86. Phil. II § 76, contrasting himself with Antonius, 'you asked how I returned; in the first place in broad daylight, not in the dark; *deinde cum* calceis *et* toga. *nullis nec Gallicis nec lacerna'.* p. Cael. § 62 *togatis hominibus . . . calceati et vestiti,* where the inconvenience of both is spoken of. Plin. ep. VII 3 cited on III 172. Suet. Aug. 72. Artemid. IV 72. So in Hadrian's time Gell. XIII 22. Tertull. de pall. 5 calceos . . *proprium* togae *tormentum.* Cf. ἀμπεχόνη and ὑπόδεσις Heind. on Plat. Hipp. mai. § 25 p. 291 a.

120 FUMUS 134 *ignis emendus.* III 249. Diphilus in Ath. 236 makes a parasite observe not the architecture of the house to which he is invited, but τοῦ μαγείρου τὸν καπνόν. if that rises vertically in a thick column, then he is transported with joy. The ancients had no chimneys VIII 8. Verg. ecl. VII 50. g. II 242; Beckmann hist. invent. I 295—312 Bohn; and the smoke would fill the garret of the poor III 201 n. App. b. c. IV 13 καπνώδεις ὑπωροφίας. Apul. m. I 21 of a miser *in cuius hospitio nec* fumi *nec nidoris nebulam vererer.* Clients could not aspire to *acapna* (Mart. XIV 15) or *cocta ligna* dig. XXXII 55 § 7.

DENSISSIMA LECTICA XIV 144 *densa . . oliva.* So the poets use the sing. with *multus* (IV 47. VIII 7) and *plurimus* (III 232. VIII 58). cf. 64 n. *sexta cervice.* Lucan VII 486 *innumerum . . missile.* Mühlmann *innumerus* quotes Ov. (bis), Tibull., Plin. h. n., Mart.

CENTUM QUADRANTES=25 *asses*=6¼ sesterces. 95 n. Mart. I 59=60 1 *dat Baiana mihi* quadrantes sportula centum. III 7 1 cited on 96. IV 68.

VI 88 chancing to salute Caecilianus by his name, and not with *domine*, my freedom cost me *c. q.* VIII 42. X 70 13. 74 cited on 96. 75 11; sometimes we read of a *sportula maior* VIII 42. IX 101 three *denarii* = 12 sesterces. X 27 thirty sesterces as a birthday largess. XII 26 14 twenty sesterces. Lucian de merc. cond. 11 5 obols. The sesterce was worth at this time a little more than 2½d.

121 QUADRANTES VI 447. VII 8. Matt. 5 26. Mark 12 42. The smallest copper coin, not coined after Trajan's time. Mommsen Gesch. d. röm. Münzwesens 761—2. Gaius I 122. LECTICA 64 n.

123 PETIT ABSENTI UXORI SPORTULAM.

NOTA IAM CALLIDUS ARTE by this time an adept in the profession which he has mastered. See the lexicons *callidus*. 124

CLAUSAM 65 n. IV 21 n. SELLAM VI 353. VII 142. properly a chair or sedan, from *sedeo*, while *lectica* is a couch. Mart. X 98 11, 12 lectica *nec te tuta pelle veloque,* | *nec vindicabit* sella *saepius* clausa. X 10 7 lecticam sellam*ve sequar?* Suet. Claud. 25. Dom. 2. Sen. brev. vit. 12 §§ 6, 7. const. sap. 14 § 1 *quid refert quam habeant* [*mulierem*]*, quot lecticarios habentem, quam oneratas aures, quam laxam* sellam? Nero Suet. 26 before he became reckless, used to be conveyed secretly, *clam gestatoria sella delatus*, into the theatre, and there to instigate riots. Otho Suet. 6 abditus *propere* muliebri sella *in castra contendit.* Vitellius in his fall Suet. 16 *abstrusus gestatoria sella* betook himself to his family house. Tac. a. XIV 4. h. I 35. *Sella* seems however to be used loosely for *lectica* Suet. Aug. 53. Claudius, says Dio LX 2 § 3, was the first Roman to use a *sella* διφρῳ καταστέγῳ)(σκιμποδίῳ. Yet Dio himself mentions it earlier XLVII 23 § 3 'conveyed him away privately, ὡς καὶ νοσοῦντά τινα ἐς διφρον κατάστεγον ἐμβαλών.' LVI 43 § 2 'like a woman.' LVII 15 § 4 Reimar. Tiberius brought L. Scribonius Libo, in a mortal sickness, into the senate-house, in a *lectica*, such as *senators' wives* use. 17 §§ 6, 7 (Archelaos carried into the *curia* in a *lectica*). The elder Pliny, Plin. ep. III 5 §§ 15, 16, always went about Rome in a *sella*, accompanied by a clerk to whom he dictated; and rebuked his nephew for wasting time in walking. Tert. pall. 4 I 941—2 Oehler *nunc in semetipsas lenocinando, quo planius adeantur, . . . ipsas quoque iam* lecticas *et* sellas, *quis in publico quoque domestice ac secrete habebantur, eieravere.* On the materials of *sellae* see Lampr. Elagab. 4 *senatus consulta ridicula de legibus matronalibus, ... quae* sella *veheretur et utrum pellicia an ossea an eborata an argentata.*

Marquardt V (2) 329. Becker Gallus III[3] 5, 6. Friedländer I[3] 399. Lips. elect. I 19.

126 PROFER GALLA CAPUT schol. *qui erogat, dicit*, and so most; but the husband's effrontery is brought out more forcibly by assigning the words to him, with Jahn, Teuffel etc. Ov. rem. am. 663—6 *forte aderam iuveni. dominam lectica tenebat.* | he stormed and threatened divorce. | *iamque vadaturus* 'lectica prodeat' *inquit.* | *prodierat. visa coniuge mutus erat.* Jerome ep. 22 ad Eustoch. § 32 tells a tale of less successful imposture: in St Peter's at Rome a very noble lady preceded by a crowd of eunuchs, used with her own hand, *quo religiosior putaretur*, to distribute money to the poor. A ragged old woman ran forward to receive a second dole: *ad quam cum ordine pervenisset, pugnus porrigitur pro denario et tanti criminis reus sanguis effunditur.* The moral is *radix omnium malorum est avaritia.*

QUIESCET III 241—2. for the fut., which is also an Engl. idiom, K. Fr. Hermann compares Ter. Phorm. 801—2 CH. *cognatam comperi esse nobis.* DE. *quid? deliras.* CH. *sic* erit [you will find it

is so]: | *non temere dico.* Plaut. Pers. IV 4 93. Add Faern., Bentl., Ruhnk. on Ter. eun. IV 5 6.

127—146 The very day is chequered from hour to hour by engagement after engagement in fairest order. First the *salutatio* for the dole at the great man's door; then *deductio in forum*, attendance upon him to and in the courts, where stands Apollo grown lawyer and the statues of Rome's warriors, among whom there has dared to thrust his lying titles some Egyptian or other and Arabarch, whose image provokes insult, the grosser the more appropriate to his deserts. The lord's public labours ended, clients, after long years of service and a weary day, are turned adrift at the gate, and quit their prayers, though the one thing on earth, to which men cling with stubborn hope, is their dinner; poor souls, for a morsel of greens and fuel to boil it they must draw upon the dole. Meanwhile their king will devour the choicest that seas and forests yield, lolling alone on empty couches: for all his goodly, broad, antique tables are for show; on one alone he swallows entire estates. Soon no parasite will be left; their trade is gone: but who can brook this churlish luxury? what gulf of a throat is that for which boars, creatures born to furnish a crowded feast, are but a single dish? But be sure, glutton, vengeance tarries not, when surfeited you carry to the bath the undigested peacock. Hence apoplexy and intestate age; the news, no unwelcome news, is table-talk for all the town; the funeral procession marches out, to be clapped by disappointed friends. **127** DISTINGUITUR the various *officia* are so many land-marks, so to say, so many prominent, salient, features, which relieve the day's uniformity. To *dot, spangle, stud*, is the primary signification. ORDINE VI 474 seq. Plin. ep. IX 36 § 1 *quaeris quemadmodum in Tuscis* diem *aestate* disponam. Suet. Tib. 11. Vesp. 21 Cas. Marcil. ordinem *vitae fere hunc tenuit.* **128** SPORTULA 95 n. III 127—130 n. Plin. ep. III 12 § 2 *officia antelucana.* Mart. IV 8 1—6 gives the routine more in detail prima salutantes *atque altera detinet hora;* | *exercet raucos* tertia causidicos. | *in quintam varios extendit Roma labores;* | *sexta quies lassis, septima finis erit.* | *sufficit in nonam nitidis octava palaestris;* | *imperat exstructos* frangere nona toros. I 55=56 6 *et* matutinum *portat ineptus* AVE. Galen meth. med. I 1 x 2, 3 K. after saying that all the world is devoted to avarice, ambition or pleasure, and counts the votaries of truth mad: 'I too have been often reproved by some who appear to have an especial affection for me, as being immoderately in earnest about truth, and likely to be useless all my life long alike to myself and to them, if I should not slacken my excessive devotion to truth, *προσαγορεύομαι δὲ περιερχόμενος ἔωθεν, εἰς ἑσπέραν τε συνδειπνοῦμι τοῖς δυναμένοις*· for these, they say, are the means, and not any special training, whereby artists win popularity and custom and confidence; for as regards special training, there does not exist a public capable of judging that, as they are all busy all day long, *in the morning* in *salutations* which are common to all, after which they disperse, some, and no small crowds, *to the forum* and to suits, other crowds more numerous still to the dancers and charioteers, while not a few others are occupied with gambling or amours or bathing or drinking and revelry, till in the evening they all meet again at feasts'; he then describes the excesses of the feasts, contests not of music or of song or of argument, but of the measure which each man can drink; the diseases ensuing, and the quack doctors who flatter their patient, ordering whatever he fancies. At the end of bk. I p. 76 Galen returns to the charge 'as most even of philo-

sophers expect to be believed, without proof, how should we be astonished at physicians? who indeed have not even leisure to search for truth, being employed in the morning in salutations as they call them *οὓς αὐτοὶ καλοῦσιν ἀσπασμούς* and in the evening glutting themselves and drinking themselves drunk.' The true physicians of the schools of Kos and Knidos and the old Italian school c. 1 ad fin. p. 6 were of another type *οὐδεὶς τούτων οὔτε ἔωθεν ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν πλουσίων ἐφόλτα θύρας προσαγορεύσων αὐτοὺς οὔτε εἰς ἑσπέραν δειπνησόμενος.* See more from Galen in Hemst. on Luc. Nigrin. 22. In Auson. ephem. after his prayer, in the *egressio* 5 the first business is *dicendum amicis est* AVE. In Iuv. here the dole is received in the morning; in Mart. x 70 13, 14 *balnea post decimam lasso centumque petuntur | quadrantes · fiet quando, Potite, liber?* in the afternoon (the whole ep. is on the *ordo rerum* of a client). Cf. Iuv. III 249 seq.

FORUM XIII 158. Sen. de ir. II 7 § 3 *haec tot milia* ad forum prima luce *properantia.* Mart. VIII 44 3—8 *at tu, miser Titulle, nec senex vivis: | sed omne limen conteris* salutator | *et* mane *sudas urbis osculis udus,* | foro*que triplici sparsus ante equos omnes* | aedem*que* Martis *et colosson Augusti* | *curris.* 67 3 *cum modo distulerint raucae vadimonia quartae.* The forum is that of Augustus, who says in the monum. Ancyr. PRIVATO SOLO . . . . . MARTIS VLTORIS TEMPLVM FORVMQVE AVGVSTVM (feci). He had vowed the temple in the war against Brutus and Cassius, undertaken to avenge Caesar Ov. f. v 549—578; but it was not dedicated till 12 May B.C. 2 Dio LV 10 §§ 2—4. Vell. II 100 § 2. The long delay gave Augustus occasion for a pun Macrob. II 4 § 9 *vellem Cassius et meum forum accuset;* many whom Severus C. accused were acquitted (*absolvebantur*); if he accused the forum, there might be some chance of its being completed (*absolutum iri*). cf. Suet. Aug. 56. The forum was built because the f. Romanum and f. Iulium were insufficient, and was therefore completed before the temple; it was specially devoted, Suet. Aug. 29 to *publica iudicia et sortitiones iudicum.* Mart. VII 51 4, 5 of Pompeius Auctus Ultoris *prima* Martis *in aede sedet, | iure madens variaeque togae limatus in usu.* He would be engaged in the courts till the 10th hour 11. Claudius Suet. 33 was sitting on the bench in this forum when he was suddenly called away by the savoury steam, *ictus nidore,* of a feast of the Salii. Trajan also often gave judgement here Dio LXVIII 10 § 2. Becker I 370—3 and on the existing remains Niebuhr Beschreibung III 275—282. Bunsen III (2) 149—152. Coins with the temple of Mars in Rasche III (1) 317. IURISQUE PERITUS APOLLO Plin. VII § 183 Apollinem *eboreum, qui est* in foro Augusti. Apollo, from his long attendance on the courts, is learned in the law. Mart. II 64 7, 8 of the statue of Marsyas (Hor. s. I 6 120) *fora litibus omnia fervent; | ipse potest fieri* Marsya causidicus.

129 TRIUMPHALES VIII 143—4 statuam*que parentis | ante* triumphalem. X 38 n. The forum formed two semicircles one on each side of the temple, and in these two *porticus* Aug. set up statues of all the great Roman conquerors Suet. 31 statuas *omnium* triumphali effigie *in utraque fori sui porticu dedicavit,* declaring that he designed them as standards whereby the citizens might try him and his successors. Dio LV 10 §§ 3, 4. Gell. IX 11 § 10 cited on 108. Dio says they were of bronze, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 of marble *summorum virorum statuas in foro suo e marmore collocavit* additis gestis cf. Plin. XXXIII § 131. Tac. an. IV 23 *laureatae statuae.* Agric. 43 *inlustris statuae honorem.* Nero Tac. XV 72 granted to Tigellinus and Nerva *triumphales in foro imagines.* Plin. ep. II 7 § 1 yesterday on the motion of the emperor the senate

decreed to Vestricius Spurinna a triumphal statue, *non ita ut multis qui numquam in acie steterunt, numquam castra viderunt, numquam denique tubarum sonum nisi in spectaculis audierunt.* Trebell. Poll. xxx tyr. 21 statuam inter triumphales. Becker I 372. Marquardt III (2) 452—4. Eckhel VI 113.

130 NESCIO QUIS contemptuous. Prop. I 11 7. Grang. *sic nos Galli: 'un je ne sçay qui.'*

TITULOS Ov. f. V 563—6 *hinc videt Aenean oneratum pondere caro | et tot Iuleae nobilitatis avos: | hinc videt Iliaden umeris ducis arma ferentem | claraque dispositis acta subesse viris.* Plin. XXII § 13 inscription on the statue of Scipio Aemilianus; Vell. II 39 § 2 that of Aug. himself *Hispaniasque aliasque gentes quarum titulis forum eius praenitet.* Plin. XXXVI § 102 ranks the forum Aug. among *pulcherrima operum quae umquam vidit orbis.*

AEGYPTIUS an upstart like Crispinus 25—6 n. See Philo's vivid picture of the Egyptians, πονηρὰ σπέρματα, charged with the poison of their native crocodiles and serpents; Helikon in particular, leg. ad Gaium 26, 30 II 570—6 M., who with Apelles of Ascalon counselled Caligula to set up a colossal statue of himself in the temple at Jerusalem.

ARABARCHES cf. 'nabob,' 'great mogul,' one of Cicero's nicknames for Pompeius ad Att. II 17 § 3 *velim e Theophane expiscere quonam in me animo sit* Arabarches. Egypt was divided into three presidencies, ἐπιστρατηγίαι, Upper (Thebais), Middle (Heptanomis) and Lower Egypt (Delta); the ἐπιστράτηγοι united in themselves all civil and military authority. As Egypt from the Nile to the Red Sea bore the name of Arabia, the governor of Thebais was also called Ἀραβάρχης on the analogy of Asiarch. An inscr. on Memnon's statue names Claudius Aemilius Arabarch and ἐπιστράτηγος of Thebais Marquardt III (1) 212—3. Em. Kuhn Verfassung d. röm. Reichs II 484. HSt. ἀλαβάρχης. Ἀραβάρχης. Pauly *Arabarches.* Ios. ant. XVIII 6 § 3. 8 § 1. XIX 5 § 1. XX 5 § 2 uniformly gives the title of Philo's brother [according to Ewald VI³ 259 nephew] Alexander Lysimachus as *alabarch.* The Egyptian here meant is Tiberius Alexander, son of the above Alex. Lys., who became a pagan, was made procurator of Iudaea cir. 46 A.D., prefect of Egypt 66 or 67 A.D., was the first to proclaim Vespasian 1 July 69, and was general in chief under Titus at the siege of Jerusalem. See Tillemont I ind. *Alexandre.* Haakh in Pauly VI 1943—4 who has collected the evidence of Suet., Dio, and esp. Tac. and Ios., and supposes that Iuv. had transferred the title ἀλαβάρχης (?) from the father to the son (?). Ewald VI³ 548—9, 661, 756, 763. That so important an adherent of the Flavian family, as this renegade, should be honoured with a triumphal statue, is not surprising; Josephus also, a man of very inferior military and civil claims, Eus. h. e. III 9 had a statue in Rome, and his works were deposited in a public library, so that his history of the war, as Lehmann has shewn, was read by both Suet. and Tac.

131 NON TANTUM Liv. X 14 § 18 non *vero* tantum *metu terruere Samnitium animos,* but also with imaginary terrors. Sen. de tranq. 11 § 8 cited on VIII 186. Plin. ep. III 14 § 1 *rem atrocem* nec tantum *epistula dignum,* where supply *sed etiam tragoedia.* VII 24 § 2. Quintil. I 1 § 6 *Hortensiae . . oratio . . legitur . .* non tantum *in sexus honorem,* but also for its intrinsic merits. IV 2 § 43 *sunt enim haec vitia* non tantum *brevitatis gratia refugienda.* VI 3 § 19. Macr. II 2 § 5. From Heinr. cf. Burm. on Phaedr. I pr. 6 ed. 4to. The clause suppressed in Iuv. may be supplied from the imprecation of Priapus Hor. s. I 8 38—9 Kirchner *in me veniat mictum atque cacatum | Iulius.* Petron. 71. MEIERE VI 309, 310. anthol. 1312 M.

Pers. I 112—4 '*hic*' *inquis* '*veto quisquam faxit oletum.*' | *pinge duos anguis: pueri, sacer est locus, extra* | *meite*, where Jahn has collected inscriptions, monuments, and texts of authors.

FAS EST whereas if an emperor's statue were so outraged, it would be treason Spartian. Caracall. 5 *damnati sunt eo tempore qui urinam in eo loco fecerunt, in quo statuae aut imagines erant principis.* cf. Suet. Tib. 58; if the image of a god, sacrilege cf. Chrysipp. in Plut. stoic. repugn. 22 § 2 p. 1045. Suet. Ner. 56. The corpse of Elagabalus, Lampr. 17, 33, was thrown into the cloaca. Jehu's desecration 1 k. 10 27 of Baal's temple. Ezra 6 11. Dan. 2 5. 3 29. the destiny of the statue of Seianus Iuv. X 64.

132 VESTIBULIS 96 n. *limine.* Cic. p. Caecin. § 35 *non modo limine tectoque aedium tuarum, sed primo aditu* vestibulo*que prohibuerint.* Sen. cons. ad Marc. 10 § 1 *ampla atria et* exclusorum clientium turba referta vestibula. Gell. IV 1 § 1 *in* vestibulo *aedium Palatinarum omnium fere ordinum multitudo opperientes salutationem Caesaris constiterant.* Some supposed that the word=*atrium*, but C. Aelius Gallus Gell. XVI 5 § 3 defined it as 'an empty space before the door of the house, through which there is an approach from the street to the house.' § 9 *in eo loco, qui dominum eius domus salutatum venerant consistebant.* So Non. s. v. p. 53 derives the word *quod in his locis, ad salutandos dominos domorum quicunque venissent, stare soleant, dum introeundi daretur copia.* Claud. laud. Stil. II 114—5 *ambitio, quae* vestibulis *foribusque potentum* | *excubat.* Aristid. or. Plat. 2 prope fin. II 308 J.=513 C. of mock philosophers: 'the salutes of others they will not even return with courtesy, but the cooks and bakers and other servants of the rich they salute from a distance, before they are well in sight, as though it were for this that they rose from bed. *κἂν τοῖς προθύροις καλινδοῦνται, πλείω τοῖς θυρωροῖς συνόντες ἢ τοῖς δεσπόταις αὐτῶν.*' Diod. V 40 § 1 ascribes the invention to the Tyrrhenians *ἔν τε ταῖς οἰκίαις τὰ περίστωα πρὸς τὰς τῶν θεραπευόντων ὄχλων ταραχὰς ἐξεῦρον εὐχρηστίαν.*

VETERES CLIENTES V 64 who have been long clients. III 1. VI 346 *amici.* IV 52 *dominum.* VII 170 *caecos.* IX 16 *aegri.* XV 33 n. Quintil. decl. IX § 18 *aemulus.*

133 VOTAQUE DEPONUNT V 15—23. M. Sen. suas. 5 § 1 *quae male expertus est* vota deponit.

CENAE SPES V 166 spes *bene* cenandi *vos decipit.* Lucian de merc. cond. 7 dwells upon the thought that parasites live on hope *ἡδονῆς ἕνεκα καὶ τῶν πολλῶν καὶ ἀθρόων ἐλπίδων ἐσπηδᾶν αὐτοὺς ἐς τὰς οἰκίας*, amazed at the abundance of gold and silver, *εὐδαιμονήσαντας δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖς δείπνοις καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ τρυφῇ ἐλπίσαντας δὲ ὅσον αὐτίκα χανδὸν οὐδενὸς ἐπιστομίζοντος πίεσθαι τοῦ χρυσίου . . .* In their whole life they effect nothing *πέρα τῆς ἐλπίδος.* 8 'if they secured any pleasure by their slavery, there might be some excuse for them; but for the bare *hope* of pleasure to endure many indignities, is I think ridiculous and senseless, and the more as they see that the labours are certain and manifest and necessary, *τὸ δὲ ἐλπιζόμενον ἐκεῖνο ὁτιδήποτέ ἐστι τὸ ἡδύ*, has neither ever yet in all this time befallen them, nor seems ever likely to befall . . The companions of Odysseus had at least the sweetness of the lotus to compensate their loss of glory . . But that one who is famine's bedfellow should submit to wait upon another who is fattening upon the lotus, in the mere *hope* that he may himself one day have a taste, this is a folly *πλημμυρίδων τινων Ὁμηρικῶν ὡς ἀληθῶς δεόμενον.*'

CAULIS MISERIS ATQUE IGNIS EMENDUS III 250 n. XI 78—81. L. Pompon. Bon. Maialis fr. 3 in Non. 'revortit' *cenam quaeritat:* | *si eum nemo vocat, revortit maestus ad maenam* miser. Lucian Hermotim. 71 after speaking

of the goddess Εὐχή, who denies her votaries no favour, granting them even mountains of gold; in the midst of these day-dreams if the servant asks any necessary question, e. g. *ὅθεν ἄρτους ὠνητέον*, or what he must answer the landlord who has often called for the rent, they are ready to bite off the boy's nose, as though he had robbed them of all those treasures. epist. Sat. 21 this is what most afflicts us, that so and so should keep a perpetual feast, on a purple couch, envied by all his acquaintance; and that we, his equals, should be always musing whence to procure 4 obols, that we may at least before we go to bed, have our fill of bread or porridge, with a seasoning of cress, thyme or onions.

IGNIS 120 *fumus.* 135 IV 140—3. V 92—6 n.

OPTIMA SILVARUM PELAGIQUE Lucan IV 373—6 *o prodiga rerum | luxuries numquam parvo contenta paratu | et quaesitorum* terra pelagoque *ciborum | ambitiosa fames et lautae gloria mensae!* Philo cited on 94. Musa on 144. On the use of the neut. *optima* cf. Heind. on Hor. s. II 2 25. Haase on Reisig 636. 136 REX V 161 n.

VACUIS TORIS V 17 *vacuo...lecto.* TANTUM IPSE 95 n. Cic. in Pis. § 67 *Graeci stipati, quini in lectis, saepe plures;* ipse solus. Plin. pan. 49 § 6 *non tibi semper in medio cibus semperque mensa communis?* Plut. Lucull. 41 some Greek visitors having been entertained several days by Lucullus, declined an invitation; 'they were unwilling to put him to such a daily expense.' He answered; 'it is true, some little of this is done for you; but most for Lucullus.' When he was dining alone and a *single table* with a slight repast was set before him, he rebuked his cook; to the slave's plea that 'he thought there was no need of a sumptuous feast as there was no company,' L. rejoined: 'did you not know *ὅτι σήμερον παρὰ Λουκούλλῳ δειπνεῖ Λούκουλλος;*' The story getting wind, Cicero and Pompeius one day told L. that they would dine with him, and take pot luck. He tried to put them off, but they prevented him from even giving any orders, except as to the room; they were to dine in 'the Apollo'; but each dining room had its own bill of fare; that of the Apollo amounted to 200 *sestertia.* IACEBIT II 120.

137 TOT...ORBIBUS 75. XI 117—129. Seneca, Dio LXI 10 § 3, who blamed others' prodigality, had 500 tables of citrus wood with ivory feet all alike, and feasted upon them. Annius, Mart. VII 48, had 200 tables and yet *pro mensis habet Annius ministros,* the waiters carry round the dishes and do not set them down on the tables; (originally the tables were changed with each course, whence *mensa prima, secunda* etc. Serv. Aen. I 216, 723. VIII 283); *transcurrunt gabatae* [dishes] *volantque lances. | has vobis epulas habete, lauti: | nos offendimur ambulante cena.*

PULCHRIS the wood of the *citrus* was preferred to all others. Cato in Festus 242 21 *aedes...expolitae maximo opere* citro *atque ebore atque pavimentis Poenicis.* Vell. II 56 § 2 the furniture of Caesar's Gallic triumph was of *citrus.* Strab. 202 the Ligurians have great store of forest trees, many of them *τῇ ποικιλίᾳ* 'in vein' not inferior to the citrus for making tables. 826 it is Maurusia that supplies the Romans with the most variegated and largest tables of one piece *μονοξύλους.* cf. Plin. XIII § 91. Petron. 119 27—31 *ecce Afris eruta terris | ponitur ac maculis imitatur vilibus aurum | citrea mensa... | hoc sterile ac male nobile lignum | turba sepulta mero circum venit.* Lucan IX 425—9 *tantum* Maurusia *genti |* robora *divitiae, quarum non noverat usum, | sed* citri *contenta comis vivebat et umbra. | in nemus ignotum nostrae venere secures | extremoque epulas* mensasque *petivimus orbe.* Plin. XIII §§ 91—102 speaks of the citrus at length; the veining so much admired was in a kind

of wen upon the tree or its root XVI § 185 *quibus sunt tubera sicut in carne glandia,...quodam callo carnis in se convoluto. hoc pretiosissimum in* citro *et acere.* XIII § 95 *quod tanti emitur arborum vitium est;* in leaf, scent, trunk the citrus resembled the wild cypress: the most approved grew on mt. Ancorarius in Mauretania, then exhausted. § 96 the favorite slabs were striped like tigers, spotted like panthers, or had a wavelike curl resembling the eyes of a peacock's tail [cf. Mart. XIV 85 *lectus pavoninus*]; next came *apiatae*, speckled as with parsley seeds. The most important point was the colour, that of mead, *mulsum*, being preferred. The citrus was much used in veneering Mart. XIV 89, 138. Sen. de ir. III 35 § 5 these eyes which cannot endure *mensam nisi crebris distinctam venis.* The word *citrus* is a corruption from *κέδρος*. the tree, *Thuja articulata* Vahl, *Callitris quadrivalvis* Ventenat, still grows in forests in Barbary and on mt. Atlas, as in Pliny's days V § 12. It exudes the sandarac of commerce. Lenz Botanik d. Gr. u. Römer 362—4. Voss on Verg. g. II 127. There was a brisk trade in these tables. Mamurra in Mart. IX 60 7—10 who spent his days in the shops, inspecting the costliest slaves, plate, jewels, etc. and after all bought for a single *as* two cups, *mensas et opertos exuit* orbes, | *expositumque alte pingue poposcit ebur.* | *et testudineum mensus quater hexaclinon* | *ingemuit* citro *non satis esse suo.* So Eros X 80 2 sighs from the bottom of his heart, because he cannot buy up all murrine vases, all handsome slaves in the market, *nobiliusve citrum.* Many laugh at the tears of Eros, but weep themselves inwardly, *lumine sicco.* They were counterfeited dig. XIX 1 21 § 2 *si* mensas *quasi* citreas, *quae non sunt.* Another esteemed material was maple Hor. S. II 8 10. Ov. M. XII 245. Plin. XVI § 66 *acer ... operum elegantia ac subtilitate citro secundum;* one kind *crispo macularum discursu* was called 'peacock's tail.' § 68 an excrescence on the maple, *molluscum,...si magnitudinem mensarum caperet, haud dubie praeferretur citro;* of another excrescence, *bruscum*, tables of a dark tint *nigrescentes* were made; maple was used in veneering XXXIII § 146 *aut acere operta aut citro.* Mart. XIV 90. Lenz Botanik der Gr. u. Römer 649. We even read of tables of silver Petron. 73. dig. XXXIII 10 3 § 3. 9 § 1; of gold Mart. III 31 4; jewelled dig. XXXIV 2 19 § 14. Claud. Prob. et Ol. cons. 265. LATIS XI 122—3 latos *nisi sustinet* orbes | *grande ebur.* Cic. Verr. IV § 37 maximam *et* pulcherrimam *mensam citream.* The largest known to Plin. XIII §§ 93, 94 were a that of Ptolemy king of Mauretania 4½ ft. in diameter, 3 in. thick, of two halves cunningly joined; b a solid one of Nomius, freedman to Tiberius, 3 ft. 11¼ in. in diameter, 5¼ in. thick; c one of Tiberius, veneered, 4 ft. 2½ in. in diameter, 1½ in. thick. § 97 after the veins and colour of the wood the size was chiefly regarded. ORBIBUS XI 122 n. Varr. l. l. V § 118 'the dining-table was called *cilliba;* it was square, as it still is in camp; ... afterwards it was made round.' [Ov.] her. 16 = 17 87 orbe *quoque in* mensae. Mart. IX 23 5 *ut* Mauri *Libycis* centum *stent dentibus* orbes. Massive horizontal sections of the tree, or of its roots. The taste for these luxuries came in B.C. 187 after the war with Antiochus Liv. XXXIX 6 § 7 *monopodia.* Teuffel in Pauly *mensa.* Marquardt V (2) 37, 313—4. Becker Gallus II 302—6. When these circular tables came into vogue, the rectangular triclinia were exchanged for semicircular couches called *sigmata* from the Gr. C. These were adapted for six guests (*hexaclinon*), or Mart. X 48 6 for seven guests. XIV 87 'stibadia' *accipe* lunata *scriptum testudine* sigma: | *octo capit;* on such a sigma Elagabalus Lampr. 29 entertained his 8 bald, 8 one-eyed, 8 gouty, 8 deaf,

8 black, 8 tall, and 8 fat guests; the last company could not squeeze into the space. Apul. v 3 uses *semirotundum* as a subst. = *sigma*. Marquardt v (1) 315. Becker Gallus III 269, 270. **138** ANTIQUIS 76 n. Sen. tranq. an. 1 § 7 *mensa non varietate macularum conspicua nec* per multas dominorum elegantium successiones *civitati nota, sed in usum posita, quae nullius convivae oculos nec voluptate moretur nec accendat invidia.* Theophrastus h. p. v 3 § 7 who speaks of the durability beauty and costliness of the *θύα*, and of its employment in the roofs of temples, makes no mention of tables Plin. XIII §§ 100—102 *et alias nullius ante Ciceronianam vetustior memoria est, quo noviciae adparent.* But as Quintil., Tac., Plin., call the writers of the Ciceronian and Augustan ages *veteres*, furniture of those ages might well be called *antique*. DS. v 46 § 6, after Euhemeros, describes the gates of the temple of Panchaea as of gold and silver, ivory and *θύα*. cf. Hor. c. IV 1 20. Plin. XIII § 92 names several tables of antiquarian renown, one of Cicero's bought *in illa paupertate, et quod magis mirum est, illo aevo* for 500 sestertia; some of Asinius Gallus were sold for 1000 sestertia; two *ab Iuba rege pendentes* sold, the one for 1200 sestertia, the other for a little less; *interiit nuper a Cethegis descendens* one sold for 1400 sestertia, *latifundi taxatione, si quis praedia tanti mercari malit.* Tert. pall. 5 I 953 Oehl. *adigo cauterem ambitioni, qua M. Tullius quingentis milibus nummum* orbem citri *emit, qua bis tantum Asinius Gallus pro mensa eiusdem Mauretaniae numerat. hem, quantis facultatibus aestimavere ligneas maculas!* Indeed the male passion for tables was pleaded in excuse for the female passion for pearls Plin. § 91 mensarum insania, *quas feminae viris contra margaritas regerunt.* Sen. ad Helv. 11 § 6 *lapides aurum argentum et magni levatique* mensarum orbes *terrena sunt pondera.* ben. VII 9 § 2 mensas *et aestimatum lignum senatorio censu, eo pretiosius, quo illud in plures nodos arboris infelicitas torsit.* Varr. r. r. III 2 § 4 *citrum aut aurum.* COMEDUNT PATRIMONIA 34 n. Novius fr. agric. 1 ap. Non. 'comest' *edepol, paternam qui* comest pecuniam. Titin. fr. fullon. 1 ibid. *meam* dotem comest. Afran. fr. aequal. ibid. *tua* bona *hic* comest. Cic. p. Sest. § 110 *usque eo non fuit popularis, ut* bona solus comesset. § 111 *utrum ego tibi* patrimonium *eripui, Gelli, an tu* comedisti? ad fam. IX 20 § 3 *bona.* XI 21 § 2 *rem* (also *devoravit*). Petron. 44 cited on VIII 95. Menand. *ὀργή* ap. Ath. 166 b *κατέδομαι καὶ τοὺς λίθους | ἀπαξάπαντας, οὐ γὰρ οὖν τὴν γῆν μόνην.* id. *ναύκληρος* ib. *εἴ τις πατρῴαν παραλαβών | γῆν καταφάγοι.* Hom. *ν* 419. So Cic. p. Quinct. § 40 adesa....pecunia. Tac. XIII 21 *fortunis.* (chiefly from Victor. v. l. IV 6 and Heinr. cf. Torr. and Lamb. on Hor. ep. I 15 40). Sen. ben. I 10 § 2 *foedissimum patrimoniorum exitium culina.* Mart. cited on 140.

139 PARASITUS described in sat. v. **140** LUXURIAE SORDES Plin. ep. II 6 dined with a host § 1 *ut sibi videbatur, lautum et diligentem, ut mihi,* sordidum simul et sumptuosum. § 2 *nam* sibi *et paucis* opima *quaedam, ceteris vilia et minuta* ponebat. § 6 *quorsus haec?* ne tibi.. *quorundam in mensa* luxuria specie frugalitatis inponat.. § 7 *igitur memento nihil magis esse vitandum quam istam* luxuriae et sordium novam societatem: *quae cum sint turpissima discreta ac separata,* turpius iunguntur. IV 2 § 5 of Regulus *in summa* avaritia sumptuosus. Sen. ep. 20 § 3 *numquid in te liberalis sis, in tuos* sordidus, *numquid cenes frugaliter,* aedifices luxuriose. Iuv. loves such antitheses. 49, 50 *fruitur dis | iratis.* 145—6 *iratis plaudendum.* II 9 *tristibus obscenis.* 10 *Socraticos.. cinaedos.* III 182—3 *ambitiosa |*

paupertate. IV 31 *purpureus .. scurra.* VIII 107 *plures de pace triumphos.* X 82 *magna est fornacula.* QUANTA EST GULA Mart. V 70 5 *o* quanta est gula *centies comesse.*

GULA V 94 n. 158. XI 39. XIV 10. cf. II 114 *gutturis.* The word generally connotes gluttony or epicurism; many exx. in Mühlmann.

QUAE SIBI TOTOS PONIT APROS Tiberius Suet. 34, to set an example of frugality, *sollemnibus ipse cenis pridiana saepe ac semesa obsonia apposuit* dimidiatum*que* aprum, *affirmans* '*omnia eadem habere, quae* totum'. Hor. S. II 2 89—92 *rancidum* aprum *antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus | illis nullus erat, sed, credo, hac mente, quod hospes | tardius adveniens vitiatum commodius quam | integrum edax dominus consumeret.* 3 234. 4 40—42. 8 6,7. Mart. I 20 cited on V 104. Mart. I 43=44 1, 2, 9—14 *bis tibi triceni fuimus, Mancine, vocati | et* positum *est nobis nil here praeter* aprum. *| ... nudus* aper, *sed et hic minimus qualisque necari | a non armato pumilione potest.* | et nihil inde datum est; *tantum spectavimus omnes:* | ponere aprum *nobis sic et harena solet.* | ponatur *tibi nullus* aper *post talia facta:* | *sed tu* ponaris *cui Charidemus* apro. VII 59 *non cenat sine* apro *noster, Tite, Caecilianus:* | *bellum* convivam *Caecilianus habet.*

141 PONIT V 51, 85, 135, 146. XI 84, 108. Heins. on Ov. a. a. I 231. Mart. I 44=45. Ruhnk. on Ov. her. 16 215. Heind. on Hor. S. II 2 23. APROS V 116 n.

ANIMAL PROPTER CONVIVIA NATUM Plat. resp. 373 c. Chrysippos in Porph. de abst. III 20 the gods made mankind for their own sakes and for one another .. but the hog οὐ δι' ἄλλο τι πλὴν θύεσθαι ἐγεγόνει καὶ τῇ σαρκὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ὁ θεὸς οἷον ἅλας ἐνέμιξεν εὐοψίαν ἡμῖν μηχανώμενος. I 14 'swine are good for nothing but to be eaten.' So Varr. r. r. II 4 §§ 9, 10 who derives ὗς (originally as he says, σῦς) from θύειν. Cic. d. n. II § 160. So Clem. Al. str. II § 105 p. 484 P. Galen alim. fac. III 19 VI p. 700 K. says that it is the most nutritious of meats. Plin. VIII § 207. Plut. Anton. 28 § 2 Philotas, then a medical student at Alexandria, saw the kitchen of Antonius; among other provisions 8 boars were roasting; he was amazed at the number of guests. 'Nay,' said the cook, 'the guests are not many, about 12; but Antonius must have his meat done to a turn. He may call for his dinner at once, or presently, or he may defer it. Hence it is necessary to prepare not one dinner, but several.' Cleopatra (Plin. IX §§ 119, 120. Macr. III 17 [=II 13] §§ 15—18) challenged him to spend 100 million sesterces on one meal; she won the wager by drinking a large pearl dissolved in vinegar. The prodigality of the actor Aesopus Plin. X §§ 141, 142; of Caligula Suet. 37; of Vitellius Suet. 13 *homo non profundae modo sed intempestivae quoque ac* sordidae gulae.

CONVIVIA Cic. Cat. mai. § 45 *bene .. maiores accubitionem epulatem* amicorum, quia vitae coniunctionem haberet, convivium *nominaverunt.* NATUM Ov. m. XV 116—7 *oves, placidum pecus* inque tuendos | natum homines. Hor. c. I 27 1 and Lucil. in schol. ib. Plin. XIV § 139 *tamquam* ad perdenda vina geniti. XIX § 93 *scilla* ... medicamini nata. XIII § 99 of citrus tables *nec vinis laeduntur ut his genitae.* Macr. III 17 (=II 13) § 15 *Antonius quidquid mari aut terra aut etiam caelo gigneretur* ad satiandam ingluviem suam natum *existimans.* Chrysippos Plut. stoic. rep. 21 p. 1044 the peacock ἕνεκα τῆς οὐρᾶς γέγονε, διὰ τὸ καλλος αὐτῆς.

142 POENA TAMEN PRAESENS Plin. XIV § 142 hence (from drunkenness) paleness, hanging cheeks, bloodshot eyes, quaking hands .... and *quae sit* poena praesens, *furiales somni et inquies nocturna.* Cic. divin. II § 122 *ne si navigare quidem velim, ita gubernem, ut somniaverim;* prae-

sens *enim* poena. Cf. *pr. pecunia*, ready money; *periculum*, imminent jeopardy; *venenum*, quick poison. Sen. ep. 95 §§ 15—18 draws a ghastly picture of this punishment § 18 *innumerabiles morbos*, supplicia luxuriae. Heinr. reads *Poena* as in Hor. c. III 2 32. Tibull. I 9 4; *praesens* is often used of a god who reveals himself, makes his power felt, see Forc. Grang. sees an allusion to Hor. c. IV 5 24 *culpam poena premit comes.* TU 73 n. DEPONIS AMICTUS in the *apodyterium* or *spoliarium*. Petron. 73 *proiectisque vestimentis. . . .* balneum *intravimus*. Marquardt V (1) 286.

143—146 an imitation of Pers. III 98—106 turgidus *hic epulis atque albo ventre* lavatur, | *gutture sulpureas lente exhalante mefites;* | *sed tremor inter vina subit calidumque trientem* | *excutit e manibus, dentes crepuere retecti,* | *uncta cadunt laxis tunc pulmentaria labris.* | *hinc tuba, candelae, tandemque beatulus alto* | *compositus lecto crassisque lutatus amomis* | *in portam rigidas calces extendit: at illum* | *hesterni capite induto subiere Quirites.* 143 TURGIDUS ET CRUDUM PAVONEM IN BALNEA PORTAS Cic. p. Deiot. § 21 a passage which shews that such excess was a matter of course *cum, inquit, vomere* post cenam *te velle dixisses, in* balneum *te ducere coeperunt.* ad fam. IX 18 § 3 *plures iam* pavones *confeci quam tu pullos columbinos.* § 4 *satius est hic* cruditate [mori] *quam istic fame.* fin. II § 23 *asotos, . . . qui in mensam vomant et qui de conviviis auferantur* crudique *postridie se rursus ingurgitent.* fat. § 34 *causa est . . .* cruditas morbi. Cat. mai. § 44 *caret* [senectus] *epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis: caret ergo etiam vinolentia et* cruditate *et insomniis.* Hor. ep. I 6 61 crudi tumidique lavemur. Colum. pr. § 16 *ut apti veniamus ad ganeas, quotidianam* cruditatem Laconicis excoquimus. Sen. ep. 86 § 10 of old baths had *utilem ac salubrem temperaturam, non hanc quae nuper inventa est similis incendio, adeo quidem ut convictum in aliquo scelere servum vivum lavari oporteat. nihil mihi videtur iam interesse, ardeat balneum an caleat.* 15 § 3. Petron. 72 after a luxurious feast Trimalchio asks *quare non vivamus? . . . . coniciamus nos in balneum . . . . sic calet tamquam* furnus. Habinnas replies *de una die duas facere, nihil malo.* After the bath *ebrietate discussa* the party adjourn to another dining room. Sen. ep. 86 § 11 *quantae nunc aliquis rusticitatis damnat Scipionem, quod non in caldarium suum latis specularibus diem admiserit? quod non in multa luce decoquebatur et exspectabat, ut in balneo concoqueret?* Plin. XIV § 139 after speaking of gourmands who take poison to enlarge their capacity of drinking wine, *cautissimos ex eis* balineis coqui *videmus exanimisque efferri.* XXIX § 26 *illa perdidere imperii mores, illa quae sani patimur, . . .* balineae ardentes quibus persuadere in corporibus cibos coqui *ut nemo non minus validus exiret, oboedientissimi vero efferrentur.* Quintil. V 9 § 11 *tumores* a symptom common both to poisoning and indigestion *et veneficii et* cruditatis. This excess was habitual with Caligula Phil. leg. ad G. 2 II 548 M. *ὀψοφαγία καὶ ἐπὶ πλήρεσι τοῖς ὄγκοις ἀπλήρωτοι ἐπιθυμίαι θερμολουσίαι τε ἄκαιροι καὶ ἔμετοι καὶ εὐθὺς πάλιν οἰνοφλυγίαι καὶ ἔφεδροι γαστριμαργίαι,* and with Nero Suet. 27 *epulas a medio die ad mediam noctem protrahebat, refotus saepe* calidis piscinis *ac tempore aestivo nivatis.* Plut. de sanit. 4, 5 speaks of the many occasions in which excess was almost compulsory; 11 p. 127—8 many neglect the indigestions which are heralds of disease; from love of pleasure or from shame they 'plunge into baths' and strive to drive out *οἶνῳ δὴ τὸν οἶνον, κραιπάλῃ δὲ τὴν κραιπάλην.* 17. Galen VII 702—3 K. to bathe immediately after eating *ὠμῶν καὶ ἀπέπτων χυμῶν ἐμπίπλησι*

τὸ σῶμα. The best time XIX 692—3 is when yesterday's meal is thoroughly digested, and we are ready for another; we ought not to bathe after eating, ἵνα μὴ ἔμφραξις κατὰ νεφροὺς καὶ ἦπαρ γένηται. Becker Gallus III³ 68—114. Marquardt V (1) 277—304. Herzog in Pauly 1² 2252—7. On the time of bathing see XI 204 n. CRUDUM III 233. Galen alim. fac. III 19 VI 701 K. pronounces the peacock hard, indigestible and sinewy; similarly Simeon Seth alim. fac. ΤΑΩΣ p. 106 Langkavel. Bochart cites Avicenna and other Arabian physicians to the same purpose. Hor. s. II 2 23—30 derides the preference of peacock to chicken, simply because of its rarity and cost and outward beauty.

PAVONEM VII 32 n. Solomon's ships, 1 k. 10 22. 2 chr. 9 21, brought peacocks from Tarshish (Tartessus). India produced the largest peacocks Ael. n. a. XVI 2; they were kept in the royal parks XIII 18; a miraculous story of an Indian peacock presented to an Egyptian king, who would not keep it either as a pet or for the table XI 33 ὡς οἰκίας ἄθυρμα ἢ γαστρὸς χάριν, but dedicated it to Zeus; a young epicure bribed a priest to procure it for him; but an asp appeared in its stead; the priest was punished for sacrilege; the epicure was shortly after choked by the bone of a bird; the peacock lived for 100 years, but appeared no more to men. In Lucian navig. 23 a peacock from India is one of the delicacies to which the poor man aspires in his day-dream. Auson. epist. 20 10 calls it a royal bird. Media (Suid. Μηδικὸς ὄρνις. ταῶς εὐπτήλης. Clem. Al. paed. II 1 § 3 p. 164 P. III 4 § 30 p. 271), Babylonia (DS. II 53 § 2), Persia (schol. Aristoph. Ach. 63. av. 707) are named as its home. Peacocks were introduced into Greece from 'the barbarians' Ael. V 21; Theophrastus, Plin. X § 79, said that in Asia also they were *advecticii*. To Rome they were brought from Samos VII 32 n. Varr. ap. Gell. VI=VII 16 § 5. In the time of Perikles they were so rare in Greece, that visitors came to Athens from Sparta and Thessaly, to see the birds and buy eggs; there was a show on the new moon, and this continued for 30 years (Antiphon in his speech on the peacock in Ath. 397 c—e); a pair of birds then cost 10,000 drachmae (id. in Ael. n. a. V 21). Alexander so admired those which he saw in India, that he punished the slaughter of them by a fine ibid. cf. Curt. IX 1 § 13. In Rome Hortensius Varr. r. r. III 6 § 6 was said to have first served them up at his inaugural dinner as augur; *quod potius factum tum luxuriosi, quam severi boni viri laudabant.* Macr. III 13 [=II 9] § 1. Plin. X § 45. Ael. n. a. V 21. Tert. de pall. 5 ad fin. *praecidam gulam, qua Hortensius orator primus* pavum *cibi causa potuit occidere.* M. Aufidius Lurco was the first to fatten them, and made a profit of 60,000 HS. upon them Varr. ib. § 1. Plin. ib. Tert. de anima 33 *Lurconiana condimenta.* An egg in Varro's time § 6 sold for 5 denarii, a bird for 50. Macr. ib. *ecce res non admiranda solum sed etiam pudenda, ut ova pavonum quinis denariis veneant, quae hodie non dicam vilius, sed omnino non veneunt.* In B.C. 46 a peacock was a standing dish Cic. fam. IX 20 § 2 *sed vide audaciam. etiam Hirtio cenam dedi* sine pavone. Hor. s. I 2 116 peacock ranked with turbot. Publilius Syrus in Petron. 55 2 *tuo palato clausus* pavo *nascitur | plumato amictus aureo Babylonico.* Mart. XIII 70 cited on VII 31. Among the delicacies with which Vitellius, Suet. 13, 'dedicated' the huge dish which he called *clipeus Minervae* πολιούχου, were pheasants' and peacocks' brains: peacock was an ingredient in the pentapharmacum of Aelius Verus Spartian. 5. The Roman aviaries, with their partridges, peafowl, guineafowl, pheasants, pigeons, flamingoes, Mart. III 58 12—19, made a gay show. A double house, guards and keepers, Ael. V 21, were

necessary for peacocks. Cato was not acquainted with them, but Varro III 6. 9 § 10. Colum. VIII 11. Pallad. I 28 give rules for breeding and keeping them; both Col. § 1 and Pallad. § 1 mention the danger of theft; Tiberius, Suet. 60 *militem praetorianum ob subreptum e viridiario pavonem capite puniit.* Varro's gorgeous aviary, III 5—7, has been often delineated Witzschel in Pauly VI 2608—9. Dureau de la Malle écon. pol. des Rom. II 179—199. Ath. 654 d—655 b the multitude of peacocks in Rome is now so great, that Antiphanes might seem to have said prophetically πλείους εἰσὶ νῦν τῶν ὀρτύγων. Ath. also cites comic poets to shew that they were kept as house pets in Athens. Peacocks, as a costly gift, were offered in sacrifice Arnob. VII 8; e. g. to Caligula Suet. 22. Bochart hieroz. I c. 20. II c. 16. Movers Phöniz. II (3) 94, 95. Marquardt V (2) 42. Becker Gallus I³ 104.

144 SUBITAE MORTES Celsus I pr. p. 1, 2 Daremb. we learn from Homer that diseases were then ascribed to the wrath of the immortal gods, and aid was sought from them: it is probable that though there were then no remedies for bad health, most men nevertheless enjoyed good, because of the virtuous manners, which neither sloth nor luxury had corrupted: *siquidem haec duo corpora, prius in Graecia, deinde apud nos afflixerunt. ideoque multiplex ista medicina, neque olim neque apud alias gentes necessaria,* vix aliquos ex nobis ad senectutis principia perducit. M. Sen. contr. X pr. p. 294 l. 14 cites as a *portentum* of Musa, for which *debuit de corio eius nobis satisfieri,* the following rant *quidquid avium volitat, quidquid piscium natat, quidquid ferarum discurrit, nostris sepelitur ventribus. quaere nunc cur* subito moriamur. *mortibus vivimus.*

INTESTATA SENECTUS the friends would receive no legacies; but the estate would go (1) to the *sui heredes,* (2) to the *agnati proximi,* (3) to the *gentiles,* (4) as *bona vacantia* to the *aerarium* or later to the *fiscus* Rein Privatr.² 817—9. Gaius III §§ 1—7.

145 NEC TRISTIS Cic. ad fam. XV 17 § 2 *nos hic—tamen ad te scribam aliquid—Sullam patrem mortuum habebamus; alii a latronibus, alii* cruditate *dicebant;* populus non curabat: combustum enim esse constabat. FABULA VI 402—412. XI 1—5. Plin. ep. VIII 18 § 11 *habes omnes* fabulas urbis, *nam sunt omnes* fabulae *Tullus.* Domitius Tullus §§ 1—11 had refuted the proverb that men's last will is a mirror of their character; *nam cum se captandum praebuisset,* he made his adopted daughter his heiress, and left legacies to her children and grandchildren. *ergo varii tota civitate sermones: alii* [i. e. the *irati amici* of Iuv.] *fictum ingratum inmemorem loquuntur seque ipsos, dum insectantur illum, turpissimis confessionibus produnt, ut qui de patre avo proavo quasi de orbo querantur: alii contra hoc ipsum laudibus ferunt quod sit frustratus improbas spes hominum, quos sic decipere pro moribus temporum prudentia est.* Hor. ep. I 13 9 Obbar. Mühlmann *fabula.* Friedländer I³ 342—4. M. Sen. contr. 15 § 9 p. 176 24 *unus pudicitiae fructus est pudicam credi et adversus omnes inlecebras atque omnia delenimenta muliebris ingeni est veluti solum firmamentum in nullam incidisse* fabulam. Suet. Dom. 15 *inter ceteras diei* fabulas. Capitolin. Verus 10, 11. Spartian. Pescen. 11. cf. μυθολογεῖν. διαμυθολογεῖν.

146 DUCITUR FUNUS X 240. Many exx. in Mühlmann *funus* 710 *a* pr. *b* pr. Kirchmann de fun. Rom. II 1 p. 101—2. IRATIS Pers. VI 33—4 *sed cenam funeris heres | neglegat,* iratus *quod rem curtaveris.* The *captator,* 'a gaping raven' Hor. s. II 5 57, would be as much vexed, as the world was amused, when his prey escaped him. cf. Iuv. III 129 n. In Rome it was an affront to pass over a friend in a will Cic. Phil. II §§ 40 n. 41 n.

Hor. s. II 2 95—7 *grandes rhombi patinaeque | grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus. adde |* iratum *patruum, vicinos.*
PLAUDENDUM and not PLANGENDUM; they do not even feign sorrow, but like all the world, 'applaud the justice of such fearful ends.'

147—150 Nothing will remain for after times to add to our corruption; posterity will but ape our acts and our desires; all vice has settled at its zenith: poet, hoist sail, shake out every stitch of canvass 87—95. II 162—170. III 21, 29—50. VI 21—37, 50—54, 84, 224—241, 277—285, 292—351, 366—397, 562—8, 627—661. XI 162—178. XIII 5—37, 60—119, 135—160. **147** ULTERIUS IX 38 *quod tamen* ulterius *monstrum, quam mollis avarus?* Ov. f. I 195—6.

148 MINORES II 146. VIII 234. XIV 189.

149 IN PRAECIPITI X 107. Vell. II 3 § 4 *ubi semel recto deerratum est,* in praeceps *pervenitur.* 10 § 1 *adeo mature a rectis in prava, a pravis* in praecipitia *pervenitur.* See Forc. UTERE VELIS says the poet to himself. Pind. Pyth. I 91. Isthm. II 40. a very frequent metaphor in poets and rhetoricians Forc. Nizol. Bonnell. Ov. f. IV 729, 730. Plin. ep. II 11 § 3. IV 20 § 2 *in quo tu* ingenii *simul doloris-que* velis *latissime vectus es.* VI 33 § 10 dedimus vela indignationi, *dedimus* irae, *dedimus* dolori, *et in amplissima causa, quasi magno mari, pluribus ventis sumus vecti.* Savaro on Sidon. ep. VIII 1 ad fin. Mark the alternative in Cic. Tusc. IV § 9 *statimne nos* vela facere [*mavis*] *an quasi e portu egredientis paululum* remigare? Liban. ep. 160 to a pleader πέτασον τὰ ἱστία τῆς νεώς. **150** TOTOS PANDE SINUS Cic. l. c. panderem vela *orationis,* Plin. ep. VIII 4 § 5 *immitte rudentes,* pande vela, *ac si quando alias, toto ingenio vehere.* Sen. de ira II 31 § 5 *gubernator numquam ita* totos sinus *securus* explicuit, *ut non expedite ad contrahendum armamenta disponeret.*

150—171 Here perhaps you may ask 'whence a genius equal to the theme? whence that bluntness wherewith [*ere* Scandalum Magnatum *was begot*] the ancients wrote off as their blood boiled within them whatever they list, [wherewith Lucilius wrote], *Whose name do I fear to pronounce? What matter, whether Mucius forgive my jests, or no?* Set forth Tigellinus, and you will light up the amphitheatre by night amid those pitch-pine stakes, by which they burn as they stand, who smoke with pierced breast, and [which stakes] plough a broad furrow through the midst of the arena.' What, should he who administered poison to three uncles, ride past slung on his downy pillow, and thence look down with disdain upon *me?* 'When he shall meet you, lay your finger on your lip. *'Tis defamation but to say,* That's he! You may pit Aeneas against Turnus, and safely, you may wound Achilles in epic verse [cf. p. 108 l. ult.], *Hylas may drop his pitcher, none will cry, not if he drown himself for company;* but let Lucilius once in a glow of anger draw his sword and thunder in verse, the hearer, whose soul is chill with guilt, blushes, his heart sweats under his secret sins; hence wrath and tears: count well the cost then before the trumpet sounds to battle; *the plumed combatant repents too late.*' [If it be so hazardous to touch the living], I will try what may be said against those whose ashes lie entombed by the highway side. **151** INGENIUM PAR MATERIAE Ov. amor. III 1 25 materia *premis* ingenium. ex Ponto IV 13 46. Plin. ep. IX 2 § 2 *nec* materia *plura scribendi dabatur. neque enim eadem nostra condicio quae M. Tulli, ad cuius exemplum nos vocas. illi enim et copiosissimum* ingenium *et ingenio qua varietas rerum qua magnitudo largissime suppetebat.* VI 23 § 4. MATERIAE UNDE

hiatus in this place II 26. V 158. VIII 241. cf. III 70 n.
UNDE ILLA PRIORUM SIMPLICITAS Cic. p. Planc. § 33 *ubi illa antiqua libertas?* PRIORUM SCRIBENDI SIMPLICITAS a double gen. subj. and of the gerund Madvig § 288. Reisig p. 620. Zumpt § 423 1. Ramshorn 107 2. Matthiä § 380 1. Ellendt on Cic. de or. I § 219. Cic. Tusc. II § 35 Kühner *labor est functio quaedam vel* animi *vel* corporis [gen. subj.] gravioris operis et muneris [gen. obj.]. Often one gen. depends upon another Drak. on Liv. XXV 15 § 11, which may mislead where one is a pron. Cic. p. Sull. § 2. Lael. §§ 30, 37. Nep. Att. 2 § 1. Hom. β 206.

152 SCRIBENDI QUODCUMQUE . . . LIBERET Tac. h. I 1 of the times of Nerva and Trajan *rara temporum felicitate, ubi* sentire quae velis et quae sentias dicere licet. Cf. Agr. 3 on the weight of tyranny as crushing intellect. Caesar, whose clemency was proverbial, Suet. 73 *Gaio Calvo post famosa epigrammata de reconciliatione per amicos agenti ultro ac prior scripsit. Valerium Catullum, a quo sibi versiculis de Mamurra* [Catull. 57] *perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat, satis facientem eadem die adhibuit cenae.* 75 *si qua posthac aut cogitarentur gravius adversus se aut dicerentur, inhibere maluit quam vindicare . . . . acerbe loquentibus satis habuit pro contione denuntiare ne perseverarent, Aulique Caecinae criminosissimo libro et Pitholai carminibus maledicentissimis laceratam existimationem suam civili animo tulit.* He burnt unread the private correspondence of Pompeius Dio XLI 63 §§ 5, 6, and Scipio XLIII 13 § 2; and avenged himself on Cicero's encomium of Cato in no other way than by writing an Anticato § 4. Augustus for many years allowed the utmost licence of speech Suet. 51, 54; according to the advice put into the mouth of Maecenas by Dio LII 31 §§ 5—8; later, Suet. 55, when lampoons were dispersed against him in the senate, *id modo censuit, cognoscendum posthac de eis, qui libellos aut carmina ad iniuriam cuiuspiam sub alieno nomine edant.* Iunius Novatus 51 was fined for publishing a pseudonymous pasquil against Aug. 56 *iocis quoque quorundam invidiosis aut petulantibus lacessitus, contradixit edicto.* Of old Tac. a. I 72 *facta arguebantur, dicta impune erant. primus Augustus cognitionem de famosis libellis specie legis eius* [i. e. *maiestatis*] *tractavit, commotus Cassii Severi libidine*, who had libelled men and women of rank. This was about A.D. 8. Cassius was banished, Tac. IV 21, to Crete and afterwards, as he gave new offence, to Seriphos; his writings were condemned to destruction Suet. Cal. 16. A.D. 23 Aelius Saturninus, Dio LVII 22 § 5, was thrown from the Tarpeian for some 'unseemly' verses against Tiberius. A.D. 35 Cremutius Cordus was accused by creatures of Seianus of calling Cassius 'the last of the Romans;' Cordus starved himself to death, and his books were burnt by the aediles Tac. a. IV 34—5. Dio LVII 24 §§ 3, 4. Suet. Tib. 61, who adds that Mamercus Scaurus was accused and punished and his play destroyed, *quod in tragoedia Agamemnonem probris lacessisset;* cf. Tac. VI 9, 29. Dio LVIII 24 §§ 3, 4, who calls the tragedy Atreus. So far had Tib. departed from his early profession Suet. 28 *in civitate libera linguam mentemque liberas esse debere.* Plin. ep. III 5 § 5 of his uncle *scripsit sub Nerone novissimis annis, cum omne studiorum genus paulo liberius et erectius periculosum servitus fecisset.* A.D. 62, Tac. XIV 48—49. XVI 21, Antistius Sosianus, then praetor, was accused by the son-in-law of *Tigellinus* of having recited at a feast a lampoon against Nero; the proposed sentence of death was commuted for deportation. Among the victims of Domitian, Suet. 10, Hermogenes of Tarsus was executed and his copying clerks crucified *propter quasdam in historia figuras;* Aelius Lamia *ob sus-*

piciosos quidem, verum et veteres et innoxios iocos; Mettius Pompusianus for having a map of the world, and carrying about with him the speeches of kings and generals out of Livy, and for naming slaves Mago and Hannibal; the younger Helvidius, *quasi scaenico exodio sub persona Paridis et Oenones divortium suum cum uxore taxasset.* Thus even mythology was no safe study. Suet. ib. 12 *bona vivorum ac mortuorum usquequaque quolibet et accusatore et crimine corripiebantur. satis erat obici qualecumque factum* dictumve *adversus maiestatem principis.* The subject is exhausted by W. A. Schmidt Gesch. d. Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit im ersten Jahrh. Berl. 1847 esp. pp. 23—108. On the law see Rein in Pauly IV 1454—7. Criminalr. 378—382, 531—3; cases from Aug. to Constantine, 570—590. On the *delatores* cf. IV 48 n.

SIMPLICITAS Sen. ben. III 26 § 1 *sub Tiberio Caesare fuit accusandi frequens et paene publica rabies, quae omni civili bello gravius togatam civitatem confecit: excipiebatur ebriorum sermo,* simplicitas *iocantium.* Plin. ep. I 15 § 4 there are many houses where you may dine more sumptuously, nowhere *hilarius* simplicius *incautius.* VI 12 § 5 *rogo ut mihi semper eadem* simplicitate, *quotiens cessare videbor,...convitium facias.* Tac. dial. 27 since you speak of the ancients, *utere* antiqua libertate, *a qua vel magis degeneravimus quam ab eloquentia.*

CUIUS...NOMEN Stanl. agrees with Douza in ascribing these words to Lucilius. L. Müller de re metr. 336—7 points out that Iuv. must have altered the original *nam illud* audeo *ut dactylice poneretur initio saeculi ab u. c.* VII *nullo modo potuit fieri.* QUID REFERT IV 5. VIII 193. X 213. XI 182. Cf. with the whole verse Catull. 93 *nil nimium studeo, Caesar, tibi velle placere,* | *nec scire utrum sis albus an ater homo.*

DICTIS jests, sarcasms Cic. Phil. II § 42 n. add Plaut. trin. 77 to the exx. of *dicta dicere.* Quintil. X 1 § 94 of Lucilius *eruditio in eo mira et* libertas *atque inde* acerbitas *et abundantia* salis.

MUCIUS Pers. I 114—5 secuit [cf. Iuv. 165 *ense*] *Lucilius urbem,* | *te Lupe, te* Muci, *et genuinum fregit in illis.* P. Mucius Scaevola the great jurist, cons. B.C. 133 in the year of Tib. Gracchus' agitation, was an enemy to Scipio Nasica and Scipio Africanus the younger, the friends of Lucilius. As praetor B.C. 136 M. had punished a stage attack upon L. Accius ad Herenn. II § 19 *C. Caelius iudex absolvit iniuriarum eum, qui Lucilium poëtam in scena nominatim laeserat; P. Mucius eum qui L. Accium poëtam nominaverat, condemnavit.* Hor. S. II 1 62—75 speaks of the friendship of Lucilius and Scipio 62—9 *quid? cum est* Lucilius *ausus* | *primus in hunc operis componere carmina morem* | *detrahere et pellem, nitidus qua quisque per ora* | *cederet, introrsum turpis, num Laelius et qui* | *duxit ab oppressa meritum Carthagine nomen,* | *ingenio* offensi *aut laeso* doluere *Metello* | *famosisque Lupo cooperto versibus? atqui* | primores populi arripuit *populumque tributim.* See Orelli onomast. Tull. 405. Teuffel in Pauly V 181. The fragm. of L. VI 7 Douza relates to Scaevola. Crassus says to Scaevola Cic. de or. I § 72 *C. Lucilius...homo* tibi subiratus, *mihi propter eam ipsam causam minus, quam volebat, familiaris, sed tamen et doctus et perurbanus.* III § 171. orat. § 149.

155 PONE like τιθέναι, describe, portray. Ov. a. a. III 401 *si Venerem Cous numquam* posuisset *Apelles.* Pers. I 70 Jahn ponere *lucum artifices.*

TIGELLINUM schol. Sophonius T., son of an Agrigentine, who was banished to Scyllaceum, *iuvenis egens, verum admodum pulcher, in concubinatu Ma. Vinicio et Lucio Domitio maritis Agrippinae et Iuliae* [Livillae], *sororum Caesaris* [i.e. of Caligula] *atque in utriusque uxoribus suspectus;* banished for adultery with the princesses

A.D. 39 (ib. Dio LIX 23 § 9); in exile he lived as a fisherman in Achaia, until he inherited a fortune and was recalled (ib. probably with the sisters A.D. 41 Dio LX 4 § 1) on condition that he must not appear before Claudius. He bought *saltus* in Calabria and Apulia, and bred horses for the chariot-races, obtained the friendship of Nero and infected him with a passion for the circus schol. Philostr. Apollon. IV 44 § 3 calls him 'Nero's master in all cruelty and wantonness;' Plut. Galba 17 § 1 'the master and tutor of tyranny.' A.D. 62 his son-in-law Capito accused Antistius of treason for lampooning Nero, the first application of the *lex maiestatis* in the reign Tac. XIV 48. The same year T. was raised from the *praefectura vigilum*, Tac. h. I 72, to the *praefectura praetorii*, vacant by the death of Burrus (Dio LXII 13 § 3 'T. who in wantonness and bloodthirstiness surpassed all the men of his day.' Tac. XIV 51 *veterem inpudicitiam atque infamiam in eo secutus; . . . validior T. in animo principis et intimis libidinibus adsumptus*). A.D. 62 T. induced Nero to assassinate Faustus Cornelius Sulla, son-in-law of Claudius Tac. 57, and Rubellius Plautus, who was descended from Augustus *pari ac Nero gradu* (Tac. 57—59. XVI 10. Dio LXII 14 § 1). Tac. XIV 57 *validiorque in dies T. et malas artes, quibus solis pollebat, gratiores ratus, si principem societate scelerum obstringeret, metus eius rimatur.* The tart retort of Pythia, a slave of Octavia's, when T. tortured her, A.D. 62, to make her testify against her mistress, is given by Dio ib. § 4. Tac. 60. cf. [Sen.] Oct. 844 seq. It was T. who A.D. 64 arranged the orgies, in which the noblest ladies, matrons and virgins, were prostituted to gladiators Tac. XV 34. Dio LXII 15. On the second outbreak of the great fire A.D. 64 Tac. XV 40 *plus infamiae id incendium habuit, quia praediis Tigellini Aemilianis proruperat.* A.D. 65 in the examination of the Pisonian conspirators T. and Poppaea formed Nero's privy council, when he ordered the death of Seneca Tac. 61. cf. 58 *Tigellini saevas percontationes.* 59. T. had long desired the destruction of his colleague Faenius Rufus Tac. XIV 57. XV. 50 *quem* [Rufum] *vita famaque laudatum per* saevitiam *inpudentiamque T. in animo principis anteibat,* fatigabatque criminationibus *ac saepe in metum adduxerat quasi adulterum Agrippinae et desiderio eius ultioni intentum.* Rufus was executed XV 66, 68. Again a woman, Epicharis, defied all the tortures of T., and betrayed no single secret, though trusted with every detail of the plot Dio LXII 27 § 3. cf. Tac. XV 57. Some of the conspirators bought their lives from T. with large sums of money Dio 28 § 4. After the slaughter Nero granted to T., Petronius and Nerva the decorations of triumphant generals, to T. and Nerva triumphal statues in the forum and Tac. 72 *apud Palatium quoque effigies eorum sisteret.* A.D. 66 T. urged Anteius, whose death had been resolved on, not to delay his will Tac. XVI 14; Mela, Lucan's father, bequeathed a large sum to T. and his son-in-law Capito, in order to save the rest Tac. 17. Petronius, a scientific voluptuary, Nero's *elegantiae arbiter*, provoked the jealousy of T., Tac. 18 *quasi adversus aemulum et scientia voluptatum potiorem. ergo crudelitatem principis, cui ceterae libidines cedebant, adgreditur, amicitiam Scaevini Petronio obiectans*, bribing a slave to inform against his master, and depriving him of the means of defence by imprisoning most of his household. Petronius Tac. 19 *ne codicillis quidem, quod plerique pereuntium, Neronem aut Tigellinum aut quem alium potentium adulatus est.* 20 Minucius Thermus, an ex-praetor, was abandoned by Nero to the resentment of T., *quia libertus Thermi quaedam de Tigellino criminose detulerat;* Thermus was killed, the slave tortured to death. A.D. 67 T. accompanied Nero in his tour through Greece Dio LXIII 12 § 3, where

they put to death multitudes of the rich, allowing them to make their wills, Dio 11 § 2, 'but if any bequeathed to him and to T. less than they expected,' the will was disregarded. cf. on the wealth of T. Tac. h. I 37. When Sporus was married to Nero with all due forms, T. gave him in marriage, Dio 13 § 1, 'as the law appointed.' A.D. 68 Larcius Lydus offered Nero 1,000,000 HS. as a fee for his performance on the harp; Nero refused the money, 'disdaining to do anything for hire,' but T. exacted it from L. as the price of his life. Ios. b. I. IV 9 § 2 Nero 'committed the government to the worst of men, Nymphidius and T.' Demetrios the cynic was expelled from Rome by T. for having denounced upon the spot the effeminacy and prodigality of Nero's baths and gymnasium; T. also secretly tracked Apollonios of Tyana, Philostr. IV 42 § 2 *ὁπότε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπιλήψιμόν τι καὶ παραβεβλημένον εἴποι.* Ap. 43 § 1 quietly continued his philosophical discussions; and one day hearing thunder during an eclipse, exclaimed 'something shall be and shall not be;' which was fulfilled three days after, when a thunderbolt struck a cup in Nero's hand. § 2 on this T. began to fear Ap. as a diviner, and not daring openly to accuse him, watched him speaking and silent, sitting and walking, what he ate and at whose house, whether he sacrificed or no, 'with all the many eyes of government,' *πᾶσιν ὀφθαλμοῖς, ὁπόσοις ἡ ἀρχὴ βλέπει.* When, 44 § 1, the temples were full of suppliants, praying for Nero's recovery from a catarrh, with its swollen throat and thick voice, Ap. contained his own indignation, though 'bursting' with it, and also kept Menippos silent, 'they must pardon the gods, *εἰ μίμοις γελοίων χαίρουσιν.*' T. heard of the words, and charged Ap. with 'impiety' against Nero. § 2 'there stood ready against him an accuser who had already ruined many *καὶ τοιούτων* Ὀλυμπιάδων *μεστός.*' T. held the accusation in his hand, and brandished it like a sword, 'it had been new whetted for him and would slay him.' On opening the roll, T. found no trace of writing; suspecting that a demon must have been at work, he took Ap. aside, and pressed the question, who he was. Ap. told him his father and country; he studied philosophy, that he might know gods and men. § 3 'but how, Ap., do you confute demons and phantoms?' 'In the same way as I confute bloodstained and impious men,' a home thrust for T. 'Will you prophesy to me?' 'How can I, who am no prophet?' 'And yet they say that it was you who said, *something great shall be and shall not be.*' 'True, but set that down not to prophecy, but to wisdom, which God reveals to wise men.' 'Why do you not fear Nero?' 'Because the same God who makes him terrible, makes me fearless.' § 4 'What do you think of Nero?' 'Better than you; for you think him worthy to sing, I, to be silent.' T. in confusion, 'Go your ways, on giving bail.' 'Who will give bail for a body, which no one will bind?' T. *ταῦτα δαιμόνιά τ' εἶναι καὶ πρόσω ἀνθρώπου, καὶ ὥσπερ θεομαχεῖν φυλαττόμενος,* said 'Go where you will; *σὺ γὰρ κρείττων ἢ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἁρχεσθαι.*' V 35 § 4 Ap. boasts that he 'took the field against Nero,' *τὸν ὠμότατον Τιγελλῖνον ἐπικόψας ἀκούοντα.* VII 4 § 1 by encouraging Vindex and dismaying T., Ap. made *σαθροτέραν τὴν τυραννίδα.* When Nero's star waned, T. deserted him Tac. h. I 17. Plut. Galba 17 § 2; after Nero's death he was forced to give up his command (Plut. ib. 8 § 2 yet his *τάγματα* are mentioned ib. 19 § 1) and the people called aloud in circus and theatre for his blood Tac. ib., Plut. ib. 17 §§ 1—3. Suet. Galba 15 *populo R. deposcente supplicium Haloti et Tigellini, solos ex omnibus Neronis emissariis vel maleficentissimos incolumes praestitit atque . . . pro Tigellino etiam saevitiae populum edicto increpuit.* Galba's favorite Vinius however had received heavy bribes from T., who gave his daughter presents to the

value of 1,600,000 HS. Plut. ib. §§ 1, 2, 4. T. persisted in his revels to the last, Plut. Otho 2, while honest men murmured that he should still see the sun's light μετὰ τοσούτους καὶ τοιούτους δι' αὐτὸν οὐχ ὁρῶντας. When Otho's executioner reached him at Sinuessa, he asked leave to shave, and so cut his throat. Tac. h. I 72 *par inde exsultatio consecuta . . . inpetrato Tigellini exitio. Sophonius T. obscuris parentibus, foeda pueritia, inpudica senecta, . . . praemia virtutum, quia velocius erat, vitiis adeptus,* crudelitatem *mox, deinde avaritiam et virilia scelera exercuit, corrupto ad omne facinus Nerone, quaedam ignaro ausus, ac postremo eiusdem desertor ac proditor: unde non alium pertinacius ad poenam flagitavere, diverso adfectu, quibus odium Neronis erat et quibus desiderium. apud Galbam Titi Vinii potentia defensus, praetexentis servatam ab eo filiam. haud dubie servaverat,* non clementia, *quippe* tot interfectis, *sed effugium in futurum. eo infensior populus, addita ad vetus Tigellini odium recenti Titi Vinii invidia, concurrere e tota urbe in Palatium ac fora, et ubi plurima volgi licentia, in circum ac theatra effusi seditiosis vocibus strepere, donec T. accepto apud Sinuessanas aquas supremae necessitatis nuntio inter stupra concubinarum et oscula et deformes moras sectis novacula faucibus infamem vitam foedavit etiam exitu sero et inhonesto.*

PONE . . . LUCEBIS = si pones, lucebis. In such cases Cic. never inserts *et* before the apodosis; later writers insert or omit it indifferently. VI 57 *vivat Fidenis,* et *agello cedo paterno:* XVI 29—31. Sen. n. q. II 59 § 3 *contemne mortem,* et *omnia quae ad mortem ducunt contempta sunt.* ep. 109 § 6 *detrahe illi vim propriam* et *ille nihil agit.* Quintil. decl. 9 § 13 *obice mihi amicum,* et *habes maledicendi materiam.* cf. VFl. V 666—7 *da vellera, rector,* | et *medio nos cerne mari.* Iuv. VI 261—4. On the constr. in the text cf. Cic. Phil. II §§ 104, 115 n. p. Sull. § 5 Halm. p. dom. § 37 Manut. Hor. ep. I 16 54 Obbar. Madvig opusc. II 162.

TAEDA LUCEBIS IN ILLA Lucr. III 1017 Munro *verbera carnifices robur pix lammina* taedae. Schol. *quem* [Tig.] *si laeseris, vivus ardebis, quemadmodum in munere Neronis vivi arserunt, de quibus ille iusserat cereos fieri, ut* lucerent *spectatoribus, cum fixa illis essent guttura, ne se curvarent.* A.D. 64 Nero accused the Christians of setting fire to Rome, and exhibited races in his gardens during their martyrdom Tac. XV 44 *pereuntibus addita ludibria, ut ferarum tergis contecti laniatu canum interirent, aut crucibus affixi, aut* flammandi *atque ubi defecisset dies in usum nocturni luminis urerentur.* Thence Sulp. Sev. II 29. 'When slain,' cries Tertull. apol. 50, 'we have conquered; . . . though now you call us *sarmenticii* and *semaxii,* because we burn, bound to the stake of an axle cleft in two, amidst a pile of faggots, *sarmentorum.* This is the robe of our victory, our *palmata vestis,* our triumphal chariot.' Burning was the customary punishment of magicians Herald. ad loc. cited by Oehler. cf. on *vivi crematio* Paulus sent. V 23 § 17. 24 § 1. dig. XLVIII 19 8 § 2. 28 pr. and §§ 11, 12. 38 § 1. Hildebr. on Apul. III 9 and X 10. Many of the martyrs, as Polycarp and those of Lyon, so perished. Prudent. perist. 3. Gataker advers. post. c. 44. and the tracts of Chr. Kortholt Kilon. 1689 and Casp. Sagittarius Lips. 1696 on the persecutions. Vulcat. Gallic. Avid. Cass. 4 *primus etiam id supplicii genus invenit, ut stipitem grandem poneret pedum octoginta et centum et a summo usque ad imum damnatos ligaret et ab imo focum adponeret incensisque aliis alios fumo cruciatu timore etiam necaret.* On the *tunica molesta* see VIII 235 n.

156 QUA TAEDA STANTES they are fastened to the place and cannot stir. Schol. *Nero maleficos homines taeda et papyro et cera supervesticbat.*

PECTORE

so P. The schol. reads, with many MSS., *gutture.*

157 ET DEDUCIT i.e. et quae taeda deducit. In Gr. and Lat. the relative is often to be supplied from a preceding clause in a different case. Hom. β 54 δοίη δ' ᾧ κ' ἐθέλοι καί οἱ κεχαρισμένος ἔλθοι. ib. 114. Cic. Verr. IV § 9 *mancipium . . . , quo et omnes utimur et non praebetur a populo.* § 64 *de quo et vos audistis . . . et . . . . usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est.* Cf. Halm on Cic. in Vatin. § 24. Madvig opusc. II 177 and on Cic. fin. V § 26 p. 650. SULCUM a number of victims, buried to their middle in the sand, are burnt in a long row. So schol. as an alternative explanation *fossam, in qua stipites figebant, in quibus ardebant.* Cato in Gell. III 14 § 19 of the Carthaginians *homines* defoderunt *in terram dimidiatos ignemque circumposuerunt: ita interfecerunt.* Pollio in Cic. ep. fam. X 32 § 3 B.C. 43 at Gades Balbus defodit *in ludo et vivum combussit,* Fadius, a Roman citizen, who refused to become a gladiator. Sen. de ira III 3 § 6 *circumdati* defossis *corporibus ignes.* DEDUCIT HARENA Verg. g. I 114 *umorem bibula* deducit harena. HARENA so Caligula Suet. 27 *Atellanae poetam ob ambigui ioci versiculum* media amphitheatri harena igni cremavit. Cries of the populace respecting the corpse of Tiberius Suet. 75 *in* amphitheatro *semiustilandum.* Plin. pan. 33 § 3 *nemo e spectatore spectaculum factus miseras voluptates unco et* ignibus *expiavit.* cf. Friedländer II² 270. 158 DEDIT VI 134. the technical term cf. δόσις, whence *dose;* the correlative is *accipere;* XIII 186 n. Ov. a. a. III 465 *et* dare *mixta viro tritis* aconita *cicutis.* Quintil. VII 2 §§ 17, 18, 25. IX 2 § 105. Exx. on every page of Celsus, see Matthiae lex. Cels. TRIBUS PATRUIS schol. *generaliter dicit carpens eos qui veneno grassantur;* there is no authority for supposing that Tigellinus is meant. ACONITA 70 n. VI 639. VIII 219 n. X. 25. Verg. g. II 152 Serv. Lucan IV 322. Sen. de ira II 9=8 § 2 *lurida terribiles miscent* aconita *novercae.* Aconite is described by Theophr. h. pl. IX 16 §§ 4, 5. Plin. h. n. XXVII §§ 4—10. The poison was extracted from the root; it might be drunk in wine or mead without being detected; and was compounded so as to kill in 2, 3, 6 months, or one or two years, in the last cases by a gradual wasting of the body (Theophr.). Pl. § 4 aconite the quickest of all poisons: *ortum fabulae narravere e spumis Cerberi canis extrahente ab inferis Hercule ideoque ad Heracleam Ponticam, ubi monstratur is ad inferos aditus, gigni.* It was brought from the harbour Acone in the sinus Mariandynus Theopomp. in Ath. 85 b. Plin. VI § 4. Mart. Cap. § 688. O. Schneider on Nicand. alexiph. 41. It is the first poison treated of by Nicander 12—73 with schol., who prescribes many antidotes, as does Plin., see ind.; none however were known to Theophrast. § 5. Hunters of panthers, boars, wolves and other wild beasts laid baits of meat poisoned with aconite Diosc. IV 77. Xen. de venat. 11 § 2. Plin. VIII § 99. The discovery of aconite was ascribed to Hekate DS. IV 45 § 2. The description of Theophr. does not agree with those of Diosc. IV 77, 78 (who distinguishes two kinds, the second the ac. Napellus Linn.) and Plin. See Salm. Plin. exerc. 881—7. Schneider Theophr. III 805—6 and ind. Sprengel on Diosc. II 606—8. HSt. Tert. pall. 2 ad fin. *eradicato omni* aconito *hostilitatis.* VEHATUR Claudius Suet. 28 gave to his freedman Harpocras the right *lectica per urbem vehendi.* 159 PENSILIBUS PLUMIS 32 n. 64 n. VI 88. X 862. Plin. XXVI § 14 of hammocks invented by Asclepiades *suspendendo lectulos quorum iactatu aut morbos extenuaret aut somnos adliceret.* Mart. XII 17 you wonder, Lentinus, that fever never quits you;

you treat it too well; it lives on truffles, oysters, Falernian wine; 8 *dormit et in* pluma *purpureoque toro.* XIV 146 2. Apul. m. X 34 *lectus* . . . . plumea *congerie tumidus*, which is a paraphrase of the text (cf. schol. *lectica plumis strata* PENS. *in altum structis*). Cic. Verr. V § 27 *lectica octophoro ferebatur, in qua pulvinus erat perlucidus Melitensis rosa fartus.* Sen. ad Marc. 16 § 1 the equestrian statue of Cloelia in the via sacra, a most frequented thoroughfare, *exprobrat iuvenibus nostris pulvinum escendentibus, in ea illos urbe sic ingredi, in qua etiam feminas equo donavimus.* DESPICIAT III 239—241. Sen. ep. 80 § 8 *quos* supra capita hominum *supraque turbam* delicatos lectica suspendit: *omnium istorum personata felicitas est.*

160 CUM VENIET CONTRA III 290. Mart. V 4 4,5 *hanc tu . . . . | quotiens* venire, *Paulle, videris* contra. XIV 62 2 contra *qui* venit DIGITO COMPESCE LABELLUM the index finger Apul. m. I 8 he, moving to his mouth the finger next the thumb *et in stuporem attonitus, 'tace, tace' inquit et circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis 'parce' inquit 'in feminam divinam, ne quam tibi lingua intemperante noxam contrahas.'* The Egyptian god Horos Harpokrates became the Roman god of silence, and his effigy, in this attitude, was a favorite amulet Plin. XXXIII § 41. O. Jahn in Berichte d. sächs. Ak. 1855 47. Varro l. l. V § 67 *digito significat ut taceas.* Ov. m. IX 692 *quique premit vocem* digitoque silentia suadet. Auson. epist. 25 27 *aut tua Sigalion Aegyptius oscula signet.* Aug. civ. D. XVIII 5 *quoniam fere in omnibus templis, ubi colebantur Isis et Serapis, erat etiam simulacrum, quod* digito labiis impresso admonere videretur ut silentium fieret, *hoc significare idem Varro existimat, ut homines fuisse eos taceretur.* Creuzer Symb. II³ 64, 317. Cuper in Poleni thes. II art. 8 who gives many plates. Martian. Cap. §§ 90, 729 Kopp. Heraïskos, a philosopher of mysterious power, was said to have been born, like the Egyptian Oros and Helios (Damaskios in Phot. bibl. cod. 249 p. 343 a 34 and thence Suid. *διαγνώμων*, 'Ηραΐσκος) *ἐπὶ τοῖς χείλεσιν ἔχων τὸν κατασιγάζοντα δάκτυλον.* cf. Pauly III 1511. Angerona, a Roman goddess of whom very little is known, also, Macr. III 9 § 4 digito *ad os admoto* silentium denuntiat. cf. Plin. III § 65. Creuzer III 714. Pauly I² 1005.

161 ACCUSATOR ERIT QUI VERBUM DIXERIT "HIC EST." H. Vales. 'when the poisoner you speak of shall meet you, be still, for he who shall but say HIC EST, *nefarius scilicet, homicida, is ut accusator eius gravissimas poenas luet.*' No other explanation suits the context. Attack no powerful criminal; do not even point him out as he goes by; for his guilty conscience will straightway suspect that you know its secrets and are about to reveal them. VERBUM a *single* word. II 53 *paucae.* XVI 24 *duo.* Cic. does not express our 'only' in such cases; in Caes. however, Liv., and the silver age we find *unus tantum.* Ter. Andr. 860 verbum *si addideris.* Phorm. 197 *id, si potes,* verbo *expedi.* Hor. ep. I 7 38 *nec* verbo *parcius absens.* s. I 1 121. Plin. ep. II 3 § 4 *ne* verbo *quidem labitur.* III 9 § 37 litteram *non addam.* Cic. fam. II 17 § 6 *ad me* litteram *numquam misit.* Krebs-Allgayer antibarb. *paucus, unus.* Nägelsb. Stilistik 228. The lexx. give exx. of *verbum* used of more words than one. HIC EST Pers. I 28 *at pulchrum est digito monstrari et* dicier, hic est! Mart. V 13 3 *sed toto legor orbe frequens et* dicitur, hic est. I 1 1. Lucian somn. 11 'I will invest you with such insignia, that every one who sees you will nudge his neighbour and point to you with his finger, saying, *οὗτος ἐκεῖνος.*' Iuv. does not libel the reign of terror Suet. Tib. 61 *nemini delatorum fides abrogata. omne*

crimen pro capitali *receptum, etiam* paucorum simpliciumque verborum. Dio LVII 23 §§ 2, 3 Tib. minutely investigated all the hard sayings which the accused were said to have uttered against him, even in private conversation with a single friend. Even under Nerva Mart. X 48 21, 22, 24 offers as special attractions to his guests *accedent sine felle ioci* nec mane timenda | libertas *et nil quod tacuisse velis.* | . . . nec facient quemquam pocula nostra reum. Soldiers in civil costume would sit by a stranger, and revile the emperor, in order to tempt him to do the like Epict. IV 13 § 5. Friedländer I³ 338—342.

162 SECURUS the writer of an Aeneid would make no sore conscience wince. LICET COMMITTAS XI 205 *licet vadas.* Plin. ep. I 12 § 12. Hand III 543—4. So *licebit* Heind. on Hor. s. II 2 59. FEROCEM Verg. XII 19, 20 Latinus to Turnus *o praestans animi iuvenis, quantum ipse* feroci | *virtute exuperas.* Turnus and Aeneas do not appear in the same field of battle till Aen. X 275 seq. the Aeneid closes with their single combat and the death of Turnus XII 676—952.

163 COMMITTAS match, pit e. g. a pair of gladiators against one another VI 436 committit *vates et comparat.* Lucan I 97 Cort. *exiguum dominos* commisit *asylum.* Mart. VII 24 1—2 *cum Iuvenale meo quae me* committere *temptas,* | *quid non audebis, perfida lingua, loqui?* VIII 43 cited on 72. Torrent. and Cas. on Suet. Aug. 89. cf. *συγκρούω. συμβάλλω.* Hom. A 8 *ἐριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι.* The poet is said to do what he describes Hor. s. I 10 36 *turgidus Alpinus* iugulat *dum Memnona.* Thuc. I 5 § 2 *οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν . . . ἐρωτῶντες.* Tert. ad nat. I 10 (I 329 Oehler) of Homer *de illis* [*deis*] favore *diversis gladiatoria quodammodo paria composuit* [al. commisit], *Venerem sauciat sagitta humana.* Thom. mag. ΓΕΝΝΑ Hemst. *γεννᾷ ὁ Πλάτων τὸν οὐρανόν, ἀντὶ τοῦ γεννητὸν λέγει.*

NULLI GRAVIS EST Ov. tr. II 411—2 nec nocet auctori, *mollem qui fecit* Achillem, | *infregisse suis fortia facta modis.* Statius might write an Achilleis and be laureate of Domitian. cf. Io. Sarisb. polycr. pr. So Trebatius advised Horace s. II 1 10—12 to abandon satire and sing the glories of Augustus; 21—3 *quanto rectius hoc quam tristi laedere versu* | *Pantolabum scurram Nomentanumve nepotem,* | cum sibi quisque timet, *quamquam est intactus,* et odit.

PERCUSSUS ACHILLES as foretold by Hektor Hom. X 359 seq. The death of Achilles was a common theme for recitation Epictet. cited on VII 84.

164 MULTUM QUAESITUS HYLAS URNAMQUE SECUTUS Verg. g. III 6 *cui non dictus Hylas puer?* The armour-bearer of Herakles, young Hylas, when he left the Argo to draw water, was drawn down by the nymphs of the river Askanios, and sought in vain by Herakles, who threatened to devastate Mysia, if the people did not discover the boy, alive or dead. Theokr. id. 13 58 *τρὶς μὲν "Τλαν ἄυσεν, ὅσον βαθὺς ἤρυγε λαιμός.* Verg. ecl. 6 43—4 *his adiungit Hylan nautae quo fonte relictum* | clamassent, *ut litus 'Hyla, Hyla' omne sonaret.* VFl. III 596-7 *rursus Hylan et rursus Hylan per longa reclamat* | *avia: responsant silvae et vaga certat imago.* IV 18—19 *Hylan resonantia semper* | *ora.* Stat. s. I 2 199 *quantum non clamatus Hylas.* Hence the proverbs "Τλαν κραυγάζειν of those who cry aloud to no purpose (Zenob. VI 21). *ζητεῖς τὸν οὐ παρόντα* (Apostol. VIII 34). At Prusa a yearly festival commemorated the legend Strabo 564; crowds roamed through woods and mountains calling Hylas, 'as if they had gone in search of him.' Nicander in Antonin. Liber. 26 'the natives still offer sacrifices to Hylas at the fountain, and thrice the priest calls him by

name, and thrice echo answers.' Solin. 42. Schol. Apollon. I 1354. Serv. Verg. ecl. VI 43. Welcker kl. Schr. I 12—14. Apollon. I 131—2, 1207—72. 1324—5. 1348—57. Theokr. idyl. 13. Prop. I 20. VFl. I 110. III 486, 537—740. IV 18—53. Stat. s. I 5 22. Mart. V 48 5. Orph. Argon. 221 seq. Dionys. perieg. 805. Klausen Aen. 105—6, 119—121. Meineke on Euphor. p. 177. On pictures of the rape of Hylas see R. Rochette peint. de Pomp. t. 15. Petron. 83. Auson. epigr. 95: on coins Rasche. Similar legends of the ἀφανισμὸς of beautiful youths in Welcker l. c. 10 seq. e. g. Bormos (who also was *νυμφόληπτος*), Skephros. An Argonautica, says Iuv., may be written with impunity, cf. 7, 8, 10. Mart. X 4 cited on 52. URNAM Stat. S. III 4 42—3 *te caerula Nais | mallet et apprensa traxisset fortius* urna. VFl. I 219. Apollon. I 1207, 1234. SECUTUS X 58. cf. Theokr. 13 49, 50 *κατήριπε δ' ἐς μέλαν ὕδωρ | ἄθροος.* 165 ENSE Hor. S. II 1 39—42 after speaking of Lucilius *sed hic stilus haud petet ultro | quemquam animantem et me veluti custodiet* ensis | vagina tectus: *quem cur* destringere *coner | tutus ab infestis latronibus?* Caligula Suet. 53 *peroraturus* stricturum *se lucubrationis suae* telum *minabatur.* Menand. monost. *ξίφος τιτρώσκει σῶμα, τὸν δὲ νοῦν λόγος.* Wetst. on Hebr. 4 12. In L.'s definition of virtue in Lact. VI 5 one item is *hostem esse atque inimicum hominum morumque malorum.* Hor. S. I 10 3—4 *sale multo | urbem defricuit.* STRICTO Quintil. VIII pr. § 15 *eloqui enim hoc est, omnia quae mente conceperis promere atque ad audientes perferre; sine quo supervacua sunt priora* [*inventio et dispositio*] *et similia* gladio condito atque intra vaginam *suam haerenti.* Thought (λόγος *ἐνδιάθετος*) and feeling are the sheathed, speech (λόγος *προφορικός*) the drawn, sword.

LUCILIUS 20 n. 153—4 n. Mart. XI 95 7 *audemus saturas:* Lucilius *esse laboras.* C. Lucilius, B.C. 148—103, of an equestrian family of Suessa, belonged to the circle of the younger Scipio, as did Sp. Mummius, brother of the conqueror of Corinth, who, Cic. Att. VI 4, wrote humorous poetical epistles to his friends from Corinth. The satires of L., whereof more than 800 fragments remain, were satires indeed, a medley of politics, manners, literature, grammar, chiefly in hexameters, partly in iambics and trochaics; his main function was to scourge the corruption of the times, in which *saevior armis luxuria incubuit victumque ulciscitur orbem.* See Hor. S. I 4 6—12, 57. 10 1—5, 20—24, 48—71. II 1 17, 29—34, 62—75. In the time of Tacitus, dial. 23, some preferred L. to Horace. See Mommsen's hist. bk. IV c. 13. the literary histories of Teuffel § 122, Bernhardy, Bähr. W. Y. Sellar, Roman poets of the republic 159—177. Lachmann's recension, promised by Haupt, has not appeared; L. Müller in his ed. will probably incorporate Lachmann's notes. ARDENS Trebonius in Cic. fam. XII 16 § 3 *qui magis hoc* Lucilio *licuerit assumere* libertatis *quam nobis? cum, etiamsi odio pari fuerit in eos, quos laesit, tamen certe non magis dignos habuerit, in quos* tanta libertate verborum incurreret. Plin. pr. § 7 *L. qui primus condidit* stili nasum. Quintil. X 1 §§ 93—4 truly says *satura quidem tota nostra est, in qua primus insignem laudem adeptus Lucilius quosdam ita deditos sibi adhuc habet amatores, ut eum non eiusdem modo operis auctoribus sed omnibus poetis praeferre non dubitent. ego quantum ab illis, tantum ab Horatio dissentio, qui Lucilium* fluere lutulentum *et* esse aliquid quod tollere possis, *putat. Nam eruditio in eo mira et* libertas *atque inde* acerbitas *et* abundantia salis. Macr. III 16 § 17 *L. acer et violentus poeta.*

166 INFREMUIT properly of the grunt, growl or roar of an enraged animal, a boar Verg. x 711; a lion Sil. xi 245. Of men also VFl. i 706—7 *Minoia frustra* | infremuit *manus*. A poetic and not common word, chiefly, if not always, used in the perf. RUBET Hor. s. i 4 33—5 after describing the avaritious, ambitious, voluptuous *omnes hi metuunt versus, odere poetas.* | '*fenum habet in cornu, longe fuge: dummodo risum* | *excutiat sibi, non hic cuiquam parcet amico.*' Plut. de rat. aud. 16 p. 46 d of the effect of a just rebuke ἀκούειν ... ἰδρῶτος καὶ ὀλίγου μεστόν, αἰσχύνῃ φλεγόμενον τὴν ψυχήν. On the terrors of conscience see xiii 192—239. Cic. de leg. ii §§ 43, 44. R. Schneider Christl. Klänge aus d. gr. u. röm. Klassikern, Gotha 1865, 13—16. FRIGIDA MENS EST ['Lucr. iii 299 *ventosa magis cervorum* frigida mens est; a passage which seems likely to have been a locus classicus on the physical effects of anger, fear etc.; 298 being imitated by Verg. Aen. iv 532, and 303 by Pers. i 116.' J. C.] **167** SUDANT xiii 220 *quod praecipuis mentem* sudoribus *urguet.*

168 INDE IRAE ET LACRIMAE from the proverbial words of Ter. Andr. 126 hinc *illae* lacrumae. Cic. p. Cael. § 61. Hor. ep. i 19 41. TECUM VOLUTA HAEC ANIMO Plaut. mil. 195—6 *set quid est, Palaestrio,* | *quod* volutas *tute* tecum in corde? Aen. iv 533 secum*que ita* corde volutat. vi 157—8 *caecosque* volutat | *eventus* animo secum. 185 haec *ipse suo tristi* cum corde volutat. **169** ANIMO Rigalt, John Taylor, K. F. Hermann, Jahn read *anime;* and so Keil in Priscian's citation xviii § 70. P has *animante tuba.* The passages of Verg. plead for *animo.* With *anime* cf. the frequent addresses of Homer's heroes to their μεγαλήτορα θυμόν. Pind. Ol. ii 89 ἄγε θυμέ. Nem. iii 26. Sen. Med. 903, 932, 948, 984, 996 anime. Gallio in Quintil. ix 2 § 91 *dura,* anime, *dura.* ANTE TUBAS xiv 243. xv 52. Aen. xi 424 *cur* ante tubam *tremor occupat artus?* Sil. ix 50—2 *nonne vides...* | *quamque fluant arma* ante tubas? Stat. T. vi 147 ante tubas ferrumque, whence Claud. in Rufin. i 333 *sic* ante tubas ferrumque *precatus.* laud. Stil. i 192 ante tubam. Serv. Aen. xi 474; it was the special business of the *tubicen* to sound the charge or retreat Marquardt iii (2) 425. The metaphor is kept up from 165 *ensis.* cf. iii 322 *adiutor... caligatus.* GALEATUM when in sight of the enemy viii 238. Hirt. b. Afr. 12 § 3 *iamque cum procul hostis conspici posset, milites in campo iubet* galeari *et ad eam pugnam parari.* Caes. b. G. ii 21 § 5 *temporis tanta fuit exiguitas hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum animus, ut ...* ad galeas induendas ... *tempus defuerit.* In a plate Tafel ii no. 6 in Marquardt iii 2 from Bartoli col. Trai. 4 a soldier on the march carries his helmet on the left breast, hanging from the neck by a strap. DUELLI antique form. cf. iv 29. x 138 *induperator.* xv 157 *defendier.* Hor. also and (once) Ov. use this form, which shews the derivation from *duo;* so *duis, duellicus* (Lucr. ii 662 Munro), *duonus,* and always *perduellis, perduellio.* See Cic. or. § 153. Quintil. i 4 § 15. Corssen über Aussprache u. s. w. 1^2 124—5. Forc. *bellum* pr. **170—1** So Cic. ad Att. xii 12 § 2 found it safer to choose deceased interlocutors even in his dialogues *ad antiquos igitur.* ἀνεμέσητον γάρ.

171 FLAMINIA 61 n. Mart. xi 13 an epitaph for Paris, vi 28 (cf. Stat. s. ii 1 176) for Glaucias, both buried on this road. Or. inscr. 4836 *tu qui via Flaminia transis, resta ac relege.* 4370. Its monuments begin with that of C. Poblicius Bibulus near the porta Ratumena at the foot of the

Capitol corp. inscr. Lat. I n. 635; here also was that of the ancient Claudii Suet. Tib. 1, and the richly decorated tomb of the Nasonii. The Mausoleum Augusti lay between this road and the Tiber Suet. Aug. 100, where were many other monuments Becker I 609. Marquardt V (1) 363.

TEGITUR CINIS VIII 146—7 *praeter maiorum* cineres *atque ossa volucri | carpento rapitur pinguis Lateranus.* Tombs lined the great roads for miles, esp. the Appian, where is the famous tomb of the Scipios Cic. Tusc. I § 13. p. Mil. § 18. Marquardt V (1) 364; cf. the street of tombs at Pompeii. Prop. V = IV 7 3 *murmur ad extremae nuper humata viae.* Artemid. I 78 to sleep on tombs or on a road was to the sick a prognostic of death. Originally the Romans buried their dead in their own houses (Serv. Aen. V 64. VI 152. Isidor. XV 11 § 1) and within the city (Serv. XI 206. Dionys. III 1). The XII tables ordained Cic. de leg. II § 58 *hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito;* so a lex Duilia Serv. XI 206. The Vestal virgins were excepted from this law Serv. ib.; the Valerii, Fabricii and others were dispensed from it, but did not in later times exercise the privilege Cic. l. c. Plut. qu. Rom. 79. Dionys. V 48. Certain eminent citizens, by virtue of a special lex, were buried in the campus Martius, e. g. Sulla, Iulia wife of Pompeius, Hirtius and Pansa, Agrippa cf. Dio XLIV 7 § 1. By a rescript of Hadrian, dig. XLVII 12 3 § 5, both those who buried the dead in a city, and the magistrate who allowed it, were fined 40 aurei; the tomb was forfeited and the ashes were removed. Antoninus Pius, Capitolin. 12, renewed the prohibition. Diocletian and Maximian give one reason for it cod. Iust. III 44 12 *ne sanctum municipiorum ius polluatur;* so Paullus sent. I 21 § 2 *ne funestentur sacra civitatis;* other motives were, Isid. l. c., the fear of infection; and of a conflagration Cic. l. c. Pauly III 546. V 1800. VI 1060. Marquardt V (1) 362—3. The Etruscan tombs are all without the towns. At Athens those who were honoured with a public funeral were buried in the suburb Kerameikos. Servius in Cic. ad fam. IV 12 § 3 *ab Atheniensibus locum sepulturae intra urbem ut darent impetrare non potui, quod religione se impediri dicerent; neque tamen id antea cuiquam concesserant.* See Xen. Hellen. III 2 §§ 14, 15. Thuc. V 11 § 1. K. F. Hermann Privatalterth. § 40 16—18. Petit. leg. Att. VI 8. The Hebrews also, like the orientals to this day, buried the dead without the city Gen. 35 19 Rachel's grave. Wetst. on Lu. 7 12 the widow's son at Nain. Winer Realwörterb. *Gräber.* Only kings and prophets were buried in cities.

LATINA V 55 n. monumenta Latinae. Prud. c. Symm. I 402—5 *ecce deos Manes cur infitiaris haberi? | ipsa patrum monumenta probant, dis Manibus illic | marmora secta lego, quacumque* Latina *vetustos | custodit cineres densisque Salaria bustis.* Here Domitian was buried Suet. 17. see inscriptions in Orelli 4353. Pitiscus *sepulchrum* p. 759 b. Many *columbaria* have been excavated in the great cemetery enclosed between the v. L., the v. Appia and the Aurelian wall Marquardt V (1) 364—5.

III

At his departure for Cumae (1—20) Umbricius relates to Iuv. the causes which have driven him from Rome. There is no room for honest men, where they only thrive who will make black white and embrace the meanest employment for gain (21—40); he who cannot lie, who will not play the game of parricides, adulterers, oppressors, is a useless cripple. To win the patronage of the great, you must be master of their guilty secrets (41—57). Greeks and Syrians, Jacks of all trades, blown to Rome by the same wind as figs and damsons, oust the native of the Aventine; for they can act any part, taking their cue from their lord's changing moods; they corrupt his wife, his daughter, his very grandmother. Under the name of stoics they betray their pupils; by a few drops of the poison of calumny they supplant the oldest and most faithful clients (58—125).

Nor do foreigners alone thwart the poor client; praetors themselves, in all their state, attend the levées of rich *orbae:* men of gentle blood escort wealthy freedmen (126—136). Scipio Nasica, 'the best of Romans,' Numa or Metellus, would not be believed on their oaths, unless rich; the very gods are thought to expect perjury from the poor man (136—146). His shabby dress makes him a butt; he is ejected from the '14 rows' of the theatre, to make room for a crier's foppish son or gladiator's (147—159). He can never hope to marry an heiress or receive a legacy (160—164). Rent and provisions are high in Rome, and the style of living ambitious; in the country an aedile may appear in public in his tunic, in town the client must wear the costly toga and bribe his patron's insolent slaves (165—189). In Rome there is constant risk of fires or falling houses; if the poor man's garret burns, he must beg, and beg in vain; the rich man receives more than he had lost. You may buy a country house and garden for less than one year's rent of a smoky room in Rome (190—231). The noise of the crowded streets makes sleep a rich man's luxury (232—238).

The rich man is borne through the streets in a litter, where he may read or sleep at ease; the poor is hustled by crowds, bumped by logs of timber, trampled on by a soldier's hob-nailed boots. A client, returning home with his slave bearing his dinner in a chafing dish, is crushed to death under a wagon-load of marble. His household is making ready to receive him; but he the while cowers on the shores of Styx, and has not wherewithal to pay Charon's fee (239—267).

Danger of a broken head, from sherds thrown from the windows of the upper stories (268—277). Danger from 'Mohocks' who prowl in search of adventures, and after leaving you scarce a tooth in your mouth, as injured innocents would fain take the law of you (278—301). Danger from burglars and banditti; happy the days when one prison sufficed for Rome's needs (302—314).

Umbricius could say more, but time presses. He begs Iuv., whenever he visits his native Aquinum, to send word to Cumae; and promises to support his attempts to reform the age (315—322).

See for similar descriptions of Rome Plin. ep. I 9. Mart. III 4, 38. Lucian Nigrin. Ammian. XIV 6 § 12 seq. Cf. Boileau sat. I. VI.

1—20 Though troubled by my old friend's departure, yet I commend his design of settling at Cumae and giving one denizen to the Sibyl. 'Tis the gate to Baiae, a pleasant shore for sweet retirement; for me, I prefer even Prochyta to the Subura. For what waste have eyes ever seen so dreary, that you would not think it worse to shudder at fires, the ceaseless downfals of houses and the thousand perils of the heartless city,—to say nothing of poets reciting under an August sun? But while his whole household was being packed in one coach, Umbricius halted at the ancient arches of the dripping Capenian gate. Here where once Numa made assignations by night with his goddess mistress, where now the grove and shrine of the sacred spring are let to Jews, whose whole furniture is a basket and a truss of hay,—for every tree must by law pay rent to the state, and the wood after the expulsion of its Muses begs [is a beggars' haunt]—we stepped down into Egeria's vale and grottoes—how all unlike the true! How far more manifest were the divinity of the stream, if grass edged its waves with green and no marble profaned the native tufa!

1 DIGRESSU Aen. III 482 digressu *maesta supremo.* Prop. I 15 9 *Ithaci* digressu *mota.* CONFUSUS Plin. paneg. 86 § 3 Schwarz *quam ego audio* confusionem *tuam fuisse, cum* digredientem *prosequereris.* VM. III 1 ext. § 1 *cum adhuc puer ad Periclen avunculum suum venisset* [*Alcibiades*] *eumque secreto* tristem *sedentem vidisset, interrogavit quid ita tantam in vultu* confusionem *gereret.* Tac. h. III 38. Stat. s. II pr. *ne quis asperiore lima examinet carmen et a* confuso *scriptum et dolenti datum.* Sulp. Sev. ep. 3 ad fin. *tam erat sancta de illius gloria exsultatio, quam pia de morte* confusio. cf. dial. 3 § 1. See Gesner. VETERIS AMICI I 132 n. Aen. III 82. Hor. s. II 6 81 veterem vetus *hospes* amicum. Mart. VIII 18 3.

2 LAUDO—QUOD Madvig § 357 a. Zumpt

§ 629. VACUIS x 102 epithet of Ulubrae. Verg. g. II 225 of Acerrae. Hor. ep. I 7 45 of Tibur. II 2 81 of Athens. cf. Iuv. x 100 n. Lucan VII 398—9 *crimen civile videmus* | tot vacuas urbes. 387—410. Pollio in Cic. ep. fam. x 33 § 1 written B.C. 43 (also Sall. Iug. 5 § 2) *vastitatem Italiae.* Cic. ad Att. I 19 § 4 *Italiae solitudinem.* Sen. contr. x 33 § 18 p. 233 *non curatis quod* solitudines *suas isti beati ingenuorum ergastulis excolunt.* Dio XXXVIII 1 § 3 speaking of the effect of Caesar's agrarian law B.C. 59 *τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς Ἰταλίας ἠρημωμένα αὖθις συνῳκίζετο.* XLIII 25 § 2 *δεινὴ ὀλιγανθρωπία* (B.C. 46). The civil wars and proscriptions, the repugnance against marriage, the employment of slaves in agriculture (IV 27 n.), the purchases by speculators of the lands of the military settlers, the vast parks of the wealthy (XIV 159 n.), had emptied Italy of its yeomen and free labourers. The depopulation of the country districts, consequent on the employment of slave labour and the disinclination to marriage among the free poor, first suggested the agitation of Ti. Gracchus Plut. 8 §§ 2, 5. A.D. 60 Nero sent veteran colonists to Tarentum and Antium Tac. XIV 27 *non tamen* infrequentiae locorum *subvenere, dilapsis pluribus in provincias in quibus stipendia expleverant; neque coniugiis suscipiendis neque alendis liberis sueti orbas sine posteris domos relinquebant;* formerly entire legions with all their ties of sympathy formed one compact commonwealth; these settlers, *sine adfectibus mutuis* brought together at random, were *numerus magis quam colonia.* Domitian's attempt, Suet. 7, to encourage the cultivation of corn (VIII 117—8 n.) by an order for the destruction of vineyards in the provinces and a prohibition of fallow land in Italy, was not persisted in; nor did it touch the root of the evil. Cf. Höck röm. Gesch. I (1) 28—30. (2) 124—131.

CUMIS Stat. S. IV 3 65 quieta *Cyme.* The oldest Greek colony in Italy (Strab. 243. Colum. x 130 veteres *cesposo litore* Cumae) founded by Chalkidians from Euboea and by Aeolians from Kyme (Vell. I 4 § 1) on the Campanian coast about 6 miles N. of cape Misenum. It was a powerful city in the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., but in the 5th it suffered from the attacks of the Etruscans and Samnites. B.C. 428 (Diod. XII 76 § 5) or 420 (Liv. IV 44 § 12) the Campanians took it by storm and sold the citizens for slaves. Although Cumae received a colony of veterans from Augustus, it never recovered its former importance. Vell. § 2 *vires autem veteres . . . hodieque magnitudo ostendit moenium.* The ancient authorities are given at length by Cluver. Ital. ant. IV c. 2; see too E. H. Bunbury in dict. geogr. Heyne exc. 3 on Aen. VI.

3 DESTINET used with the inf. by Caes., Nep., Livy, etc. See Mühlmann.

CIVEM DONARE XIV 70 *gratum est quod patriae* civem *populoque* dedisti.

CIVEM Plaut. Pers. IV 3 5, 6 *Atticam hodie civitatem* | *maximam maiorem feci atque auxi* civi *femina.*

SIBYLLAE VIII 126 n. Aen. VI 2—155 with Heyne exc. 5. Ov. m. XIV 104—155. e.g. 104 *litora* Cumarum *vivacisque antra* Sibyllae. Petron. 48 Sibyllam *quidem* Cumis *ego ipse oculis meis vidi in ampulla pendere, et cum illi pueri dicerent* Σίβυλλα, *τί θέλεις; respondebat illa ἀποθανεῖν θέλω.* Mart. XIV 114 *hanc tibi* Cumano *rubicundam pulvere testam* | municipem *misit casta* Sibylla suam. Stat. S. IV 3 24—6 *gaudens* Euboicae *domum* Sibyllae | *Gauranosque sinus et aestuantes* | *septem montibus admovere* Baias. 114—8 *sed quam fine viae recentis imo,* | *qua monstrat veteres Apollo* Cumas, | *album crinibus infulisque cerno!* | *visu fallimur? an sacris ab antris* | *profert* Chalcidicas Sibylla *laurus?* The Cumaean Sibyl was mentioned by Naevius in his Punic war (Varr. in Lact. I 6). Fabricius—

Harles bk. I c. 29—33. Preller röm. Myth. 20, 130, 266—7, 271—7, 473, 476. Klausen Aeneas I 203—312, 549—555. Marquardt IV 44, 49—61, 294—344. The Sibyl herself, her verses, cave, etc. are called *Cumaea* or *Cumana*, *Euboica*. Her name is given (1) as Demo (Paus. X 12 § 8, who says that the Cumaeans had none of her oracles, but exhibited a stone waterpot in the temple of Apollo, said to contain her bones); (2) Phemonoe (Serv. Aen. III 445); (3) Deiphobe (Aen. VI 36); (4) Amalthea; (5) Demophile; (6) Herophile (Varr. in Lact. I 6 a *locus classicus*. Suid. Ἡροφίλα. Σίβυλλα). A Sibyl always appears in relation to Apollo, as his priestess, wife, mistress, sister, daughter: generally she is a virgin, haunting some solitary cave near a spring or lake, and inspired by exhalations from the earth. The Sibylline books, consulted in every danger, had great influence upon the religion of Rome, the remedies prescribed being generally some new Greek rites. It is significant that the purchase of these books is ascribed to a Tarquin Schwegler I 773. Iustin M. cohort. 37 saw at Cumae a great basilica, hewn out of the rock, with three baths in which the Sibyl bathed, and then retired into an inner shrine, also hewn, like the baths, out of the rock, where, sitting on a lofty tribunal and seat, she gave her oracles.

4 IANUA Cic. p. Mur. § 33 *cum . . . eam . . urbem* [Cyzicum] *sibi Mithridates* Asiae ianuam *fore putasset, qua effracta et revulsa tota pateret provincia.*

BAIARUM XI 49 n. Hor. ep. I 1 83 Obbar *nullus in orbe sinus* Baiis *praelucet* amoenis. Stat. s. III 5 96—8 *sive vaporiferas*, blandissima litora, Baias, | *enthea fatidicae seu visere* tecta Sibyllae | *dulce sit.* IV 7 18—9 *portu retinent* amoeno | *desides* Baiae. V 3 168—170. Plin. ep. IX 7 § 2 of his two villas on the lacus Larius *altera inposita saxis* more Baiano *lacum prospicit, altera aeque* more Baiano *lacum tangit.* Mart. IV 25 1 *aemula* Baianis *Altini* litora *villis.* According to Iustin M. cohort. 37 Cumae was distant 6 miles from Baiae.

LITUS AMOENI SECESSUS epexegetic gen. like *vox voluptatis, urbes coloniarum* Cic. Phil. II § 78 n.

AMOENI Vell. I 4 § 2 speaks of the *amoenitas* of Cumae. Symm. laudes in Valentin. sen. I 9 *amoena litorum.*

AMOENI SECESSUS. The wealthy Romans of the imperial times had their season for sea-side or country retirement, in which they sought leisure, rest, health, opportunity for study or pleasure. Especially the bay of Naples, from Misenum to Surrentum, was lined with palaces and villas Friedländer II² 52—60. Suet. Aug. 72 *ex* secessibus *praecipue frequentavit maritima insulasque Campaniae, aut proxima urbi oppida, Lanuvium Praeneste Tibur.* Donat. vit. Verg. 6 § 24 secessu *Campaniae Siciliaeque plurimum uteretur.* Tac. dial. 13 *securum et quietum Vergilii* secessum. Suet. Cal. 45 *circum et theatra et* amoenos secessus. Mart. X 104 13, 14 *iucundos mihi nec laboriosos* | secessus. Vopisc. Florian. 6 *abice* Baianos *Puteolanosque* secessus. Capitol. Anton. phil. 21 *in* secessu *Praenestino.* Dig. XVII 1 § 16. Plin. ep. I 3 a charming picture of a country life at Comum § 3 *quin tu . . . ipse te in alto isto pinguique* secessu *studiis adseris?* cf. 9. II 17 esp. § 29. V 6. 18. VI 14. 31 §§ 2, 15. IX 7. 10 § 2. 36. 40. See the lexicons and ind. Suet. *secedo, secessus.*

5 PROCHYTAM *Procida*, a small island off the Campanian coast, between Cape Misenum, from which it is less than three miles distant, and the isle Aenaria, *Ischia.* Stat. s. II 2 76 *Pr. aspera.* It is now populous and fertile. Cluver. Ital. ant. IV 4. E. H. Bunbury in dict. geogr.

SUBURAE XI 51 n. Mart. XII 18 1, 2 *dum tu forsitan inquietus erras* | *clamosa*, Iuvenalis, *in* Subura.

6 SOLUM epithet Prop. I 2 11 of *antris*. 18 4 of *saxa*. III=II 19 7 of *montes*. See the lexicons. INCENDIA LAPSUS TECTORUM Prop. III=II 27 9 *domibus* flammam *domibusque* ruinam. Lucan. I 488—490. Fabianus Papirius in M. Sen. contr. II 9 § 11 p. 121 l. 11 *sedes ipsae quas in tantum extruxere, ut domus ad usum ac munimentum paratae sint nunc* periculo, *non praesidio: tanta altitudo aedificiorum est tantaeque viarum angustiae, ut neque adversus* ignem *praesidium, nec ex* ruinis *ullam in partem effugium sit.* § 12 l. 18 *ut anxii interdiu et nocte* ruinam ignemque *metuant.* Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 2 *vos domus formosa, tamquam nec* ardere *nec* ruere *possit, [obstupefacit].* Crassus, Plut. 2 § 5, bought more than 500 builders and masons, seeing τὰς συγγενεῖς καὶ συνοίκους τῆς Ῥώμης κῆρας ἐμπρησμοὺς καὶ συνιζήσεις διὰ βάρος καὶ πλῆθος οἰκοδομημάτων. He also bought up at a cheap rate the houses that took fire and those adjoining. Strab. 235 building at Rome was incessant, because of the incessant fires and downfal of houses.

INCENDIA 197—222. XIV 305—9. Sen. ep. 91 § 13 *Timagenes felicitati urbis inimicus aiebat Romae sibi* incendia *ob hoc unum dolori esse, quod sciret meliora surrectura quam* arsissent. So Mart. V 7 compares Rome to the phoenix. Plin. XXXVI § 110 *profecto* incendia *puniunt luxum, nec tamen effici potest ut mores aliquid ipso homine mortalius esse intellegant.* XXXV § 3 *nec cessat luxuria id agere ut quam plurimum* incendiis *perdat.* Superstition endeavoured to avert the danger by inscribing the house with barbarous spells Plin. XXVIII § 20 *etiam parietes* incendiorum deprecationibus *conscribuntur.* Orell. inscr. 1384. Paulus p. 18 M. More availing precautions were (1) the legal restrictions on the height of the houses, and (2) the walls which enclosed open spaces round temples Tac. XV 38. The many storeys of the houses, of which the upper, *tabulata, contignationes*, were of wood, the narrowness of the streets, the wooden outhouses, all increased the risks of fire. Under Tiberius there were two great conflagrations A.D. 27 and 37. Only 4 of the 14 quarters of the city escaped Nero's fire A.D. 64. Under Titus a fire continued its ravages for 3 days and nights. A.D. 191 and A.D. 238 great part of the city was consumed. Frontin. de aquis I 18 *et colles sensim propter* frequentiam incendiorum *excreverunt rudere.* Gell. XV 1 §§ 2, 3 the friends of a rhetorician, Antonius Iulianus, were escorting him home, when, as they mounted the Cispian hill, they espied *insulam quandam occupatam igni multis arduisque* tabulatis *editam et propinqua iam omnia flagrare vasto incendio. Tum quispiam ibi ex comitibus Iuliani 'magni' inquit 'reditus urbanorum praediorum* [cf. on the high rents Iuv. 223—5], *sed pericula sunt longe maxima. siquid autem possit remedii fore, ut ne tam adsidue domus Romae arderent, venum hercle dedissem res rusticas et urbicas emissem.'* Marquardt V (1) 227. 229. Friedländer I³ 29—32. Imhoff Domitian 83 seq. Lips. on Tac. XV 43.

LAPSUS 190—196. Owing to the dearness of land and cost of lodging, 225, in Rome, speculators carried their buildings to a great height, and employed very frail materials, in order to obtain a quick return for their money; earthquakes and inundations often undermined even more solidly built houses Hor. c. I 2 13—20. Sen. tranq. an. 11 § 7 *saepe a latere* ruentis aedificii *fragor sonuit.* const. sap. 12 § 2. A.D. 15, Tac. a. I 76 *relabentem* [Tiberim] *secuta est aedificiorum et hominum strages.* A.D. 69, h. I 86 *corrupta stagnantibus aquis insularum fundamenta, dein remeante flumine dilapsa.* cf. Suet. Oth. 8. More in Friedländer I³ 29—33.

8 AC MILLE PERICULA i. e. and, generally, the thousand dangers, as ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί. Heind.

on Hor. s. II 7 36. Iustin. XXIX 3 § 7 *Poeni et Hannibal.* cf. XXX 3 § 2. St. Mark I 5. 3 8. 16 7. Dav. on Cic. Tusc. IV § 9. Gron. and Drak. on Liv. III 25 § 4. SAEVAE I 30 *iniquae.*

9 ET AUGUSTO RECITANTES MENSE POETAS cf. the climax in VIII 221, where Nero's *Troica* ranks as his deadliest sin.

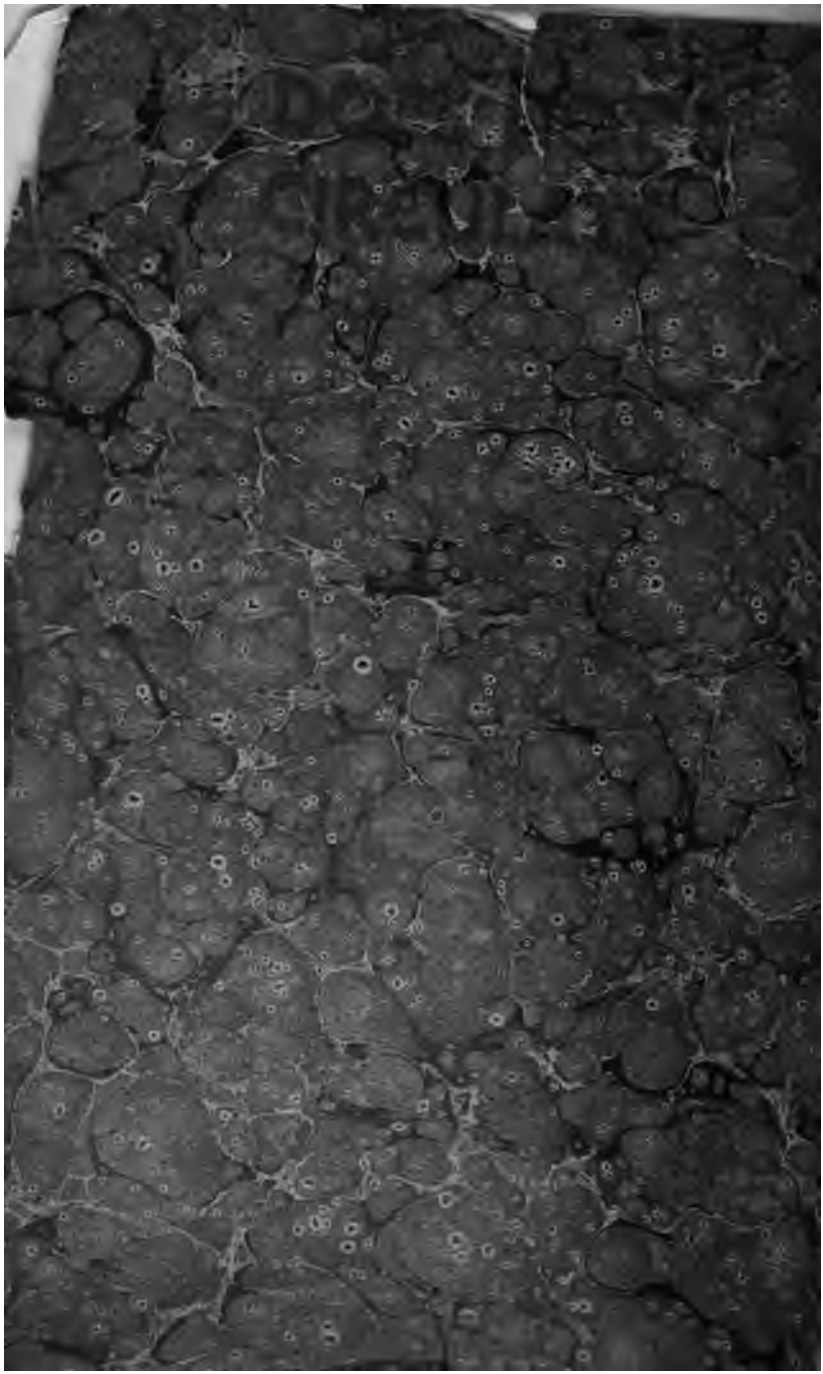
AUGUSTO in the hot pestilential season Hor. ep. I 7 1—13. 11 19. cf. Iuv. II 70 *Iulius ardet;* but also in holiday time when the courts were closed; for which reason Pliny ep. VIII 21 § 2 chose July. Seneca is scoffing at Claudius' love of sitting in judgement, when he makes him say de morte Cl. 7 § 4 *ego eram, qui tibi ante templum tuum ius dicebam totis diebus mense Iulio et Augusto.* A less oppressive month was probably oftener chosen Plin. ep. I 13 § 1 *magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit. toto mense Aprili nullus fere dies quo non recitaret aliquis.*

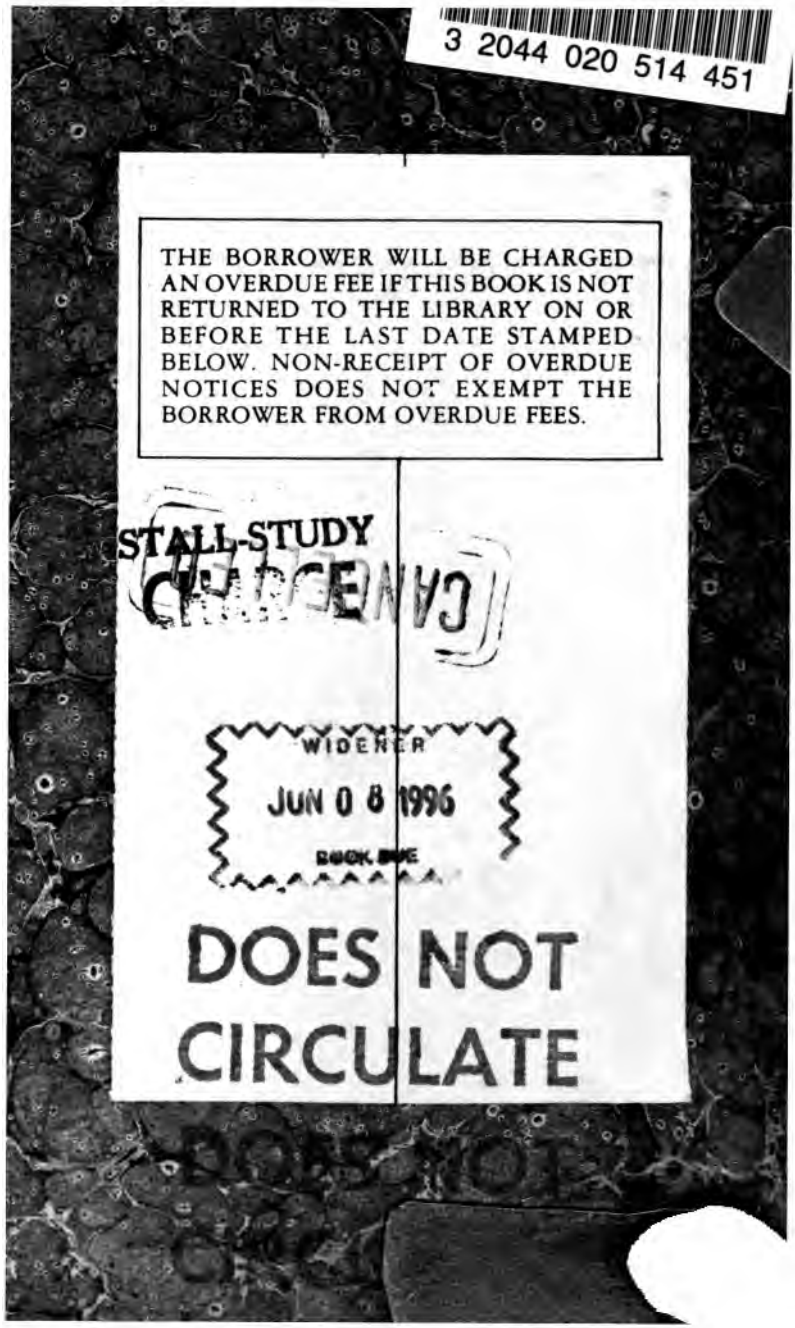
RECITANTES 41n. I 2n. 3n. 4n. 12n. 17n. VII 36—47n. 81—86n. XI 179—182n. Greek tradition spoke of Herodotus as reading his history at the Olympic games, and also at Athens, Corinth and Thebes (Lucian, Marcellin. vit. Thuc., Plut., DChr. ap. Bähr in Pauly III 1244—5). The epic poet Antimachus was said, Cic. Brut. § 191, when reciting his Thebaïs, to have read on undisturbed, though deserted by all the auditory but Plato; *Plato enim mihi unus instar omnium.* Plin. ep. IV 5 § 1 *Aeschinen aiunt petentibus Rhodiis legisse orationem suam, deinde Demosthenis, summis utramque clamoribus.* Antiphanes also, Ath. 555 a, read one of his comedies to Alexander. When Ptolemy had chosen six judges in a poetic contest, and wanted a seventh, Vitruv. VII pr. §§ 5—7, he was told there was one Aristophanes, who read daily with great diligence all the books in order. The poems were recited, and the other judges awarded the first and second prizes to those which had been best received; Aristophanes awarded the first prize to the least popular of all; *cum autem rex et universi vehementer indignarentur, surrexit et rogando impetravit ut paterentur se dicere itaque silentio facto docuit unum ex his eum esse poetam, ceteros aliena recitavisse, oportere autem iudicantes non furta sed scripta probare. admirante populo et rege dubitante, fretus memoria e certis armariis infinita volumina eduxit et ea cum recitatis conferendo coegit ipsos furatos de se confiteri.* So the plagiarists were tried for theft and condemned, Aristophanes was rewarded and appointed librarian. The rhapsodists' recitations of Homer from memory and the declamations of the sophists are not to be confounded with public readings; though the latter especially have much in common with them as regards the place of delivery, the nature of the audience, the demeanour of author and hearers. In the earliest recitations at Rome the books read were those of deceased classics. Crates Mallotes, sent to Rome by king Attalus between the 2nd and 3rd Punic wars, Suet. gr. 2 *plurimas acroasis subinde fecit assidueque disseruit, ac nostris exemplo fuit ad imitandum. hactenus tamen imitati, ut carmina parum adhuc divulgata vel defunctorum amicorum vel si quorum aliorum probassent, diligentius retractarent ac legendo commentandoque etiam ceteris nota facerent;* so C. Octavius Lampadio commented on the 'Punic war' of Naevius; Q. Vargunteius on the 'annals' of Ennius, *quos certis diebus in magna frequentia pronuntiabat;* so Laelius Archelaus and Vettius Philocomus on the satires of Lucilius. Plin. ep. V 3 § 7 did not know whether Attius and Ennius recited their poems. The first Roman author who recited his own works before an audience brought together for the purpose was Pollio; after B.C. 39, the year of his triumph, for before that time he was engrossed with military service. Sen. exc. contr. IV pr. § 2 p. 375 *Pollio Asinius numquam*

admissa multitudine declamavit, nec illi ambitio in studiis defuit: primus enim omnium Romanorum advocatis hominibus scripta sua recitavit. Labienus said of him *illas triumphalis senex ἀκροάσεις suas numquam populo commisit.* Many causes stimulated literary activity at this time; the general peace, the imperial policy, the crowds of learned Greeks in Rome, the education of the wealthy Romans at Athens, Rhodes etc., the foundation of libraries, the study of the best Greek and Roman poets in the schools (VII 227 n.). Ambition, expelled from the stage of politics, took refuge in letters. The learning and literary skill of the known world were attracted to Rome, where alone they could hope for adequate recognition. Meeting continually in the houses of the same patrons, authors naturally formed societies for the promotion of their studies; aspirants sought the acquaintance of poets of established repute, who served both as examples and as authorities of taste Ov. tr. IV 10 55 *utque ego maiores, sic me coluere minores:* of the satellites of these suns Hor. ep. I 19 19 exclaims *o imitatores, servum pecus.* cf. ib. 1—20. a. p. 295—303. Nor was the spur of controversy wanting; the partisans of the ancient and modern schools (Augustus in Suet. 86. Hor. ep. II 1 18—110. 2 90—118. Mart. V 10. VIII 69) waged incessant war. VM. III 7 § 11 speaks of a *collegium poetarum* in the time of Attius, B.C. 170—104, and Gell. XIII 2 §§ 2—4 says that he read his tragedy Atreus to Pacuvius. But it was in the Augustan age that these colleges flourished most under the patronage of the court. Hor. s. I 4 139—143 compares poets with Jews in respect of proselytising zeal. ib. 10 41—5, 81—91. Ov. a. a. III 333—340. tr. IV 10 41—64. ex Ponto IV 16. Martial speaks of a school III 20 8—9 *an otiosus in* schola poetarum | *lepore tinctos Attico sales narrat?* IV 61 3. Herwig pp. 13—15 has collected from Hor. and Ov. a list of members of the college in the Augustan age. cf. Merivale c. 41. They met to celebrate the festival of Bacchus 18 Mar. Ov. tr. V 3 1—10, 15, 16, 33, 34, 43—58. Ovid adjures Carus ex Pont. IV 13 43 *per studii communia foedera sacri.* cf. his remembrance of Maximus Cotta ib. III 4 29—44. Among the authors who thus recited are Virgil, whose delivery was much admired (Donat. vit. 11, 12. Serv. ecl. 6 11. Aen. IV 324. VI 862. cf. Sen. ep. 101 § 13. Mart. VII 29 7. Gell. VI = VII 20 § 1. his verses were publicly recited in the theatre Tac. dial. 13 *ipse populus, qui auditis in theatro Vergilii versibus surrexit universus et forte praesentem spectantemque Vergilium veneratus est*), Horace (s. I 4 73—4 *non recito cuiquam nisi amicis, idque coactus,* | *non ubivis coramve quibuslibet.* 23. ep. I 19 37—45. Ovid was one of the favored few tr. IV 10 49—50), Propertius (Ov. tr. IV 10 45 *saepe suos solitus recitare Propertius ignes*), Ovid (tr. IV 10 57—8 *carmina cum primum populo iuvenilia legi,* | *barba resecta mihi bisve semelve fuit.* III 14 39. ex Ponto IV 2 35—8. He even recited at Tomi a poem in honour of Augustus written in the language of the Getae ex Pont. IV 13 18—38. He complains ib. III 14 39—40 *nullus in hac terra, recitem si carmina, cuius* | *intellecturis auribus utar, adest.* cf. tr. IV 1 89, 90), Livy (Suid. Κορνοῦτος), Persius (Suet. vit. p. 73 Reifferscheid, Lucan could scarce refrain from exclaiming, when P. recited, that those were true poems, *sua ipse ludos faceret*), Lucan (vit. p. 76 R. he declaimed in Gr. and Lat., won the prize for a poetic eulogy on Nero recited in the theatre of Pompeius p. 51 R. Nero gave him mortal offence by retiring *se recitante subito ac nulla nisi refrigerandi sui causa indicto senatu.* cf. Tac. XV 49), Silius Italicus (Plin. ep. III 7 § 5), Statius (Iuv. VII 83n.), Martial (VII 29 6 etc.), Iuvenal (vit. *diu ne modico quidem auditorio quidquam committere est ausus, mox magna frequentia*

tantoque successu auditus est, ut ea quoque quae prima fecerat inferciret novis scriptis). Martial implies that recitation was necessary for a poet II 88 *nil recitas et vis, Mamerce, poeta videri:* | *quidquid vis esto, dummodo nil recites.* Pliny the younger recited poems (ep. v 3 where he replies to reproaches cast upon him for reading *versiculos severos parum.* VII 4 §§ 7—10. VIII 21. IX 34), speeches (IV 5. V 12 = 13. VII 17), his panegyric (III 18), a memorial of Spurinna's son (III 10). He was a constant attendant on recitations I 13 § 5 *prope nemini defui;* and remained in the city for the purpose § 6. He urges his friends Octavius (II 10) and Suetonius (V 10 = 11) to follow his example. He mentions as reciters of poems, Silius Proculus (III 15), Sentius Augurinus (IV 27), Calpurnius Piso (V 17), Passennus Paullus (IX 22), Vergilius Romanus (VI 21 a comedy); of a history, '*quidam*' (IX 27); of an attack upon Planta, Maximus (IX 1); of the deaths of illustrious men, Titinius Capito (VIII 12); of prose works, Regulus (I 5. IV 7); of a *liber absolutissimus*, a friend (VI 17); of compositions not specified Saturninus (V 21 = 9 § 1). Of the emperors Augustus Suet. 85 recited a reply to Brutus *de Catone*. Claudius in his youth Suet. 41 was encouraged by Livy to write a history. When he first recited it to a numerous audience, *defractis compluribus subselliis obesitate cuiusdam*, there was a general laugh; Claudius *ne sedato quidem tumultu temperare potuit, quin ex intervallo subinde facti reminisceretur cachinnosque revocaret. in principatu quoque et scripsit plurimum et assidue* recitavit per lectorem. Nero Suet. 10 recited poems at home and in the theatre *tanta universorum laetitia, ut ob recitationem supplicatio decreta sit, eaque pars carminum aureis litteris Iovi Capitolino dicata.* Domitian Suet. 2 during his father's reign *simulavit... poeticae studium, tam insuetum antea sibi quam postea spretum et reiectum, recitavitque etiam publice.* Nerva (? elegies Mart. VIII 70. IX 27). Numerianus, Vopisc. 11, recited both poems and speeches. Augustus Suet. 89 *recitantis et benigne et patienter audiit, nec tantum carmina et historias, sed et orationes et dialogos.* Suet. Tib. 61 a tragedy and a history, *etiam Augusto audiente recitata*, proscribed by Tiberius. Serv. Aen. IV 324. VI 862. Claudius also, of whom it was reported, Plin. ep. I 13 § 3 *cum in palatio spatiaretur, audissetque clamorem, causam requisisse, cumque dictum esset recitare Nonianum, subitum recitanti inopinatumque venisse.* Alexander Severus, Lampr. 35 *oratores et poetas non sibi panegyricos dicentes, quod exemplo Nigri Pescennii stultum ducebat, sed aut orationes recitantes aut facta veterum canentes libenter audivit, libentius tamen siquis ei recitavit Alexandri Magni laudes aut meliorum retro principum aut magnorum urbis Romae virorum .... audivit autem etiam forenses oratores causas recitantes, quas vel apud ipsum vel apud praefectos urbis egerant.* The proper design of recitation was to elicit criticism (Theophr. in DL. V § 37 *αἱ δ' ἀναγνώσεις ποιοῦσιν ἐπανορθώσεις*), like that of Quintilius Varus Hor. a. p. 436—452; or Sp. Maecius Tarpa ib. 386—390 *siquid tamen olim* | *scripseris, in Maeci descendat iudicis auris* | *et patris et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum* | *membranis intus positis: delere licebit* | *quod non ediderís; nescit vox missa reverti.* S. I 10 38. Many poetasters could not brook such candour Hor. ep. II 1 221—2 *cum laedimur, unum* | *siquis amicorum est ausus reprendere versum.* Ovid's exquisite finish is partly due to the 'file' of his friend Atticus ex Pont. II 4 13—18 *saepe tuas venit factum modo carmen ad auris* | *et nova iudicio subdita musa tuo est.* | *quod tu laudaras, populo placuisse putabam.* | *hoc pretium curae dulce recentis erat.* | *utque meus lima rasus liber esset amici,* | *non semel admonitu facta*

litura tuo est. Tuticanus and Ovid profited by one another's correcti ib. IV 12 25—6 *saepe ego correxi sub te censore libellos: | saepe tibi ad nitu facta litura meo est.* Horace addresses Tibullus ep. I 4 1 *Albi, nu trorum sermonum candide iudex.* Ovid also reminds the college of poe of his candour tr. V 3 53—4 *si vestrum merui candore favorem | nullaq iudicio littera laesa meo est.* Virgil also consulted the taste of an aud ence on doubtful points Donati vit. Verg. 12 § 48 *recitavit et pluribus sed neque frequenter, et ferme illa de quibus ambigebat,* quo magi iudicium hominum experiretur. Pliny, the chief promoter recitations, elaborately sets forth their uses V 3 §§ 8—11 *has recitandi cau sequor, primum, quod ipse qui recitat aliquanto acrius scriptis suis aud rum reverentia intendit, deinde quod de quibus dubitat quasi ex cons sententia statuit. multa etiam a multis admonetur, et si non admoneatur, quid quisque sentiat perspicit ex vultu oculis nutu manu murmure silentio; quae satis apertis notis iudicium ab humanitate discernunt. atque adeo, si cui forte eorum qui interfuerunt curae fuerit eadem illa legere, intelleget me quaedam aut commutasse aut praeterisse, fortasse etiam ex suo iudicio, quamvis ipse nihil dixerit mihi. atque haec ita disputo, quasi populum in auditorium, non in cubiculum amicos advocarim, quos plures habere multis gloriosum, reprehensioni nemini fuit.* ib. 12 = 13. VII 17. VIII 21 §§ 4—6. Cic. off. I § 147. Tac. dial. 2, 3 Curiatius Maternus offend Vespasian's courtiers by the republican sentiment of his tragedy Ca the day after the recitation his friends find him with the book in hand. One asks *nihilne te, Materne, fabulae malignorum terrent, minus offensas Catonis tui ames? an ideo librum istum adprehendisti, ut diligentius retractares, et sublatis siqua pravae interpretationi materiam dederunt, emitteres Catonem non quidem meliorem sed tamen securiorem?* Maternus rejoined *leges quid Maternus sibi debuerit, et agnosces quae audisti. quod si quae omisit Cato, sequenti recitatione Thyestes dicet.* Mart. XII pr. *civitatis aures, quibus assueveram, quaero . . . . . si quid est enim in libellis meis quod placeat, dictavit auditor. illam iudiciorum subtilitatem, illud materiarum ingenium, bibliothecas, theatra, conventus, in quibus studere se voluptatibus non sentiunt.* id. II 86 11, 12 *scribat carmina circulis Palaemon: | me raris iuvat auribus placere.* Cf. the practice of Horace. In order to secure this intelligent criticism Pliny wa very careful in the choice of his audience II 19 § 9 *nos autem, si placueri recitare, adhibituri sumus eruditissimum quemque...* V 12 = 13 § 1 *recitaturu oratiunculam quam publicare cogito advocavi aliquos, ut revererer, paucos ut verum audirem.* VII 4 § 7 *sodalibus legi.* So Vergilius Romanus ib. VI 21 § 2. Sen. contr. X pr. § 4 p. 292 of T. Labienus *declamavit non quidem populo, sed egregie. non admittebat populum et quia nondum haec consuetudo erat inducta et quia putabat turpe ac frivolae iactationis.* Epictetus III 23 §§ 7—38 will allow only one purpose of recitation, at least to a philosopher, that of improving the audience *ὠφελῆσαι θέλεις ἢ ἐπαινεθῆναι; . . . οὐκοῦν ὠφελῆσαι θέλεις; πρὸς τί; εἰπὲ καὶ ἡμῖν, ἵνα καὶ αὐτοὶ τρέχωμεν εἰς τὸ ἀκροατήριόν σου. νῦν δύναταί τις ὠφελῆσαι, μὴ αὐτὸς ὠφελούμενος;* Sen. ep. 52 § 9 *nec ideo te prohibuerim hos quoque audire, quibus admittere populum ac disserere consuetudo est, si modo hoc proposito in turbam prodeunt, ut meliores fiant faciantque meliores, si non ambitionis hoc causa exercent. quid enim turpius philosophia captante clamores?* Plin. ep. VII 17 §§ 11, 12 Pomponius Secundus, a tragic poet, when he dissented from a friend's criticism, said '*ad populum provoco,*' *atque ita ex populi vel silentio vel adsensu aut suam aut amici sententiam sequebatur. recte an secus, nihil ad me. ego enim non populum advocare sed certos electos-*

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